

# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 1.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## LEND A HELPIN' HAND.

When a man is down, an' tryin' hard to git upon his feet,  
An' fate seems dead agin' him, an' he's purty nearly beat,  
Don't pass him by an' leave him when you see he cannot stand—  
Stay by him for a moment, an' lend a helpin' hand

Speak a word o' kindness, an' let him know yer near;  
(Tis better than to pass him with, perhaps, a nasty sneer.)  
It'll make him glad he's livin', tho' he's worn out an' weak.  
An' his heart'll swell with fervor, an' his eyes'll spring a leak.

His voice'll tremble as he tries to find some words to say,  
To tell you of his gratitude for the good an' kindly way  
You stopped an' took him by the hand an' spoke those words o' cheer  
That seemed to break away the clouds an' let the sun shine clear.

There's a heap o' trouble in this world—a mighty sight o' woe  
Jes' caused by too much nonsense 'bout "hoein' yer own row,"  
An' bein' so confounded mean you wouldn't give a cent  
To keep a man from starvin', or to help him pay his rent.

Come, brace up, fellers, an' jes' git up an' git;  
Don't matter if yer wealthy, or you haven't got a whit;  
You can do a heap o' good, if you'll only take a stand  
Beside some fallen brother, an' lend a helpin' hand.

—W. Hubert Rogers.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Eleventh Annual Convention assembled at Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 14, 1891, and remained in session six days. There were 71 delegates present, four of them colored men, and two ladies, representing 27 National and International Unions, 12 Central bodies or Trades Assemblies, 16 State Federations and Federal Labor Unions.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters was represented by General President W. H. Klier, of Chicago; W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass.; F. Fildew, Detroit, Mich.; H. Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo., and P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa. General Secretary McGuire was appointed by the G. P. and G. E. B. to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. J. Flemming, of Camden, N. J. Harry Lloyd, of Union 33, Boston, Mass., was the delegate of the Central Labor Union of that city.

After the usual formalities and amenities on the part of the representatives of the Trades Council of Birmingham and city authorities, Governor Jones delivered an extended address of welcome on behalf of the State of Alabama.

The report of the committee on credentials showed that while during the past year the growth of the federation was all that could be expected, there were not as many delegates present as at the Detroit convention one year ago, there having been 103 at the latter meeting, while there were only 71 at Birmingham. This was accounted for by the inconvenience of the location and its distance from the great industrial centers.

The *Daily Age* of Birmingham, Ala., in speaking of the personnel of the Convention, says: "Taken as a whole, it is a body of unusually able men, the delegates as a rule being much abler men than the average members of the House of Representatives at Washington. And as a rule the convention is much more orderly and decorous than Congress."

President Gompers read his address, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause. Secretary Evans and Treasurer Lennon's reports show a balance in hand of \$8,156.36. The total receipts for the year were \$21,346.43; expenses \$13,190.07. Of these expenses \$2,390 were donated to unions on strike, and \$1,135.95 was spent for lecturing and organizing.

Resolutions concerning the following were adopted: Condemning the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in allowing foreign musicians to come into the country as musicians; to Congress, petitioning to put trade union labels on a footing with trade marks; urging the passage of laws prohibiting barber shops opening on Sundays, and asking the friends of labor not to patronize shops that open Sundays or keep open later than 10 o'clock evenings; authorizing the National Harness makers' Union to use a label, especially in Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois, where harness is being made by convict labor; condemning the sweating system of making clothing, and providing a union label for Union-made clothing; ordering a boycott against

Ehret's New York beer, and lifting or raising the boycott on Milwaukee beer; favoring the re-establishment of a republican form of government in the District of Columbia, the governmental control of telegraphs, and protesting against the action of the Chicago police in breaking up public meetings; recommending the passage of a labor law by Congress recognizing the first Monday in September as a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and Territories.

The Committee on Grievances reported exonerating President Gompers from the aspersion of corruption as circulated by the New York City Central Labor Federation. The report was unanimously adopted. The Federation of Labor of the Pacific Coast was reinstated to membership and its delegate seated.

All organizations affiliating with the American Federation of Labor were advised by resolution to connect themselves with the central body in their own respective localities. Where there were two or more such central bodies the organizations should connect themselves with that one affiliating with the Federation.

It was resolved that no further subsidy be paid the Pacific Mail Steamship Company unless the company discharge all the Mongolians in its service; also a resolution to amend the Shipping Act of 1890 so as to make vessels liable to damage for cruelty to sailors at the hands of officers.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a Woman's Suffrage amendment to the Constitution and that the proper sphere of trade unions was on the outside of political party movements, and favorable to compulsory education laws, requiring children between the ages of 6 and 14 years to attend school at least nine months in the year.

A protest was adopted against the employment of non-union men on public buildings, and the Government censured for failing to enforce the Eight Hour law. A resolution condemned the conspiracy laws of Pennsylvania and the recent injunctions of the Allegheny Court in connection with the present strike of Pittsburgh printers, and empowers the Executive Council to expend \$3,000 in prosecuting the injunction cases should they be taken to the highest court, or to make a test of any other such injunction or conspiracy case as they may deem advisable. General officers were re-elected as follows: President, Samuel Gompers; First Vice-President, P. J. McGuire; Second Vice-President, W. A. Carney; Secretary, Chris Evans, and Treasurer, John B. Lennon. The next convention will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1892.

## PROPOSITIONS TO THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The following is the text of the agreement unanimously adopted by the convention of the A. F. of L. at Birmingham, Ala., in reference to the Knights of Labor:

"Address to the Working People of America—Greeting: The record shows that much time and money have been spent in efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of difficulties between the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor since 1886. Conferences have been held at intervals, and the American Federation of Labor has used every effort to end a useless and wasteful struggle. It has submitted propositions for settling all real or alleged differences, but these are at all times rejected by the Knights of Labor. The trade-union movement of America has neither time nor inclination to deviate from its mission by seeking quarrels with other organizations. Experience proves that the wage-earner is the natural and proper guardian of his inherent rights. Hence the trade union becomes the necessary outgrowth of existing conditions in the industrial world. History justifies the trade-union movement in its present form, and teaches that permanent industrial progress can only be achieved by organization on craft lines. It thus becomes imperative that the autonomy of the trade union be carefully guarded and defended."

"The American Federation of Labor is organized to maintain and strengthen the prestige, authority and autonomy of its affiliated bodies. Any proposition from an organization conducted upon an entirely different plan must be carefully considered as to its bearing upon the component parts of the American Federation of Labor. Each organization attached to the American Federation of Labor is guaranteed freedom from dictation or interference in managing its own affairs. Hence any agreement with another organization, even if satisfactory to the American Federation of Labor, can only come as a recommendation to its affiliated bodies. They are entirely free to accept or reject it."

"As a proof of the independence and freedom of action obtaining among its affiliated bodies, the American Federation of Labor has never denied their right to recognize such cards and labels as they may deem proper. Nor can it, under any circumstances, deviate from the policy of allowing self-government to its federated bodies. The platform of the Knights of Labor shows clearly that it was never intended to be other than an educational organization. Thus it can have no legitimate place in the field occupied by trade unions. Wishing, however, to bring to an end any cause for division or discord in the ranks of organized labor, we submit the following basis for an amicable adjustment of differences between the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor:

"First. That the Knights of Labor shall revoke and issue no more charters to the local trade assemblies or national trade assemblies.  
"Second. In return the American Federation of Labor shall revoke and issue no more charters to mixed federation unions.  
"Third. The American Federation of Labor will recommend to affiliated unions that they urge their members to become members of mixed assemblies of Knights of Labor."

## PERSONAL NOTICES.

CHARLES A. ROCKWOOD, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is in very bad health, and is no longer District Organizer on that account.

EX-PRESIDENT Jacob Goldberg, of Union 200, New York City, in remembrance of his services, was presented with a gold medal by the members of that union on his retiring from the presidency.

THOMAS GOREVIN and JOHN J. MANNING, of Union 471, are the business agents of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Carpenters' Unions. Bro. Bob Beatty has retired after many years of faithful service.

GENERAL President Kliver had to hasten home from the Birmingham Convention, and is a very sick man. He is suffering from sciatic rheumatism and nervous prostration, the result of his active work in the movement.

A. WATT, JR., for three and a half years Financial Secretary of Union 340, New York City, was presented with a handsome gold watch as a testimonial from his fellow-members. Bro. G. N. Halkett made the presentation speech.

JIM McDERMOTT, union bricklayer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died December 12. He was one of the carpenters' staunchest friends, and always stood by us faithfully. We sincerely wish the bricklayers of every city had such a broad gauge worker as our departed friend McDermott.

## FLOATING GOSSIP.

OUR SCRANTON, PA., carpenter's unions are booming in membership.

THE Harness Makers' National Union meets in Louisville, Ky., next June.

A STRONG movement is on foot in Chicago to thoroughly organize all the mill bench carpenters of that city.

CENTRAL Labor Unions have been formed last month in Altoona, Pa., Austin, Texas, and Sioux City, Iowa.

DURING the mill carpenters' strike in New Orleans, La., last spring, the Cotton Screwmen's Union donated \$2500, and the Cotton Yard Men's Union gave \$500. This is practical fraternity.

THE December report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows they have 543 branches and 35,429 members. The award of the arbitrator in the carpenters' strike in London has conceded a reduction in the working hours from 52½ down to 50 hours per week.

LYNN, MASS., Union 108, had the misfortune to be burned out of its quarters last month. Now the union has an elegantly fitted hall of its own, with solid oak furniture, fine upholstery, and all this has been paid for by private subscription from the members, without taking a cent out of the union's treasury.

AURORA, ILL., Union 697, has been holding monthly open meetings with gratifying success. The meetings are well attended by the wives, families and friends of the members and by many non-union men. The programme is uniquely printed on a thin wooden card, and consists of fine musical and literary exercises, interspersed with three-minute talks by picked members. At the last public meeting an address in our favor was delivered by the wife of a contractor.

## A NON-UNION SHEEP'S HEAD.

A good story is none the worse of being twice told, and the following one is worthy of repetition.

The boss butchers of one of the large cities resolved to hire only Union butchers, and placed a sign in their meat stores which read "none but union meat sold here."

A non-union man who lived near one of these stores sent his wife to buy a sheep's head. The butcher wrapped up a sheep's head and handed it to her. Seeing the Union sign, she said: "I don't want that one. I want a non-union sheep's head."

The butcher took the sheep's head, unwrapped it, took his cleaver, chopped it in two, scooped out the brains, and handing it back to her, said: "Here, madam is a non-union sheep's head."

GREAT FALLS, MONT. — One year ago Union 286 started with 20 charter members. Now it has 163 members in a city of 6,000 population, with only one scab job in the town. R. D. Gillis, the scab contractor has left here and gone to Butte City, Mont. He defrauded his men of their wages.

## OFFICIAL.

TRUSTEES' Reports should be sent only once every six months—in January and July.

AUDITORS' Reports should never be sent to the G. S. They should be kept on file in the Local Union.

OUR LITTLE badges or pins are neat and durable. Every member should wear one. Cost only 25 cents.

MEMBERSHIP Cards for 1892-1893 are now ready. Price one cent each. Send orders for the same to the G. S.

BE SURE and see that the accounts of your local union are audited monthly as required by Sec. 159 of the Constitution.

IS YOUR TREASURER under bonds? If not, he should be put under bonds without any delay. See Sec. 155 of the constitution requires it.

PASSWORD for this quarter and blanks for use of locals were sent out December 16th to all the Locals. If not received then notify the G. S.

SEND in the list of your new officers. It should be on file in the office of the G. S. It is the duty of the R. S. to send it in. Those not doing so will be published next month.

BOYCOTT Mertz & Sons' turned moulding. The firm has a factory in Portchester, N. Y., and has violated its agreement with Union 404 to live up to the nine-hour day.

HAVE you any suggestions as to changes in the Constitution of the U. B.? If you have, then send them in without further delay to the G. S. for classification and preparation for the next convention.

THE G. E. B. will hold its next meeting January 11, 1892, at the office of the G. S. Any member or local having any grievance or complaint should at once forward the same to the G. S. for action of the G. E. B.

PASSWORD for this quarter and necessary blanks for officers of local unions were sent out December 16th, to all unions in good standing. Any unions not receiving the same should notify the G. S. at once.

THE Quarterly Circular of December 16, sent out by the G. S. to the locals, called for a general vote on four questions, viz.: Higher dues, reserve fund at headquarters, increase of reserve fund to 10 cents per month, and the advantage of sick benefits. Be sure and send in the vote of your local by February 1st.

## PICKINGS FROM ALL POINTS.

THE UNION Carpenters of Columbus, O., have an excellent brass band of their own.

DU QUOIN, ILL.—W. R. Lipe has been appointed District Organizer on recommendation of Union 556.

ANACONDA, MONT.—Union 88 charges one dollar a month dues. There is no danger of such a union dying out.

OLYMPIA, WASH.—Trade dull. Open meetings are well attended. Our Federation of Trades is doing splendid work.

MUNCIE, IND.—Union 592 was visited last month by a large delegation from the carpenters' unions of Indianapolis, headed by a uniformed drum corps of union carpenters.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Union 60 has a splendid flag made by Mrs. Lina Fuldner, Box D, South Side P. O., Milwaukee, Wis. The Union recommends the work of Mrs. Fuldner very highly.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—We have several strictly union jobs, and on February 1st our initiation fee will be raised to three dollars, and we will soon advance our dues. Union 374 has a handsome new banner. Trade is slack.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—We have a splendid Labor Council of all trades. The painters gained the eight-hour day and an advance of 50 cents per day. The bricklayers are now striving to get the eight hours. Trade is quite dull in this city, but improving slowly.

THE TRADES and Labor Unions of Indianapolis, Ind., are arranging to build a large Labor Temple, to cost \$100,000. The money is to be raised by issuing 10,000 shares of stock at \$10 per share, payable in instalments. The carpenters' unions of that city are active in the project.

THE STRIKE of the printers of Berlin, Germany, should be supported by the organized workmen of America. The union men of England and other countries are sending in their financial help. The struggle is for the nine-hour day and has extended all over Germany. The German Government has confiscated the funds of the printers. Send donations to Chris. Evans, 21 Clinton Place, New York City. Mr. Evans is Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

## GRIST FROM THE INDUSTRIAL MILL.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Trade dull. Union 225 is booming in membership ever since General Secretary McGuire lectured here.

UNION 584, Jersey City, N. J., turned out in good numbers at the funeral of Brother Albert Wiese, who was suddenly killed by falling off a scaffold, November 18th.

ALL THE ENGINEERS, machinists, etc., on the North East Coast of England are out on the question of overtime, 30,000 men are involved. The employers at first locked out 25 per cent. of the men, and the powerful Amalgamated Society of Engineers called out the rest.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL report of the Flint Glass Workers' National Union shows a membership of 7,108, with 442 members unemployed, and 228 locked out. There is \$96,397 in the National Treasury at headquarters which is nearly \$14 per head for each member. This is accumulated by high dues and a large tax to headquarters.

THE CARPENTERS of London, England, have settled their strike by arbitration which concedes them a small advance in wages, but they did not succeed in getting the eight hour day. Fully 2500 of the men, however, have secured the eight hour day and the advance in wages. And there are good prospects of the change becoming general next Spring. The men were out seven months and spent over three quarters of a million dollars in their strike.

ELMHURST, ILL.—Union 244 has won a notable victory against the contractors here who had formed a bogus union, discharged members of Union 244, and hired non-union men. After a strike of short duration the bosses surrendered and agreed to union rules. Union No. 1, Chicago, donated \$50, and Union No. 28, Chicago, gave \$25 to help Union 244. And though Union 244 is a new union only a few months organized—yet its members have acted like old veterans.

## JOHN BURNS ON THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

A meeting of trade unionists in favor of the legal eight-hour labor day was held recently at Clapham Common, England, some 2000 persons being present. Mr. John Burns was the chief speaker. He said that the demand for an eight-hour working day, by strike or act of Parliament, was the voice of labor clamoring for more leisure. About this time last year he warned an immense gathering of unionists not to look upon the strike weapon with so much confidence as they had done since the termination of the great dock strike. It was not to be so strongly relied upon, and builders, carpenters and joiners, and in fact every trade, had to admit that the employers, with their far superior organization and the capital behind their backs, could beat them. During the past twelve months they had had the Scotch railway servants beaten in an attempt to shorten their hours, the omnibus men's strike for a twelve-hour day won in eight days, but lost in fourteen days; the Scotch blast-furnace men, with not a single English non-unionist to fight against, were hopelessly beaten, and the carpenters and joiners failed after a gallant fight. They had in one year seen four of the biggest strikes, all strikes for shorter hours, lost. After that he would like to know how any one could defend any attempt on the part of the workers to obtain an eight-hour working day by trade union effort alone. The men were not strong enough, and under the present conditions they had thousands and thousands ready to take their places. The only way that the workers could get shorter hours without chance of the employers breaking an agreement was by legal enactment, and he had no hesitation in saying so.

## TO WHICH CLASS DO YOU BELONG?

What kind of a member are you? Are you one of Class A, known as the absentees—the men who shirk all duties—who seldom, if ever, attend their own unions? Are you in Class F, designated as the fault-finders, the ones who never see any good in this or that feature, in this motion or that motion; who vote against one motion and object to the reverse; or do you belong to Class O. R., the old reliable, the men who steer the ship into the open sea, over the breakers and over the shoals into calm water; the men who are willing and do sacrifice their time and devote their energies to the best interest of the Order. If you are not in this latter class lose no time in getting there, and then you will be a benefit to the Union with which you have connected yourself, and not be a drone, sponging and reaping the result of the hard work of your brethren members.

This word, "charpentier," This word, with its old French meaning, passed into the later date was of a horseshoe and shield, which is the general trade mark of the firm, until it deals justly by its employees now on strike. call on all the w... organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. to consider the advisability of withdrawing their patronage from the coming World's Fair at Chicago.



## THE CARPENTER.

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## ELEVEN CHARTERS GRANTED.

During the past month Charters have been granted to eleven new unions, viz: No. 34, Peekskill, N. Y.; 263, Velasco, Tex.; 281, Wheaton, Ill.; 626, Lexington, Ky.; 631, Wabash, Ind.; 644, Greenville, O.; 645, Pasadena, Cal.; 686, Benton Harbor, Mich.; 695, Yoakum, Tex.; 702, Saxonville, Mass.; 713, Cincinnati, O. (Millwrights and Elevator men.)

## WHERE WORK IS SLACK.

At this time of the year it is usual to find work quite dull. But this season it is much duller throughout the country than it has been any Winter in several years. The Carpenters' Unions in a number of places wish to warn men to keep away, owing to the depressed condition of trade. In these cities traveling carpenters can find very little to do: Buffalo, N. Y.; Ottawa, Canada; St. Catharines, Canada; Defiance, O.; Chicago, Ill.; Austin, Tex.; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Meridian, Miss.; Seattle, Wash.; Muncie, Ind.; Boston and East Boston, Mass.; Williamsport, Pa. Dallas, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; Asbury Park, N. J.; New Whatcom, Wash.; Lansing, Mich.; Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Anacortes, Wash.; Rochester, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Roanoke, Va.

TRADE MOVEMENTS OF CARPENTERS  
THIS SEASON.

AURORA, Ill., is pushing for the eight-hour system.

MT. VERNON, Ind., has secured the eight-hour day.

MUNCIE, Ind., will ask the nine-hour rule, and 30 cents per hour.

DU QUOIN, Ill.—Union 556, will ask a minimum rate of wages April 1st.

SHARON, Pa.—Union 268, will request an advance of 25 cents per day on April 1st.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa.—Union, 145, will have the nine-hour day and eight hours Saturdays.

UNION 215, Lafayette, Ind., is striving to get an increase in pay or to have eight hours on Saturdays.

COVINGTON, Ky.—Union, 712, on May 1st proposes to establish the nine hour system and trade rules.

MILL MEN'S Union 776, Covington and Newport, Ky., will move for the nine-hour day and trade rules April 1st.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Union, 335, lately adopted the nine-hour day quite generally, and without any serious opposition.

NELSONVILLE, O.—Union, 736, gained the nine-hour day last month amicably, through a conference with the contractors.

ST. JOHNS, New Brunswick—Union 397, is pushing ahead at a lively rate, so as to advance wages, as \$10 per week is considered extra good pay for the best carpenters.

THE CARPENTERS' Unions in Asbury Park, N. J.; Middletown, N. Y.; Sioux City, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and Scranton, Pa., propose to establish the nine-hour day this Spring.

THE CINCINNATI, O., Carpenters' Unions on May 1st demand the reformation of the nine-hour day with eight hours Saturdays, and 37½ cents per hour, as the minimum. Union 327, mill men, of Cincinnati, ask to have the nine-hour day and full pay May 1st, and the Union carpenters agree to not put up any non-union work.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Within the past few months General Secretary P. J. McGuire has delivered several public addresses in the interest of the United Brotherhood. He has spoken in Bridgeton, N. J., and Washington, D. C., with good effect. In November he made public speeches in Newport News, Va., Norfolk, Va., Roanoke, Va., Knoxville, Tenn., Asheville, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Macon, Ga., Augusta, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Richmond, Va. On that trip he made speeches in eleven cities, and was away only twelve days.

Then, after being home ten days, he started out again December 1, and lectured in Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Evansville, Ind., Nashville, Tenn., Chattanooga, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., Pensacola, Fla., and Birmingham, Ala., making twelve speeches in twelve days, besides attending the Federation Convention at Birmingham, Ala.

The trips to the Southern Unions were in response to the urgent requests of Local Unions which for years have been desirous of a visit from the G. S. The meetings were enthusiastic and largely attended all along the line. In Knoxville, Tenn., 47 applications for membership and 38 initiations came into Union 225 the next meeting after the lecture of the G. S. In all other cities visited an increase in membership has resulted from these agitation trips of the G. S.

From time to time this winter the G. S. will make short lecture trips wherever his presence may be of service to the organization. It will be entirely out of the question for him to accept every invitation sent him. But where he can do so without too greatly embarrassing the work of the General Office he will be ready to serve the commands of the Local Unions and to help rebuild the organization.

While in New Orleans, La., General Secretary McGuire became extremely sick from an attack of influenza and hoarseness, which clung to him for several weeks.

SECRET Signs and an imposing Ceremony and Ritual will not bind members together or interest them in their Union unless they first have the right union spirit. A good union man will pay his dues regularly and not begrudgingly. He will attend the meetings and serve the Union wherever he can. He will work for it—yes, even fight for it. Wherever he goes his whole thought will be for the good of his organization. He will bring in new members and work on with heart and energy to uplift his fellow-man. Proud are we that we have hundreds of such men among our members.

## A WELL MANAGED DISTRICT COUNCIL.

One of the best proofs of the value of having competent, active walking delegates is contained in the latest semi-annual report of the Auditors of the District Council of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The total receipts of the district for the six months were \$4,646.49, of which \$2,212.58 were collected by the two walking delegates of the district, whose salaries only amounted to \$1,404, and \$498.50 were paid out in local strike benefits.

This table of figures shows the majority of the Carpenters' Unions in Brooklyn received in return from the District Council more money than they paid into it. And these moneys came in shape of strike benefits due their members, and in collections by the walking delegates of fines and dues from both new and reinstated members.

L. U.	100 pd. to D. C.	\$504 88.	Rec'd fm. D. C.	\$636 75
" 147 "	" "	94.00	" "	65 40
" 175 "	" "	230.00	" "	234 58
" 223 "	" "	60.25	" "	16.00
" 247 "	" "	213.04	" "	279.70
" 258 "	" "	105.91	" "	212.49
" 291 "	" "	130.63	" "	14.50
" 381 "	" "	157.49	" "	184.80
" 387 "	" "	63.48	" "	20.40
" 413 "	" "	37.72	" "	108.50
" 431 "	" "	173.36	" "	232.90
" 471 "	" "	302.72	" "	310.10
" 639 "	" "	12.36	" "	165.60

Totals . . . \$2,180 94 \$2611 73

## TRYING TIMES FOR THE PRINTERS.

The book and job printers and pressmen of Pittsburgh are making a valiant fight for the nine-hour day. For a couple of months they have held out on strike to gain their point.

In a peaceable, dignified manner they have conducted their struggle. All the powers of the associated employers, combined with the help of partisan judges and courts, have been invoked to down the men. Injunctions against the rights of the union men to even peaceably persuade others have been granted by the Courts at the solicitation of the employers.

Meanwhile the compositors in Philadelphia on two of the morning papers have been locked out in their demands for an advance in wages, and the places of the union men have been quite readily filled by "rat" recruits from the Rat "Printers' Protective Fraternity." This "rat" organization of late years is a constant menace to the success of any strike undertaken by the printers. It is composed largely of men who, at one time or another, were members of the International Typographical Union, and for some reason were suspended or expelled.

Had a liberal policy of amnesty been extended to these persons they might today be in the ranks of the I. T. U., and not be in position to do harm. As it is they are combined for purposes of revenge and reprisal against every movement of the I. T. U.

The Typographical Union is one of the oldest in the land, and of late years has been getting out of its old mossback policy of conservatism. It now prints its own official journal, and has a staff of able general officers not subject as formerly to every change in "printers' politics." It has adopted general benevolent features, and made many advanced steps in the line of progressive trade unionism. With the utmost liberality union printers are ever ready to help every trade in trouble, but are utterly impecunious when it comes to help themselves. They lack a good financial system in their organization, so as to have the necessary funds in time of trouble.

At the Birmingham Convention, when the printers' delegates called for an appropriation of \$3,000 to test the use of injunction suits by the Pittsburgh employers, the opposition manifested to that appropriation was not for want of sympathy with the printers, but more in the line of a rebuke to them for not relying much more on themselves, and making adequate financial provision to carry on their judicial fights the same as the cigar-makers, tailors and other trades had done in similar injunction suits.

## SCABBY WORK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

There is an immense overflow of idle men to Chicago on account of the World's Fair buildings. The number of carpenters and other mechanics thronging into Chicago is actually astounding. And the most of them are mossbacks and dirt-eaters willing to work at any price. Resident workmen are at a discount, especially at the World's Fair buildings. When they go there and say they are residents of Chicago they are told they are not wanted. The grounds are filled up with about 160 policemen taken from the cheap lodging-houses of Clark street, and who had to pay \$5 or \$10 for their job. When a man applies for a job as policeman if it is ascertained he is a union man he is not wanted. A rousing sensation has been made by a statement recently published that more money is paid the officers and clerks, sixty-five in number, at these World Fair buildings than is paid to all the ordinary laborers and teamsters with teams, numbering 1600 men and 100 teams.

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—W. R. Jackson, the scab contractor, is in a bad fix here, and is going to Velasco, Tex. We warn the public against him. He is a genuine dead beat and has swindled workmen of wages due and has defrauded all his creditors.

BRICKLAYERS meet at Indianapolis this month, when it will be decided whether or not to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

## A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

The strike of union carpenters, December 17th to 20th, on the big Leiter building in Chicago against one of Chicago's millionaire speculators was a grand victory. Mr. Leiter, the Superintendent, discovered that one of his employes was a union Steward, whose efforts were directed toward bringing non-union carpenters into the union. The Steward was discharged, and the carpenters, eighty-seven in number, thereupon quit, after consulting with the Superintendent, who said that he would not have a union gang controlling him if it cost him all his immense fortune. Furthermore, he paid only time and a half instead of double time for Sunday work. But after a lively scrimmage between the scabs, police, Pinkertons and the union men who were placed on picket duty, Mr. Leiter finally concluded, after three days, that it was best for him to take back the strikers. Our union men were attacked by the police and Pinkertons, and next day, with good stout walking canes, they made it lively for the police and Pinkerton thugs. In the final settlement Mr. Leiter agreed that he would send to union headquarters for any carpenters he may need. Instead of discharging one Steward Mr. Leiter now permits eight Stewards to go about the building, one upon each floor.

## TROUBLE IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

James Stewart & Co., elevator contractors from St. Louis, Mo., are building an elevator for the Galveston Wharf Company, Galveston, Tex., and are working their carpenters ten hours a day. The nine-hour rule is general among the carpenters of Galveston, and Unions 526 and 611 are giving Stewart & Co. a vigorous fight on their scabby ten-hour job. There are a large number of union and non-union carpenters idle in Galveston, but so far not one of them has been dastardly enough to work for this firm. The non-union men are just as solid as the union men in upholding the nine-hour day. The City Council, Builders' Exchange and Chamber of Commerce are with the union men in their struggle, and have rendered effective aid. The City Council refused to allow the firm any water privileges as long as it is hostile to organized labor, notwithstanding the city has a one-third interest in the stock of the company. We have tried every fair means to bring this firm to terms, and we will keep up the fight until they surrender. We hope carpenters will not come to Galveston during this trouble.

## OUR PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

## UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

## IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

## FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

## SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to oversock the labor market.

## NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Allston, Mass.	New Britain, Conn.
Amesbury, Mass.	Norfolk, Va.
Atlantic City, N. J.	New Orleans, La.
Arlington, Mass.	Newport, R. I.
Anacortes, Wash.	Newport, Ky.
Astoria, Oreg.	Newburyport, Mass.
Asheville, N. C.	Nankin, Brit. Col.
Auburn, N. Y.	Nyack, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.	Norwood, Mass.
Altoona, Pa.	Natchez, Miss.
Apollo, Pa.	N'w Cumberland, W. Va.
Anderson, Ind.	Newastle, Pa.
Alleghen City, Pa.	New Haven, Conn.
Albany, N. Y.	New Haven, Pa.
Austin, Tex.	Norristown, Pa.
Bakersfield, Cal.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bay City, Mich.	New Westminster, B. C.
Belle Vernon, Pa.	Nyack, N. Y.
Bath Beach, N. Y.	Newark, N. J.
Buffalo, N. Y.	National, Mass.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Newton, Mass.
Butler, Pa.	Newburgh, N. Y.
Bayonne, N. J.	New Bedford, Mass.
Boise City, Idaho	New Albany, Ind.
Bridgeton, N. J.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Burlington, Iowa.	Norwich, Conn.
Blairstown, Pa.	Oswego, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Ohio.	Ogden, Utah.
Bradford, Mass.	Olean, N. Y.
Bellaire, Ohio.	Ottawa, Can.
Belleville, Ill.	Ontario, Cal.
Belleville, Mo.	Omaha, Neb.
Baltimore, Md.	Orange, N. J.
Boston, Mass.	Olympia, Wash.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Port Chester, N. Y.
Brookton, Mass.	Punxsutawney, Pa.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Peterborough, Can.
Brookline, Mass.	Portland, Oreg.
Battle, Mont.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Carleton, Ga.	Passaic, N. J.
Chelsea, Mass.	Plymouth, Mass.
Charleston, W. Va.	Portland, Me.
Covington, Ky.	Port Angeles, Wash.
Chester, Pa.	Portsmouth, N. H.
Columbus, Ga.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Columbus, Ind.	Pateron, N. J.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Camden, N. J.	Plainfield, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Columbia, S. C.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Collinsville, Ill.	Pasadena, Cal.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Corcoran, Tex.	Porterville, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Peoria, Ill.
Cambridge, Mass.	Quincy, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.	Rochester, Pa.
Corapolis, Pa.	Richmond, Va.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Richmond, Ky.
Colorado City, Col.	Rock Island, Ill.
Corcoran, Tex.	Rondout, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.	Roxbury, Mass.
Des Moines, Ia.	Rochester, N. Y.
Davenport, Iowa.	Rosedale, Ind.
Dover, N. H.	Revere, Mass.
Detroit, Mich.	Riverside, Cal.
Denison, Tex.	Red Bank, N. J.
Dedham, Mass.	Redlands, Cal.
Dorchester, Mass.	Rockford, Ill.
Duquesne, Pa.	S. Framingham, Mass.
Dubuque, Iowa.	Springfield, Mass.
Dallas, Tex.	St. Augustine, Fla.
East Liverpool, Ohio.	South Omaha, Neb.
East Saginaw, Mich.	Salem, Mass.
East Orange, N. J.	Stoneham, Mass.
East Portland, Oreg.	Somerville, Mass.
Elwood, Pa.	Salisbury, Pa.
Eric, Pa.	San Angelo, Tex.
Englewood, N. J.	Shreveport, La.
Evansville, Ind.	Stamford, Conn.
Eureka, Cal.	Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Fair Haven, Wash.	Springfield, O.
Fall River, Mass.	San Leandro, Cal.
Findlay, Ohio.	Santa Anna, Cal.
Fresno, Cal.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.	St. John's, N. B.
Franklin, Pa.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Frankfort, Ind.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Scottsdale, Pa.
Franklin, Mass.	Spokane, Wash.
Galveston, Texas.	Sharon, Pa.
Greensburg, Pa.	Sheffield, Ala.
Greenfield, Ind.	Staten Island, N. Y.
Gloucester, Mass.	Stoughton, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.	S. Abington, Mass.
Germanstown, Pa.	St. Catharine, Ont.
Grove City, Pa.	San Antonio, Tex.
Glen Cove, N. Y.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Sharpville, Pa.
Homestead, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
Hamilton, Can.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Hartford, Conn.	Saginaw City, Mich.
Hallfax, N. S.	Stockton, Cal.
Hampton, Va.	Sacramento, Cal.
Hanford, Cal.	Sheephead Bay, N. Y.
Haverhill, Mass.	Seymour, Tex.
Hackensack, N. J.	Seymour, Ind.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Summit, N. J.
Hudson, Mass.	Superior, Wis.
Herkimer, N. Y.	Tampa, Fla.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Tawas City, Mich.
Hyde Park, Mass.	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Hoboken, N. J.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Holyoke, Mass.	Toronto, O.
Houston, Tex.	Toledo, O.
Hingham, Mass.	Trenton, Ont. 50 hrs.
Irrington, N. Y.	Trenton, N. J.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Trinidad, Col.
Jackson, Mich.	Troy, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.	Tacoma, Wash.
Kearney, Neb.	Tarentum, Pa.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Kittanning, Pa.	Union Hill, N. J.
Kingston, N. Y.	Utica, N. Y.
Lansburg, N. Y.	Uniontown, Pa.
Lawrence, Mass.	Vancouver, B. C.
Lowell, Mass.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Lynn, Mass.	Victoria, B. C.
Leominster, Mass.	Vincennes, Ind.
Lafayette, Ind.	Visalia, Cal.
Lancaster, Pa.	Waxahatchie, Tex.
Lewiston, Me.	Wellsburg, W. Va.
Lincoln, Neb.	West Hoboken, N. J.
London, Canada.	West Duluth, Minn.
	Warren, Ohio.
	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
	Winthrop, Mass.
	Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
	Weymouth, Mass.
	Waltham, Mass.
	Waco, Tex.
	W. Newton, Mass.
	Worcester, Mass.
	Washington, Pa.
	Wilmington, Del.
	Whitman, Mass.
	Whitcomb, Wash.
	Woburn, Mass.
	Winchester, Mass.
	Wheeling, W. Va.
	Washington, D. C.
	Wilkesburg, Pa.
	Winnipeg, Man.
	Yoakum, Tex.
	Yonkers, N. Y.
	Youngstown, Ohio.
	Zanesville, Ohio.

## ADDITIONS TO NINE-HOUR LIST.

Attanasio Harbor, Tex. Charleroi, Pa.  
Jeanette, Pa. Leechburg, Pa.  
Rutherford, N. J.

32 cities.



## GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.  
 General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
 First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Twelfth St., near Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Second Vice-President—P. W. Birk, 798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
 (All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)  
 Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.  
 T. E. Deegan, 111 E. 90th St., New York.  
 E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 S. J. Kent, 2408 S St., Lincoln, Neb.

## OBITUARY RESOLUTIONS.

(Inserts under this head cost ten cents per line.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Union No. 254  
 November 20, 1891.  
 WHEREAS, it has pleased the Great Master Workman of the universe to remove from among us a well-known and respected Brother, DAVID GILL, be it  
 Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union 254, do express our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family.  
 Resolved, That we also regret the loss of an active and efficient member and a respected friend, and be it further  
 Resolved, That these resolutions now adopted by this Union be published in THE CARPENTER, spread upon the minutes of the Union and a copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother.  
 G. MALTBY, Rec. Sec.

## EXPULSIONS.

J. F. LLOYD, from Union 132, Richmond, Va. for violation of Constitution.  
 A. C. BURT, from Union 496, Vicksburg, Miss., for slandering officers and members of the Union.

FRED KUHLENSCHMIDT, from Union 470, Evansville, Ind., for defrauding Union men of their wages.

F. WILLIAMS, from Union 628 Cincinnati, O., for not paying \$15 fine. He is a chronic disturber.

HENRY SALGORY, from Union 153, Fort Wayne, Ind., for selling ball tickets and not returning money.

W. OSTERHAUS, from Union 1, Chicago Ill. for working for C. Wehrhahn, who was expelled for defrauding the Union.

FRED RAUBACH, from Union 793, Grand Rapids, Mich., for refusing to pay over to the Treasurer money in his possession due the Union.

DEAD BEAT CONTRACTORS.  
 Union 696, Tampa, Fla., wishes it known that CHAS. C. MAYNARD left that city in October last owing several Union men their wages and owes bills for material. When last heard from he was in Birmingham, Ala.

## EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Austin, Ill.	Louisville, Ky.
Belleuve, Pa.	Manor Station, Pa.
Berkeley, Cal.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bessemer, Colo.	New York, N. Y.
Braddock, Pa.	Oakland, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pensacola, Fla.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pueblo, Col.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Colo.	San Francisco, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Jose, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Jeannette, Pa.	Vernon, Pa.
Kensington, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Long Island City, N. Y.	West Troy, N. Y.
Total	41 cities.

## THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Monies received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1891.  
 Whenever any error appears notify the G. S. without delay. All money received in 1892 will be published in the next month's (FEBRUARY) paper. This report includes all monies received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of NOVEMBER only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-138	80.66	11-70	331.1	7-00	496.1	11-15	
2-51	00.167	8-20	332.2	3-35	497.1	19-20	
3-19	01.198	7-30	333.3	4-98	8		
4-2	00.169	29-10	334.4	4-30	499.1	1-90	
5-19	40.170	3-30	335.5	35-00	500.1	4-60	
6-14	30.171	15-30	336.6	7-10	501.1	2-00	
7-14	60.172	6-30	337.7	6-30	502.1		
8-27	30.173	1-30	338.8	5-08	3-55		
9-8	90.174	1-30	339.9	2-60	504.1	1-10	
10-10	20.175	50-30	340.0	5-00	505.1	2-00	
11-45	30.176	40-00	341.1	6-90	506.1		
12-1	00.177	18-20	342.2	1-80	507.1		
13-1	70.178	3-30	343.3	4-90	508.1		
14-1	90.179	3-30	344.4	8-20	509.1	31-90	
15-6	30.180	8-40	345.5	5-10	65		
16-2	40.181	31-50	346.6	5-11	12-25		
17-6	40.182	1-70	347.7	5-12	4-40		
18-3	80.183	10-30	348.8	5-13			
19-3	30.184	1-40	349.9	8-10	5-14		
20-16	80.185	3-30	350.0	3-35			
21-21	55.186	7-10	351.1	3-30	5-16	2-90	
22-65	60.187	2-00	352.2	7-00	5-17		
23-23	40.188	7-60	353.3	1-40	5-18	2-00	
24-50	189	3-80	354.4	11-00	5-19	7-80	
25-29	00.190	8-35	355.5	7-60	5-20	3-80	
26-17	40.191	12-95	356.6	6-00	5-21	3-30	
27-12	80.192	8-30	357.7	2-20	5-22	3-60	
28-7	70.193	1-20	358.8	2-20	5-23		
29-86	30.194	6-00	359.9	7-00	5-24		
30-26	50.195	3-60	360.0	6-70	5-25	1-50	
31-3	10.196	3-61	361.1	5-26	9-40		
32-2	50.197	15-20	362.2	3-10	5-27		
33-63	40.198	7-60	363.3	1-00	5-28	1-15	
34-4	50.199	13-30	364.4	1-00	5-29	1-50	
35-4	50.200	5-10	365.5	4-10	5-30	4-30	
36-56	90.201	5-00	366.6	6-70	5-31	3-95	
37-4	10.202	4-20	367.7	18-30	5-32	2-20	
38-5	40.203	9-10	368.8	7-30	5-33		
39-9	00.204	4-00	369.9	6-30	5-34	1-80	
40-11	00.205	3-40	370.0	3-30	5-35		
41-10	80.206	13-45	371.1	2-50	5-36	3-90	
42-1	30.207	10-372	1-30	5-37	1-00		
43-23	00.208	4-30	373.3	1-70	5-38		
44-7	00.209	16-20	374.4	6-20	5-39	1-80	
45-2	20.210	2-30	375.5	14-10	5-40	3-40	
46-3	00.211	64-00	376.6	2-10	5-41		
47-5	80.212	6-10	377.7	10-60	5-42	7-80	
48-17	40.213	4-40	378.8	6-30	5-43	2-10	
49-11	80.214	5-30	379.9	4-90	5-44		
50-1	70.215	9-10	380.0	2-10	5-45		
51-22	00.216	7-50	381.1	27-50	5-46	4-10	
52-14	00.217	9-75	382.2	37-00	5-47		
53-3	00.218	3-83	383.3	1-40	5-48		
54-58	20.219	6-50	384.4	7-90	5-49	10-00	
55-16	20.220	6-30	385.5	10-80	5-50		
56-3	00.221	5-35	386.6	5-51	11-10		
57-1	60.222	9-30	387.7	5-52	2-20		
58-1	20.223	1-20	388.8	1-50	5-53	1-50	
59-5	10.224	2-90	389.9	2-90	5-54		
60-13	00.225	12-60	390.0	1-40	5-55	3-80	
61-28	30.226	3-90	391.1	7-20	5-56	12-85	
62-27	27.227	7-70	392.2	5-00	5-57	2-90	
63-2	22.228	21-30	393.3	3-10	5-58		
64-17	70.229	7-40	394.4	6-40	5-59	2-00	
65-4	30.230	22-50	395.5	7-60	5-60	3-70	
66-6	23.231	3-96	396.6	5-61			
67-1	23.232	1-30	397.7	5-62			
68-10	30.233	1-40	398.8	2-60	5-63	7-05	
69-2	00.234	14-50	399.9	2-50	5-64	6-40	
70-2	80.235	7-10	400.0	3-50	5-65	1-00	
71-2	60.236	2-10	401.1	4-80	5-66	10-00	
72-26	60.237	4-02	402.2	7-40	5-67	11-80	
73-8	20.238	7-50	403.3	9-70	5-68	7-00	
74-8	80.239	7-50	404.4	4-50	5-69	2-00	
75-1	240	12-55	405.5	5-70	3-60		
76-2	241	1-00	406.6	7-20	5-71	1-70	
77-1	80.242	4-07	407.7	7-52			
78-5	60.243	4-50	408.8	5-73	3-20		
79-1	70.244	1-80	409.9	4-60	5-74	3-20	
80-1	90.245	2-90	410.0	26-80	5-75	4-90	
81-4	40.246	13-20	411.1	8-10	5-76		
82-16	60.247	19-20	412.2	5-80	5-77		
83-24	90.248	5-80	413.3	5-78	6-55		
84-7	90.249	7-60	414.4	5-79	3-30		
85-8	250	1-40	415.5	3-20	5-80	14-60	
86-2	70.251	5-40	416.6	10-10	5-81	2-80	
87-4	90.252	1-40	417.7	2-80	5-82	5-00	
88-4	90.253	8-80	418.8	1-00	5-83	2-40	
89-5	80.254	4-90	419.9	5-84	6-00		
90-24	50.255	4-20	420.0	5-85	6-00		
91-1	256	8-70	421.1	5-86	9-00		
92-7	00.257	39-40	422.2	2-40	5-87	2-90	
93-7	60.258	16-20	423.3	3-20	5-88	2-70	
94-4	05.259	8-30	424.4	7-60	5-89	7-00	
95-4	20.260	2-10	425.5	1-40	5-90		
96-8	40.261	2-30	426.6	11-80	5-91	1-00	
97-9	50.262	1-10	427.7	7-00	5-92		
98-9	30.263	4-28	428.8	3-00	5-93	1-20	
99-0	264	1-50	429.9	4-70	5-94		
100-3	20.265	4-30	430.0	4-60	5-95	4-60	
101-1	20.266	1-90	431.1	5-20	5-96	3-30	
102-10	35.267	5-40	432.2	5-97			
103-6	60.268	9-20	433.3	10-70	5-98	3-50	
104-7	70.269	11-20	434.4	6-00	5-99	3-00	
105-3	35.270	10-55	435.5	4-10	6-00		
106-0	271	4-36	436.6	6-01	7-80		
107-13	90.271	1-90	437.7	6-02			
108-23	20.272	6-90	438.8	6-03	3-60		
109-48	40.273	9-50	439.9	1-00	6-04	1-75	
110-3	10.274	5-40	440.0	6-05	6-06	10-00	
111-1	30.275	29-10	441.1	6-06	5-10		
112-1	50.276	7-10	442.2	6-07	1-20		
113-5	50.277	7-44	443.3	1-60	6-08	3-20	
114-4	60.278	2-60	444.4	2-60	6-09	5-00	
115-5	50.280	16-10	445.5	3-00	6-10		
116-23	40.281	4-46	446.6	26-30	6-11		
117-9	80.282	5-40	447.7	2-20	6-12	10-50	
118-1	283	6-70	448.8	6-13			
119-19	90.284	11-95	449.9	13-30	6-14	3-20	
120-1	285	1-60	450.0	1-60	6-15		
121-13	60.286	17-55	451.1	16-80	6-16	7-50	
122-13	00.287	8-50	452.2	2-80	6-17	12-60	
123-2	00.288	13-60	453.3	14-00	6-18	3-00	
124-5	65.289	3-40	454.4	6-19			
125-10	00.290	23-60	455.5	6-20			
126-1	291	10-60	456.6	7-00	6-21		
127-6	60.292	1-60	457.7	21-02	6-22	10-60	
128-1	1.60.293	2-80	458.8	6-23			
129-8	294	4-59	459.9	14-00	6-24		
130-8	8-20.295	3-00	460.0	3-00	6-25	1-10	
131-1	80.296	4-61	3-50	6-26			
132-10	40.297	4-62	3-50	6-27			
133-1	40.298	9-60	3-50	6-28			
134-2	40.299	26-90	464	11-90	6-29	12-60	
135-3	45.300	3-50	465	6-30			
136-4	40.301	4-66	7-50	6-31			
137-1	40.302	3-15	6-20	6-32			
138-11	20.303	4-68	21-00	6-33			
139-1	304	10-30	7-60	6-34			
140-11	40.305	4-70	5-30	6-35			
141-9	40.306	2-70	22-60	6-36			
142-42	50.307	2-30	4-72	6-37			
143-9	60.308	1-70	4-73	6-38			
144-6	20.309	2-30	4-74	6-39			
145-5	40.310	6-80	4-75	6-40			
146-8	80.311	6-40	4-76	6-41			
147-6	60.312	4-77	19-20	6-42			
148-1	40.313	9-40	6-43				
149-12	40.314	4-39	6-44				
150-6	60.315	11-60	48	13-50	6-45		
151-16	00.316	11-80	48	12-50	6-46		
152-13	60.317	4-82	12-50	6-47			
153-16	00.318	4-83	20-00	6-48			
154-1	319	4-84	5-00	6-49			
155-13	60.320	2-40	6-50	6-51			
156-2	70.321	4-89	58-61				
157-9	60.322	1-20	48	12-60	6-52	1-10	
158-7	323	2-00	48	12-60	6-53		
159-1	324	4-89	12-60	6-54			
160-2	20.325	7-00	40	4-35	6-55		
161-3	326	4-91	6-56	6-56			
162-10	60.327	31-30	40	6-57			
163-8	80.328	4-40	12-60	6-58			
164-20	60.329	4-40	1-70	6-59			
165-7	71.40.330	4-95	600				



## WHY IS THIS?

When the land is full of workers,  
 Busy hands and active brains,  
 When the craftsmen and the thinkers  
 Feel about them binding chains;  
 When the laborer is cheated  
 Of the work his hands have wrought,  
 And the thinker, vain of logic,  
 Sees that reason comes to naught;  
 When the forces men have harnessed  
 And have trained to their will,  
 Ought to leave no homeless people  
 And no hungry mouths to fill,  
 Have but proved themselves the servants  
 Of the shrewd and selfish few,  
 And the many have but little  
 For the work they find to do;  
 When the labor of a million  
 Goes to swell the gains of one,  
 As the serfs of ancient Egypt  
 Starved beneath the burning sun;  
 When the schemer and the sharper  
 Hold the wealth and rule the land,  
 Using up the thinker's brain force,  
 Mortgaging the craftsman's hand;  
 When the many shear the sheep  
 And the few secure the wool,  
 And the gallows claims its victims,  
 And your costly jails are full—  
 Then the men who dreamed of progress  
 And the hopes of peace and bliss,  
 While they weep and wonder vainly,  
 Ask each other "Why is this?"

—Light of Persia.

## THE STATISTICAL WORK OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

By request of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., General Secretary P. J. McGuire addressed the Eighth National Convention of the Officers of Bureaus of Labor Statistics. The convention was held May 19-22, 1891, at the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia. On the evening of May 22, General Secretary McGuire delivered an impromptu address on the subject of "Statistical Work of Labor Organizations." By urgent request from various unions we here give some extracts from the address, and copies in full can be had by writing to any State Bureau of Labor Statistics, or by addressing Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS.

It is a very difficult thing in your field of work, as Chiefs and Commissioners of Labor Bureaus, to get access to labor organizations and get their ear, their attention, and their confidence.

There is that innate feeling that the facts you desire to ascertain may be used to their detriment, or that deductions may be made from the statistics they may furnish, or could furnish, that would be used to their disadvantage, and hence it is, I believe, that you have found more or less trouble in your attempts to obtain the statistics of labor organizations. Now, this fact of hostility, as it appears to some of you, to me is only a want of confidence, and this fact that there is an apparent hostility in some States to Labor Bureaus is due very largely to the influence that has surrounded organized labor in certain States and certain localities. Laboring men have been filled with a feeling of secrecy and mystery by an organization that has made them believe the more secret and mysterious their actions were, the more powerful they would become and the more awe they would inspire in the public mind; while I believe that if you have a truth to tell, and have the facts behind it, you should not hide that truth, nor should you hide the facts which support that truth.

The statistics of labor organizations can be reached by a little patience, and they can be perfected much more in time. The older an organization grows the more conservative it becomes. It is a fact also, that as an organization becomes older and more conservative, its records are better taken care of and its statistics are more watchfully recorded. They introduce systems of benefits, through which they have to ascertain statistics as to mortality in their organizations, and the general secretary of the national body has to have reports monthly. In time these reports will extend over a larger field, as the organizations become stronger and more widespread. They will not only cover the field of mortality, as they do now, and to some extent the matter of wages and earnings, but the statistical work of labor organizations will then go into the whole field of productive industry and the unemployed, giving the number of men employed and the number unemployed. I believe that even to-day it is possible, within one week, to ascertain the actual number of the employed and unemployed window-glass workers in this country, so perfect is their organization.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers controls probably from 75 to 80 per cent. of the men employed in the iron and steel trade. They have a complete census of the wages in every department of the iron and steel trade in this country, and while they could not reach a census within a week, the same as the glass workers, they could take a census of their trade within two or three weeks. These two trades are splendidly organized, and are reaching more and more what might be termed a scientific basis.

While in the boards of trade and chambers of commerce they have access to the census of product in each respective and full pay. May statistics obtained are not agree to not put as some might say.

think; still to-day in the hands of the capitalists, their methods of business are becoming arranged so scientifically that they are able to reach very nearly the total amount of product in a large number of the trades in which they are engaged. That has taken time, for the organization of capital was prior to the organization of labor in this country—not the militant form of organized capital, but the industrial form of capital, organized to conduct business in its own interest. The militant form, the fighting form of organized capital, came only when labor commenced to organize, and labor is now in the militant condition; that is, it is fighting organized capital. In time labor will look to do more than simply fight capital. When capital ceases to fight labor and recognizes that there is a necessity for organization on both sides labor will settle down to organize itself on a scientific basis for the purpose of acquiring statistics and perfecting them, and of controlling its own forces.

The movement connected with labor organizations in this country is comparatively new, and our country is new, and the questions raised in regard to labor and capital are of quite recent birth.

Most people have looked upon Labor Bureaus as mere caves in which to bury some ancient archives furnished by various so-called "cranks" in the labor movement; but I believe the bulk of the Labor Bureaus, so far as I have had time to look at their reports, even cursorily, are inclined to do their best to reach the facts as they can get them. One of the great mistakes, in my opinion, with all due respect, is to put the Labor Bureau of any State, or even that of the National Government, entirely in the hands of the laboring people; and I say that in the interest of the laboring people themselves. I believe that the Bureaus should be managed with an eye to the welfare of the laboring people—not to shut out any facts in their favor, or even to their detriment—but I believe that Labor Bureaus should have at their head everywhere men who can command the ear of the public and be regarded as unbiased and fair to all sides—capitalists, laborers and all. I feel that the laboring men who are so extremely radical as at times to demand that somebody's head shall be chopped off because he does not furnish all the statistics they want are harming the very institutions which are making the labor movement stronger in the eyes of people who have no ears for sentiment, but are desirous of having facts.

I know from experience, as some of you are already aware, that the reception of blanks from your Bureaus has had the effect of inducing men to keep an account of their household expenses who never thought of doing such a thing before—your blanks suggested the necessity for it; so that, in a remote way, if not in a direct manner, your Bureaus have the effect of educating men who are now simply wage-workers to some idea of business habits in their daily lives. The trouble with the working classes is not, as some think, want of heart or want of brains; it is simply the want of business methods. Most of them have intelligence, brains, and all the necessary qualifications except culture, and that they will get when they secure eight hours a day's work, and also secure some other things they are after.

Just in proportion as our labor organizations get larger and older and more disciplined, you will find the statistics from labor organizations will become more reliable. The labor movement in many industries is getting out of the froth of sentiment down to the solidity of bedrock, and workmen are beginning to feel that before they move they must know the reason why they should move. Before they can reach that condition, however, they will have to go through a system of education similar to that which each trade now having a successful organization has passed through, such as the glass workers, the iron and steel workers, and a number of others. The desire to strike whenever they see a large number together in a room will be more and more checked by the inquiries: "How many union men have you in town?" "How many non-union men are there in town?" "How is trade—good or bad?" "How much money have you in your treasury?" "How many bosses are willing to concede your demands?" "How many are opposed to your demands?" All this requires statistical inquiry. It requires personal investigation, and personal investigation, after all, is the basis of every good statistical report. If you have not the money necessary to make personal inquiry in securing statistics, your reports are at best whatever you can make them under the law granting your appropriation.

We find that rigid discipline in our trade organization and in a number of other organizations during the past few years has had the effect of checking strikes, for men read the blanks we send them and say to themselves, "Well, we never thought we ought to inquire how many bosses were opposed to us." The old system of labor organization was the "hurrah" system. Where there was an improvement in trade and the men felt that the bosses were making too much money, they would gather together, probably in a hall over some beer saloon or in a beer garden, and pass a resolution, "Down with the bosses—the capitalists;

they are making too much money; now is the time to give them a whack in the back of the neck." A motion to strike was then made, seconded, and carried, and the extent of that labor movement was determined sometimes by the quantity of beer downstairs or the amount of money chipped into the hat that night. On the following day the men would be called out, and at the end of a week, if they held out that long, they found they were minus a week's wages without anything to fall back on. But oftentimes they did not hold out a week. Perhaps they would hold out for twenty-four hours, and then begin to watch each other to see who would go back first. That was the "hurrah" system of labor organization—no statistics, no savings, no responsibility, but hit a capitalist's head whenever it appeared. The new form of labor organization which has come into existence of later years requires that workmen shall not go into a strike without due deliberation, and requires a two-thirds vote instead of the old majority, and a secret ballot at that. It requires afterward, that the local organization shall appeal to the national head for permission. You have no idea of the amount of labor saved to you, gentlemen, in making inquiries as to strikes by reason of this method of careful preparation in inaugurating and conducting strikes. You would have had far more to deal with if it had not been for this system. During this very year applications have come to my office from 309 local organizations for permission to strike. They all thought, "Hurrah! we have a crowd in the room! We are bigger than the bosses!" But they were told to act cautiously, or to wait. We have sanctioned strikes in 147 cases, and I am pleased to say, and I think you will be glad to hear, that we have won all of these strikes, except in some fourteen cases where the men are now out. The check placed on strikes by requiring the local organizations to appeal to a higher power, has a restraining influence which has proved of great benefit. I only wish there was a corresponding restraint on the bosses in regard to lockouts.

I believe that the safety of the Labor Bureaus, as well as that of labor organizations themselves, is in the conservatism of their management, with a radical idea to the future wants of the people—not to give them all that every alarmist asks, but the next and nearest thing they can properly investigate upon which it is possible to secure information, or on which to base legislation. In the work of the Bureaus represented here, including the National Bureau, I believe that plan of taking one subject at a time is correct and safe.

The real statistics of labor organizations will be gathered by them, immediately in some cases, remotely as time goes on. But there are matters you can reach, and which you are reaching, relating to the hours of labor, wages of labor, cost of living, cost of production and profits, the conditions of various industries in their sanitary rules, and in States where you have mines, look after the condition of the miners; investigate convict labor, women's and children's labor and such practical subjects. Your zealous interest in those questions and your activity in those respects will cause the laboring people to repose in you the confidence you deserve and aid you materially in the work in which you are engaged.

## MOULDERS LOCKED OUT.

The Trades Assembly of Rochester, N. Y., appeals to all wage workers and friends of honest labor. For the past 18 months all members of the Iron Moulders' Union have been locked out of the Rochester Co-Operative Foundry for refusing to submit to the unjust demands of said firm, and as yet no settlement whatever has been reached. The places of the Union Moulders have been taken by boys and some of the rankest scabs of America. With these the Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co. are manufacturing their stoves and ranges. Now we ask all to have non-intercourse with all dealers who handle their stoves and ranges, and by so doing you will aid honest labor in a just cause. The list of stoves of Co Operative Foundry Co:

Red Cross Stoves and Ranges; New Idea Range, Kremlin, Maple Leaf, Genesee.

Monroe Range, Fox Hall Range, Newport Range, The Fire Fly, The Hornet Furnace.

## THE SELFISHNESS OF UNIONS.

In an address to the Miners' Union in Hanley, Staffordshire, England, Mr. John Morley, M. P., made the following remarks:

"People sometimes talk of selfishness of Trade Unions. But there is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the selfishness of a great labor organization. The one means an increase of selfish luxury for one man or a single family. The other means not luxury, but increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one but of ten thousand families. Others may call this selfishness if they please; I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the common weal."—*Labor Leader.*

THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' National Union is making a good fight for recognition of their label on all ready made clothing. Knights of Labor, D. A. 231, is opposing this National Union. Todd, Sullivan & Co. of New York, are being taught that as a clothing firm they must recognize this sturdy new Union of Garment Workers.

## RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may be employed in that shop or mill. No apprentice admitted to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

## SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 798 Local Unions in over 689 cities, and 81,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low wages and hotel-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$4,732 have been expended last year, and \$156,250 the past eight years, while \$310,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 452 cities and places five and a half million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 41 cities, and 9 hours a day in 331 cities not to speak of 332 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 9,200 more carpenters have secured employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

## GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

SEVERAL of our correspondents have been perusing President Harrison's very exhaustive message. They have inquired why it is the President makes no reference to measures of labor legislation, and wherein does he give any special recognition to the working people? To our mind it would be otherwise, no matter who is President, if the working people were only thoroughly organized all over this land; they would get far more social and political recognition than is now accorded them.

## FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . . . \$5 00  
 THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK . . . . . 2 00  
 THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. . . . . 1 00  
 PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. . . . . 1 00  
 STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. . . . . 1 00  
 HAND RAILING MADE EASY . . . . . 1 00  
 ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations. . . . . 1 00  
 THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION . . . . . 2 50  
 Address P. J. MCGUIRE,  
 Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the

## UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. The dealer takes a label from one hat and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

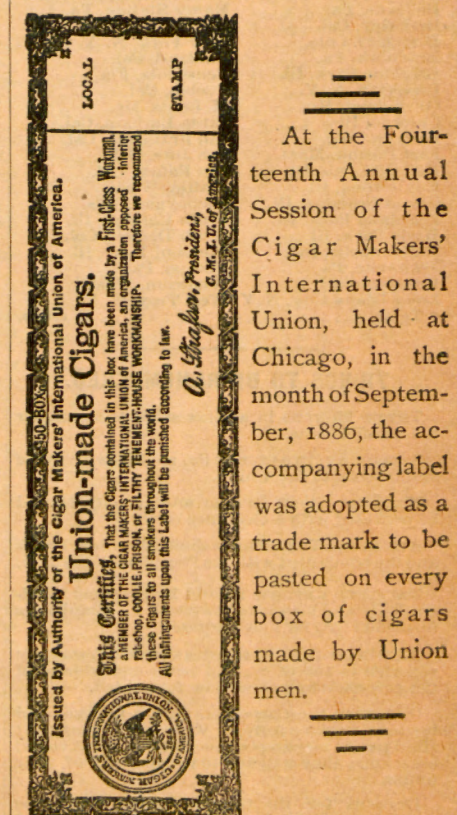
This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR- FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

WM. LEONARD, President,  
 Hat Makers' International Association;  
 JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,  
 523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.;  
 THOS. F. O'ROURKE, President,  
 Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;  
 JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,  
 417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.



At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the Box.



# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1892.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

## THE WORKINGMAN THE TRUE RULER OF THE EARTH.

Idler, stand back, and leave to us  
The fruits of our hard toil;  
Too long thou'st been a bane, a curse,  
A serpent's treacherous coil.  
Thou'st wrapt us round about with wrongs,  
That ground us to the earth;  
And smote us with hell-woven thongs,  
Until we cursed our birth.

Idler, stand back, leave us our own,—  
'Aye, ours,' by every righteous law.  
The seed we sowed for you was mown,  
To fill your greedy, glutton maw.  
For you we toiled, and never yet  
One kindly word thou'st given;  
And still we poured our honest sweat,  
And still like beasts were driven.

Idler, stand back, no longer we  
Do tremble at thy frown;  
The turn is ours, but watch and see,  
How boldly we cast the gauntlet down.  
'Aye, take it up, we care not now,  
We know our strength to fight;  
We've learned the way to shun each slough,  
And our watchword is "Unite."

Idler, stand back, you block the way,  
A nobler being comes;  
Henceforth all men shall own his sway;  
See! Nature for him blooms.  
The ruler of the earth behold,  
His well-knit form now scan;  
His bosom bared, his sleeve uprolled;  
Behold the Workingman!

T. C. WALSH.

Local Union, No. 63, New York.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CARPENTER."

Brother J. K. Whiteside, of Union 646, Pittsburgh, Kan., asked what was the meaning of the word "Carpenter," also its origin.

No member being prepared to answer, a committee was appointed to ascertain, if possible, the origin of the word.

In the report of that committee was the following, obtained from Brother Crews Jewell, of Chanute, Kan. L. U. No. 646 admired the communication so much that a motion was made and carried that a copy be furnished THE CARPENTER for publication, believing that many brothers would read it with interest.

By permission of Brother Jewell we send the following:

Strictly speaking, a carpenter is one who constructs the framework of a house, ship or bridge, made of wood. The carpenter completes whatever is necessary to make the structure substantial. The house-carpenter completes the framework of the outside wall and of the partitions; he also completes the roof and the floor. Whatever is JOINED ON TO THE FRAME OF the house by way of finishing or ornament, made of wood, belongs to the JOINER. The Joiner also makes the doors, sash, stairs, mantels, stationary cupboards, closets, and puts in place the facings, washboard or baseboard, and whatever else is necessary to complete the wood-work of the house. Some men are good framers or carpenters, and are also good joiners. This class have two trades, and we call them "Carpenters and Joiners."

Your second question: "How did the name Carpenter originate?"

In order to tell "how" the term originated, I find it necessary to tell when and where it originated. Our word "Carpenter" is from the old French word "Charpentier." This term or name was used by the Franks, a warlike and uncultured race, out of which the French nation in part was formed, and from which France was named. The old French derived the word from the low or later Latin word, *Carpentarius*, a wagon or chariot maker. In time of war the Roman armies took with them wagons or chariots, also wagon-makers to repair the chariots. These men were skilled woodworkers, and were employed to build houses for the armies wherever they spent the winter or established a post. When the Romans were among the Franks, the Franks would see them framing bridges and at work on houses more frequently than on anything else, and would hear the Romans call them "carpentarius," and would thus learn to use the term in a different way from what the Latins did.

The Latins saw their wagon-makers at work on a house, bridge, or boat, and they would call them wagon-makers; that is, they would call them "carpentarius." While the Franks, hearing the men called by this name, and seeing them at work on houses and other frame structures, would learn to call a man who constructed any heavy frame work out of wood a "carpentarius." The old French dropped the Latin ending of the word, "i-us," and changed the long "a" into "ie," and thus was formed the old French word, "charpentier." This word, with its old French meaning, passed into the Anglo-Saxon language, and later date was used. This is the kind of man who works nine hours and an advance of \$2.50 a day for the carpenters in Bridgeton, N. J., last spring.

anglicized by dropping out the "i" of the last syllable, and so we have the English word, "carpenter," which, in its strictest sense, means, as shown above, a framer, one who makes heavy frame structures out of wood.

Thus far we have traced the word down the ages to the time when it received the present English meaning, and beyond that time into the Latin, and have shown that it came out of the Latin, through the old French into the English. It remains still to remark that the word originated outside of the Latin tongue. The Latin derived it from the Celtic word, "carruca," a word used by the Celts as the name of a two-wheeled cart. With the Celts the word appears to have been originated. The Celtic race in ancient times occupied central and western Europe. Their descendants now occupy Ireland, Wales, Highland, Scotland, and the north of France.

Your next question, "What did the word mean in the time of Christ?"

The word was not known to the civilized world in the time of Christ, if, indeed, it had any existence in His day. The word for carpenter in Mark vi. 3, is "tekton" (teknon). It is better rendered by our word, "mechanic," since the term is applied to a skillful workman. It is known that the foster father of Jesus was a worker in wood, such as we in this western country would call a carpenter. This information is gathered from writings outside of the New Testament. Joseph, being a carpenter, would, under the ordinary rules in his day, be obliged to teach Jesus the same trade. In Christ's time it was a dishonor to a Jew to be without a trade. It had been said for centuries, and was believed among the Jews that "He, who brings up a son without a trade, brings up a son to become a thief." After the boy came to manhood he was free to follow what he pleased.

The Hebrew word for carpenter is, *charash*. It is applied to several classes of skilled workmen. It means, a mechanic. When the word is used some other word is used with it to show what the person spoken of works in, whether of gold, silver, wood, or iron. The same is true of the Latin. They say, "faber tignarius," a mechanic in wood; "faber ferrarius," a mechanic in iron; "faber aurarius," a mechanic in gold, etc. "Faber" means a fabricator, or maker of anything.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

GENERAL SECRETARY J. T. Elliott, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, has been quite seriously ill of late.

J. FRANKLIN, President, Union 617, Vancouver, B. C., has been elected alderman as a labor representative in that city.

A. BAILEY, of E. St. Louis, Ill., and L. R. CARL, Auburn, N. Y., on recommendation of their respective Local Unions, have been duly commissioned as District Organizers of the U. B.

JOSEPH KERR, formerly of Union 10, Detroit, Mich., now a member of Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been elected First Vice-President of the New York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

D. P. ROWLAND, Ex-General President and now Business Agent of the Cincinnati Carpenters, has been elected First Vice-President of the Ohio State Trades and Labor Assembly, S. P. Ewing, of Union 61, Columbus, O., was elected the Treasurer of the body.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES OF ALL KINDS.

IF ALL DOES NOT go to your satisfaction, do not blame your officers. The pilot of a ship cannot mitigate the billows or calm the winds.—*The Laster*.

LOOK OUT for ash-barrel hats! These hats are picked out of ash barrels and off the streets by street scavengers and made over again at little cost by non-union hat-ters. To be sure you have a union hat look under the sweatband of your hat and see it has the union label. See advertisement on page 4 of this journal for design of the label.

FOR OVER three months the collar starchers of Troy, N. Y., fully 700 girls and women have been out on strike against the firm of Miller, Hall & Hartwell, of that city, manufacturers of shirts, collars and cuffs. The strikers are resisting a reduction of 56 1/2 per cent. in wages. We appeal to workmen everywhere to help them. Don't buy the "Monarch" shirts, which are made by this firm, and avoid all shirts, collars and cuffs, bearing the brands of a horseshoe and shield, which is the general trade mark of the firm, until it deals justly by its employees now on strike.

## FLOATING ITEMS.

THE NEBRASKA eight-hour law has again been decided constitutional.

BOSTON machinists will make a stand for the nine-hour day May 1st next.

THE EIGHT-HOUR system is to receive a trial of one year in the municipal departments of London, England, and if satisfactory will be continued.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY is being pushed very vigorously by the bricklayers of Baltimore, Md., and it is likely to be adopted with little opposition from the bosses.

A STATE Labor Congress is to be held in Nashville, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 29th. It promises to be well attended, and will have good effect in securing needful labor legislation in Tennessee.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS' National Union, the Marble Cutters' National Union, the Journeymen Freestone Cutters' National Union and the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Associations of North America have decided to work in harmony with each other in the future.

THERE was one custom of the colonial days which had in it somewhat of merit, i. e., sousing in the water the shrews who were always speaking ill of their neighbors. There is room for some such institution in the labor movement for the benefit of the clique who have nothing but ill to say of others. It may safely be put down that this disposition to abuse everybody and everything is an evidence of surplus spleen rather than of extra virtue.—*Labor Leader*.

THE TANNERS and Curriers have formed a go-ahead national organization, known as the "United Brotherhood of Tanners and Curriers of America." John E. Coughlin, 649 Island avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is the General Secretary. The organization is somewhat similar in style and work to that of our own. It was formed last June with ten Local Unions, and its next convention will be held at Olean, N. Y. Do all you can to help these people to perfect the unity of their trade.

## CROOKED WORK ON THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

The Construction Department at the World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, has an employment office and agent on the grounds, and they insist that no man can get a job unless he is employed by this agent. The grounds are fenced in, and no man can get in to look for employment. Carpenters' wages are 35 cents per hour as paid by Chicago contractors, but we have often heard the policemen at the Employment Agent's gate crying out for carpenters for 30 cents per hour, presumably to go to work for outside contractors who have contracts on the grounds.

They will not issue a pass to any representative of any labor union admitting him on the buildings and if a labor delegate should go on the buildings he is at once put off by the police, as they have a number on each building, and one case has happened where our representative has been abused by a drunken policeman.

We have an agreement that all work shall be done on the eight-hour plan. This has been also violated in a great many instances.

There are about 200 policemen on the grounds, and a representative cannot go on the grounds without his every step is dogged by those police, who, as has been proven, have to put up \$5 or \$10 a month to hold their job. A notorious character by the name of Nordrum, who has been discharged in disgrace by Chicago's Mayor from the detective force, is their Chief of Police.

They maintain a hotel on the grounds, with over 400 bunks on one floor, and charge men \$4 a week for board, and keep the same out of their wages. McArthur Brothers compel their men to sleep in canvas tents in all sorts of weather.

No man can get a job on the grounds as inspector of the buildings under the Chief of Construction, D. H. Burnham, if he is a member of any trade union. No man can get a job on the grounds or buildings as gate-keeper or watchman if he is a member of any labor union.

On the above complaint the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at their meeting, Feb. 1, 1892, decided as follows:

"Resolved, The President of the A. F. of L. is instructed to write to the Chief of the Department of Construction of the World's Fair Buildings, Chicago, and call on him to abate the evils complained of by W. H. Kliver, Gen. Pres. of the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in the foregoing letter.

"Resolved, That in the event that these grievances are not redressed at an early date, President Gompers is empowered to call on all the workmen's organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. to consider the advisability of withdrawing their patronage from the coming World's Fair at Chicago."

## GOSSIP FROM EVERYWHERE.

THE CIGARMAKERS' International Union has spent \$25,000 to advertise the blue label.

PATRONIZE the shoes and boots bearing shoe-workers' label as published in this issue.

UNION 602 has changed its headquarters from Red Bank, N. J., and now meets in Oceanic, N. J.

JOB LOT UNIONISM.—Some union men hold union meetings on the curbstones and in saloons, while others transact their business in their union halls. Which are the best union men?—*Cleveland Citizen*.

FLEISHMAN, the boycotted yeast manufacturer, is at the bottom of the bakers' strikes at Duluth, Toledo and Findlay, O. He is making strenuous efforts to break up the International Bakers' Union, but it is a greater task than he can accomplish.

THE BOYCOTT placed on the Clark O. N. T. thread has had and is still having such an effect that, in order to prevent a complete shut-down in over one-half of their departments, the company has been compelled to discharge the scab spinners in batches of twenty and thirty each alternate week. Those who remain in the employ of the firm are working only three or four days in the week. Keep up the boycott.

## UNIONS TWO MONTHS IN ARREARS.

Under sections 57 and 111 it is the duty of the G. S. to notify Local Unions when two months in arrears. The G. S. takes this method of notifying the following list of Locals that they are two months in arrears to the G. S.: Unions 69, 85, 130, 139, 144, 161, 174, 178, 179, 187, 210, 239, 241, 254, 294, 296, 303, 306, 318, 342, 350, 358, 381, 386, 387, 390, 399, 432, 476, 498, 502, 514, 524, 528, 532, 536, 548, 551, 562, 565, 568, 569, 570, 573, 574, 582, 583, 586, 603, 604, 615, 620, 624, 636, 640, 648, 651, 653, 662, 671, 674, 683, 688, 690, 706, 710, 717, 724, 732, 737, 738, 749, 754, 769, 781, 785, 789, 796, 797.

## NO LIST OF OFFICERS.

In accordance with lines 6 and 7, of Section 152, of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Recording Secretary of the Local Union "to send a list of all new officers to the G. S., also, all changes of officers." Blanks to report the names and addresses of the new officers were sent out on December 16th last by the G. S. to all the Locals.

Here it is now the 1st of February, and a number of the Recording Secretaries have not attended to this duty. Such negligence merits very severe censure. There is no excuse for such carelessness. We must have a complete list of all the local officers, to be kept on file in the general office.

Hence, we most urgently call on the Recording Secretaries of the below named unions to send in their lists of officers for the ensuing term beginning January 1, 1892. They have not done so up to date; and the other officers and members should arouse and stir up the Recording Secretaries to do their duty in this respect.

Here is the list of locals whose recording secretaries have failed to attend to this matter. Please poke them up:

25	220	404	529	646
30	221	408	530	651
36	226	409	531	657
43	228	410	532	660
52	230	413	537	661
53	239	415	538	662
56	245	417	540	664
57	247	419	554	668
66	254	421	555	671
69	255	424	556	674
71	261	425	560	680
80	264	426	561	683
81	273	427	562	688
85	279	432	565	690
88	292	437	568	695
93	294	438	569	696
95	298	441	571	697
97	303	443	572	708
98	307	444	573	709
103	312	445	574	710
106	313	447	581	717
115	317	450	583	718
119	318	458	586	720
120	319	459	588	721
124	322	460	589	727
127	324	467	592	733
137	325	472	593	735
139	331	474	596	740
142	337	476	599	741
147	339	478	601	745
152	344	479	603	748
157	345	480	609	754
160	350	484	613	755
170	353	494	615	762
177	354	498	619	767
178	358	501	620	769
184	359	504	623	772
188	371	506	624	779
190	372	510	632	780
203	379	519	634	784
204	386	521	636	785
216	388	524	642	791
218	390	525	643	792

Die noch 10 Stunden gearbeitet wird, soll im kommenden Frühjahr der Acht- und Neun-tunstentag eingeführt werden. Das nennt man Agitation. (St. Louis Tagesblatt.)

## OFFICIAL NOTES.

UNION 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been suspended for violation of the Constitution.

On December 8th, Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., sent in \$60.25, for old debt of special assessment.

DON'T send auditor's reports or treasurer's bonds to this office. They should remain on file in the Local.

AUDITORS of local Unions should audit the accounts regularly once a month, and go over the same carefully.

WHERE a Union is weak and struggling it is folly to keep up a higher initiation fee, this winter, than two dollars.

THE next convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters will be held in St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, August 1st, next.

SEND in your Union's vote on the four propositions. Up to January 30th, only 234 Unions had voted so the time for vote is now extended until March 1st, next.

HAVE YOU or your Union any suggestions for action at the next convention, or any changes to suggest as to the constitution? If you have, then send them in at once.

APPEALS or circulars from Local Unions, asking the Union or members to purchase ball tickets or raffle checks should not be considered at all, as such appeals are entirely irregular.

POLISH CONSTITUTIONS.—Union 598, Polish Carpenters, Milwaukee, Wis., has had our U. B. Constitution printed in the Polish language. Copies can be had cheap. Write to Theo. Dembinski, 821 Eleventh avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., for copies.

The severity of la grippe has told heavily the past six months on the funds of all our Local Unions wherever they had sick benefits. And it has also told on the lives and energy and business activity of the whole people. It is even a wonder we have paid all claims for death benefits legally due, and did not have to levy an assessment on our members. The last benefit assessment was levied in October, 1886.

GENERAL SECRETARY P. J. McGUIRE is now out on the road in the interest of the organization delivering public lectures. He is not in best of health, owing to the attack of influenza he had in December last. On January 18th he spoke in the centre of the coal regions, at Shamokin, Pa., and on February 1st he attended the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session at New York. There he secured favorable action on the complaint of the carpenters as to the World's Fair building, and on the carpenters' petition for appropriation of money to prosecute violations of the semi-monthly pay law in Pennsylvania, and of the eight-hour law in Nebraska. On February 3d, he spoke in Troy, N. Y., and since then has spoken daily in New York State, to large audiences in Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Auburn, Lockport, Buffalo, Elmira and Bridgeton, also in Erie, Pa., and Toronto, Canada.

## FINE THESE FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

The provisions of lines 8, 9 and 10 c. Section 153 of the Constitution require that the F. S. of each Local Union shall make a monthly report to the G. S. under penalty of \$2 fine for failing to do so. There is no reason why this should not be attended to by each Financial Secretary. Blanks in sufficient quantities are furnished to the F. S. from the general office. Month after month warning has been given that the negligent Financial Secretaries would be published. The publication of such a list for August and September last had a very healthy effect, and for a time the report came in more promptly; but now we find that several Financial Secretaries have made no report at all for the months of November and December. The Local Unions interested should fine these Secretaries. Here is a list of them:

13	303	427	562	7
24	316	432	568	7
54	318	435	569	7
58	324	437	574	7
61	331	438	586	7
66	338	443	593	7
130	345	465	598	7
139	350	476	60	7
146	372	479	61	7
147	378	492	62	7
178	380	508	63	7
185	386	524	64	7
204	387	528	65	7
216	390	529	66	7
242	399	534	67	7
250	403	538	68	7
254	407	542	69	7
255	408	543	70	7
256	409	544	71	7
257	410	545	72	7
258	411	546	73	7
259	412	547	74	7
260	413	548	75	7
261	414	549	76	7
262	415	550	77	7
263	416	551	78	7
264	417	552	79	7
265	418	553	80	7
266	419	554	81	7
267	420	555	82	7
268	421	556	83	7
269	422	557	84	7
270	423	558	85	7
271	424	559	86	7
272	425	560	87	7
273	426	561	88	7
274	427	562	89	7
275	428	563	90	7
276	429	564	91	7
277	430	565	92	7
278	431	566	93	7
279	432	567	94	7
280	433	568	95	7
281	434	569	96	7
282	435	570	97	7
283	436	571	98	7
284	437	572	99	7
285	438	573	100	7



## THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1892.

## NINE CHARTERS GRANTED.

Since our last issue, charters have been granted to nine new unions, viz.: No. 75, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; 231, College Hill, O.; 317, Neihart, Mont.; 321, Ottawa, Canada (French); 322, Alexandria, Ind.; 396, Dayton, O. (Car Builders); 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 441, Holland, Mich.; and 506, Fremont, Colo.

## THE VALUE OF A GOOD SECRETARY.

In large organizations of working men, where the general unions are made up of local associations, it is difficult, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to secure the right kind of men to carry on the executive and clerical business at the respective headquarters so that harmony shall prevail throughout. The secretary is generally the most important man, and if he is not fitted to handle the correspondence and other clerical business of his union in an intelligent and speedy manner, all kinds of confusion result. This is particularly the case where instructions to subordinates or reports to superior officers are necessary, and to the blunders of such men, as well as to their indifference, many a big intestine quarrel can be traced, in some instances to the destruction of the whole concern. What is often needed in such cases above intelligence and legibility is a mutual understanding, not only of the laws that govern all, but a courteous consideration of the difficulties attaching to the proper and effective administration of them.

## CARPENTER WORK EXTREMELY DULL.

To publish a list of all the cities reporting carpenter work dull would take a whole page of this journal. Never in nine years back has trade been so dull in winter, and it has been remarkably dull quite generally all over the country ever since last September. The building boom has flattened out in the West and Northwest, and in the South and on the Pacific coast. Speculative building in the large cities has been overdone, and has almost come to a standstill, as there is quite a number of houses untenanted and idle, bringing in no rent or revenue on these speculative investments. Then again in the large cities the demand for fire-proof buildings has brought more iron and stone into the construction of such buildings, and leaves less woodwork for carpenters. To add further to the stagnation in carpenter work, there has been a dullness in real estate investments and a panicky feeling in financial circles. Still, for all that, there are prospects of a fairly good season this coming Spring and Summer.

Trade at present is extremely dull on the Pacific coast and in the large cities, so there is little use for carpenters moving around from city to city. They are better off to remain just now where they are acquainted. The cities here named are particularly overcrowded, and carpenters are particularly urged to stay away from them, viz.: St. Paul, Minn.; Riverside, Cal.; Memphis, Tenn.; Richmond, Ind.; New York city, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Mass.; Nashville, Tenn.; Vancouver, B. C.; Plainfield, N. J.; Salem, Mass.; Toronto, O.; Newport, Ky.; Cleveland, O.; Lima, O.; Wilmington, Del.; Norwich, Conn.; Scottsdale, Pa.; Williamsport, Pa.; Harriman, Tenn.; Denison, Tex.; W. Duluth, Minn.; Kettle Falls, Wash.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Waxahachie, Tex.; Victoria, B. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Halifax, N. S.; Fair Haven, Wash.; Rochester, N. Y.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Seymour, Ind.; Alexandria, La.; Seattle, Wash.; Temple, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; St. Catharine's, Can.; and Helena, Mont.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JAN. 11, 1892.

## FIRST DAY'S SESSION—JAN. 11TH.

The G. E. B. met at 8 A. M. of above date, at office of G. S. Chairman Hugh McKay presided. Minutes of previous sessions in October read and approved as published in the November Journal.

Books of General Secretary and his financial accounts for October, November and December were taken up for examination and audit. All day, Jan. 11th, was spent in this work.

## SECOND DAY'S SESSION—JAN. 12TH.

Audit of accounts of General Office continued, and report as to the same appears in the minutes of Jan. 16th.

Appeal Union 21, Chicago, in matter of balance due for financial expenses on death claim of J. B. Forrest. The deceased had left no heirs, and Union 21 had expended more than \$200 for the funeral, and had incurred excessive expenses for carriages, committees, a band of music, etc. G. E. B. instruct the G. S. to pay the funeral expenses, not to exceed the sum of \$200, as allowed by the Constitution, on presentation of proper vouchers for the expenses. The G. E. B. censures Union 21, of Chicago, for its recklessness in entailing many needless expenses which might have been spared.

Appeals of James Doolin and Earl Padgett, formerly of Union 270, St. Louis, Mo., from decision of G. S. and G. T., in sustaining Union 270 in the expulsion of said appellants. After a careful review of all the voluminous evidence submitted by Messrs. Doolin and Padgett and the facts as shown on the other side, on the testimony of Messrs. Doolin and Padgett admitting their guilt as charged, the G. E. B. concur in the decision of the G. S. and G. T. and in the action of Union 270.

On petition of Union 119, Newark, N. J., the G. E. B. decided that in view of the present condition of the organization in Newark, N. J., it is expedient for the G. E. B. to comply with the request of Union 119, and will accept the note of said union, without interest for the amount due, payable Aug. 1, 1892. But the G. E. B. cannot grant a dispensation to reinstate for less than \$2, and power to reinstate for that sum is granted the Newark Union.

## THIRD DAY'S SESSION—JAN. 13TH.

Report of Mr. T. E. Deegan was submitted as representative of the G. E. B. to visit Pittsburgh in conjunction with the representative of the Amalgamated Carpenters, to endeavor to effect a settlement of existing troubles between the Amalgamated and the U. B. in Pittsburgh. The report was very complete and extensive, covering all details with evidence and giving necessary recommendations. Correspondence from Mr. George Cavanaugh, Secretary of the American District of the Amalgamated was also read. Mr. Cavanaugh informs the U. B. that certain obnoxious persons, ex-members of the U. B., and admitted to the newly formed branch of the Amalgamated in Pittsburgh, are now excluded from the Amalgamated at request of the U. B. After a long discussion the G. E. B. further declared that for the purpose of creating harmony and good feeling between the two organizations the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters be asked that they also exclude or expel the following persons now in the Amalgamated Branch at Pittsburgh, viz.: L. M. Carpenter, J. M. Bott, right, A. M. Hartnett, and Albert Spade, and on the part of the U. B. we shall insist that our Pittsburgh D. C. live up to the resolutions adopted at our Chicago Convention relating to the recognition of Amalgamated cards.

Petition of members of Union 67, Roxbury, Mass. (a part of the city of Boston), requesting privilege to withdraw delegates of Union 67 from the D. C. of Boston. The G. E. B. decide that while they recognize the evils and disadvantages in some cases of our present system of District Councils, and while it would apparently be better to allow Union 67 the privilege asked for still the G. E. B. are powerless in this respect, as Sec. 43, Pages 7 and 8 of Constitution, are very plain and imperative that Union 67 cannot withdraw from the D. C. of Boston.

Appeal of Investigating Committee, Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., vs. the decision of G. S. and G. T. in the case of A. E. Dixon, a member of said local. After a thorough review of all the evidence the G. E. B. concur in part with decision of G. S. and G. T., but feel that the punishment recommended by the Trial Committee was excessive, and A. E. Dixon should be punished by a moderate fine in accordance with Sec. 66 of the Constitution, for A. E. Dixon, in his statement, pleads guilty to the offence charged against him.

A hearing was then granted A. Henryot, of New York, General Secretary of the Furniture Workers' International Union. The object of Mr. Henryot's visit was to effect a mutual treaty or agreement to harmonize the interests of the two organizations wherever their members are engaged in house building.

In answer to law point raised by Union 50, Portland, Ore., the G. E. B. decide that when a Local is granted the privilege of an amnesty to reinstate suspended members for \$2 that does not carry with it the right for said Local to reinstate suspended members of other Locals who are sojourning or at work away from their own Locals. Such suspended members can be reinstated only by consent of the Union they belong to, and as provided in Sections 65, 87 and 88 of Constitution.

Delegates from Union 422 Frankford, Pa., appeared in reference to claim on death of Henry Schock, a non-beneficial member of said union. G. E. B. rule that under the Constitution, and by

a previous decision of the board, the G. E. B. can not allow this claim, but would favorably recommend it to the consideration of the next convention.

Mr. Henryot, representative of the Furniture Workers' International Union, again appeared before the G. E. B. to arrange for better relations between the U. B. and the Cabinet-makers working at house building. G. E. B. recommended that Mr. Henryot and the Executive Committee of the Cabinet-makers draw up written proposals to be acted on at the next meeting of the G. E. B. and send a representative to meet the G. E. B.

Union 578, St. Louis, Mo., (Stair Builders) applied for a dispensation to be relieved in certain respects from the trade rules of the St. Louis district. The G. E. B. recommended that the D. C. of St. Louis grant the request.

Union 74, Pensacola, applied for a dispensation to admit an apprentice boy of 15 years of age. The G. E. B. decided that the L. U. cannot admit a boy under 18 years. See Sec. 64.

Communication of D. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., in reference to \$1,170 claimed by Union No. 177, McKeesport, Pa., for money said to be due on account of the late strike. The G. E. B. decide that as the Pittsburgh strike was not officially sanctioned by the G. E. B. they cannot recognize any bills on account of said strike.

## FOURTH DAY'S SESSION—JAN. 14TH.

Appeal Union 176, Newport, R. I., to arrange for financial aid for their trade movement. In this case the G. E. B. reaffirm their former decision, and leave the matter of financial aid over until next meeting of G. E. B. in March.

Application, Union 132, Richmond, Va., for financial aid to enforce the card system. For want of complete information the matter is referred back to the Local for further details.

Communication, Union 159, Middletown, N. Y., applying for sanction of trade demands. Referred back for further details.

Application, Union 115, Punxsutawney, Pa., for sanction of trade demands. Sanction granted and financial aid, should it be needed, will be considered at the next meeting of G. E. B., provided details as to amount needed are furnished.

Application, Union 721, Sioux City, Iowa, for sanction of trade demands. The G. E. B. do not feel they are justified in granting sanction and aid from the showing made, but would recommend that the union strive to at least organize a majority of the carpenters in that city. Should they do so the G. E. B. would be only too well pleased to do anything in its power to aid the carpenters of Sioux City.

Application, Union 744, Logansport, Ind., for sanction of trade demands. Laid over to next meeting of G. E. B., and further information called for, and the Union called on to appoint a conference committee to meet the contractors.

Application, Union 390, Galesburg, Ill., for sanction of trade demands. Laid over for favorable consideration and to take same course as in the case of Union 744.

Application, District Council, Cincinnati, O., for sanction of trade demands, &c. Sanction granted, and if financial aid be needed that subject will be considered at the next meeting.

Application of Mill Men's Union, No. 327, and Stair Builders' Union, No. 481, Cincinnati, O., and of Union 775, Covington, Ky., and Union 698, Newport, Ky., for sanction to strike to take the same course as the application of D. C. of Cincinnati.

Application, Union 712, Covington, Ky., for sanction of trade demands. G. S. given special instructions on this subject.

In case of death claim of Edward A. Goings, Union 382, New York city, upon further evidence the case was reopened, former decision reversed, and G. S. and G. T. instructed not to pay the claim.

Appeals of John F. Day and Thomas Burtchell, on decision of G. S. and G. T. in the case of Union 119. Decision of G. S. and G. T. not concurred in. The evidence now submitted shows the defendants, Day and Burtchell, have not had a fair and impartial trial. The trial committee erred in refusing to allow defendants to file any objections they might wish as matter of record. These cases are therefore referred back to Union 119 for a new trial.

## FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—JAN. 15TH.

A lengthy protest from Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., was read against suspension from the U. B. Former decision reaffirmed and Union 230 remains suspended.

Com. Union 59, Detroit, Mich., asking to be relieved from paying part of their special assessment. G. E. B. cannot comply, but grant further time for payment until August 1, 1892. Applications of Unions 8 and 396, of Philadelphia, for extension of time to pay their special assessment also granted until Aug. 1, 1892.

Com. from the Rochester, N. Y., Carpenters' Union, asking for financial aid to organize that city and surrounding vicinity more thoroughly. \$25 was then donated, to be charged to the account of the District for the Middle States. Dispensation for amnesty of suspended members also granted.

Application from former members of suspended Union 230, Pittsburgh, for new charter and for special conditions. Charter granted and G. S. granted power to act.

Appeal, Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., against disapproval of Charles Johnson's claim. Action of G. S. and G. T. in disapproving claim is concurred in.

In the matter of the faithful, law-abiding members of suspended Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., the G. E. B. hereby grant a dispensation, reserving to all such members who have joined, or will be, come connected with the new Union by Feb. 14, 1892, said newly chartered Union to be known as Union No. 230, all the rights, benefits and privileges that may have accrued to these per-

sons as members of the suspended Union No. 230.

Application, Union 352, Anderson, Ind., for sanction of trade demands. G. E. B. feel it is now too early in the season to sanction the enforcement of trade rules which may involve our members in strikes, therefore no further action will be taken on trade demands until the next meeting of G. E. B., March 28, 1892.

Applications for sanction of trade demands were then submitted from the D. C. of Scranton, Pa., and Union 153, Fort Wayne, Ind. The same course was ordered as in the case of Anderson, Ind., and applications laid over until March 28, 1892.

Communication, Union 341, Sacramento, Cal., as to legality of assessment levied last June by the D. C. of California for the mill men's strike. G. E. B. sustain letter of G. S. that if assessment was levied by consent of a two-thirds vote of the members of the unions in said district then the assessment is legal. In answer to a query from Union 241 the G. E. B. further decide it is beyond the power of the G. E. B. to grant a dispensation to extend limit of time a member can run into arrears without being suspended. See Sec. 84 is plain on that point.

Appeal from the D. C. of Milwaukee for funds claimed to be due them from strike last season. Former decision reaffirmed. The Milwaukee strike was not sanctioned with financial aid, but donations were sent solely to help the men on strike.

Appeal, Smith W. Perigo, Union 446, Indianapolis, Ind., against decision of G. S. and G. T. After due consideration appeal not sustained.

Letter from District Council of Chicago, Ill., asking an appropriation of \$1,000 as a donation to said D. C. for organizing purposes. G. E. B. decide that in view of the increased death rate of late in our organization, and the large amount of death benefits paid out through that cause the past year, the present condition of our General Treasury will not warrant any such appropriation.

Voluminous evidence and complaints from members of the Chicago unions were then presented alleging mismanagement of affairs of the U. B. in Chicago, and of repeated and exorbitant assessments on the members in that city, to the detriment of the organization. And further, that the D. C. of our U. B. in Chicago is entirely subordinate to a body entirely outside of our jurisdiction, and known as the United Carpenters' Council. All the papers, etc., in this case were very carefully considered and laid over for action next day.

## SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—JAN. 16TH.

Bills of G. E. B. for attendance at this session were presented and allowed to the amount in all of \$430.25.

The auditing of the accounts of the General Office shows the following, and we present it in a summarized statement of the receipts and expenses for the quarter ending December 31, 1891:

Balance on hand October 1, 1891 . . .	\$3,393.30
Receipts for October, November and December . . . . .	17,489.17
Total . . . . .	\$20,882.47
Expenses for October, November and December . . . . .	17,176.85

Balance on hand January 1, 1892 . . . \$3,705.62

The Audit of the Reserve Fund and Assessment shows as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand October 1, 1891 . . .	\$591.98
Reserve fund October, November and December . . . . .	1,032.23
Special assessment . . . . .	1,260.65
Total receipts . . . . .	\$2,884.86

MONEYS EXPENDED.	
October 21, Halifax, N. S. . . . .	\$150.00
Balance on hand January 1, 1892 . . .	2,644.86
Total . . . . .	\$2,794.86

The G. E. B. find the books nicely kept and in the best of order, and every voucher and receipt is properly filed.

The consideration of the situation of affairs in Chicago was then resumed. Mr. S. F. Kent, Secretary of the G. E. B. was instructed to proceed to Chicago on his way home and consult General President Kliver as to the state of affairs in Chicago, and as to the proper remedies to secure recognition of the laws of the U. B. in Chicago.

Mr. T. E. Deegan, of the G. E. B., made report as to his visit to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to secure the nine-hour day. G. S. instructed to still further work up the movement.

Protest of Union 94, Providence, R. I., as to failure of G. S. to visit that city. Explanation offered by G. S. accepted.

Letter from Union 489, Salt Lake City, Utah, received regarding benefits and privileges of men admitted when over 50 years of age, and now classed as non-beneficial members. The letter advocated no distinction as to benefits should exist on account of age. G. E. B. decide they have no power to change the laws in this respect, and cannot act in the matter.

A general and lengthy discussion took place on the welfare of the U. B. and how to promote its growth and power, and also as to a line of agitation and speakers to go on the road. Finally, the subject was laid over, to be further considered at the next meeting.

The G. E. B. then adjourned at 4.30 P. M. to meet Monday, March 28, 1892, at 8 A. M.

HUGH McKAY, Chairman.

S. J. KENT, Recording Secretary.

Attest:  
P. J. McGUIRE,  
General Secretary.

A LABEL ADOPTED.  
KNOWN AS THE UNION LABEL OF THE  
BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS OF AMERICA.

At a recent conference of representatives from the Boot and Shoemakers International Union, Knights of Labor and the New England Cutters Union, a joint label was adopted and rules governing the same drafted. A facsimile of the label is given above, and unionists will see that it is in the shoes before purchasing.

The *Lester*, the official organ of the craft, under the heading of "A Label at Last," speaks as follows on the subject:

"After two months of hard work on the part of the representatives of all the shoemaking organizations, excepting D. A., 216, K. of L., a label has been agreed upon. The rules of the label are such that any manufacturer employing union help will be entitled to its use, and, from the applications already received from some of the largest manufacturers in the country, the demand for this label will be large.

"The pitfalls which we fell into in our former attempt have been carefully avoided, and this label on a pair of boots or shoes will be an absolute guarantee and evidence that they were made by union men and women under fair conditions and at fair wages. All that remains for members is to create a demand for the label, and we feel sure that the members of labor organizations all over the country will give us that kindly support in this venture that they have given other labels, and its success is assured. Manufacturers using the label will receive the benefit of the advertising which will be given the label, as it is proposed to make this trade mark of our craft a familiar sight to every member of a labor organization in the United States, as it is on their aid we must depend for success.

"The labels will be printed in sheets of 100 each and will be just the size of a postage stamp, and are to be placed on the inside lining of the boot or shoe. Labels will be ready for the market about January 1, 1892. Manufacturers desiring information on this subject will please address Label Committee, Room 50 to 52, 620 Atlantic Avenue, Boston."

## TRADES UNIONS AND STRIKES.

When the century began iniquitous laws still prohibited the combination of workmen. In 1824 the combination laws were repealed, but next year fresh acts imposed new restrictions, and for many years the conspiracy laws were wrested to put down or punish trade combinations, while six laborers who had pledged each other to mutual support in their efforts to better their condition were sentenced to transportation for administering unlawful oaths. Political economists argued that as wages were fixed by "natural laws," it was quite useless for workmen to attempt by combination to raise their rates of payment, and self-interest and fear combined to look upon workmen's societies with disfavor. Trades unions thus under the ban of the law and society, got many of the worst characteristics of secret associations. They were often headed by ignorant, violent and unreasonable men, and the strikes which, under their auspices, became more important movements, were sometimes marked by outrage and brutality, and met by unscrupulous repression, which led to bitter feelings between class and class. But bit by bit things got better. Despite the coldness of the law, there was no positive reason to prevent the stronger trades from forming strong unions, and in 1851 the Amalgamated Engineers' Society, established by the consolidation of all the scattered branches of a great trade into one union, which was soon extensively followed. In 1866 gross outrages at Sheffield were brought home to local unionists, and especially to the Saw-grinders' Union and a ruffian named Broadhead. This led to a great outcry, but the searching investigations which followed showed that such misdeeds were the exception and not the rule, and led to a series of acts beginning in 1871, which fully protected and recognized legitimate trade societies. By teaching self-help, and by increasing the workman's power, and, also, by acting as benefit societies on a large scale, they have done much to raise the condition of the more skilled laborers. In 1872 Joseph Arch established a union of the poor and dependent agricultural laborers. The extension of unionism to the coarse, unskilled labor of the towns has had a remarkable exemplification in the successful and orderly strike of the London dock laborers in 1889. But as combination grows more perfect, strikes and lockouts have greatly diminished in numbers, and now happen comparatively seldom among the higher organized trades. Boards of conciliation and arbitration, such as that started by Mundella in 1860 at Nottingham, and self-acting sliding scales of wages have, though not without difficulties of their own, diminished the necessity of recourse to open warfare.—From T. F. Tout's History of England.



## GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156,  
Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.  
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian  
St., Philadelphia, Pa.GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
First Vice-President—P. M. Wells, 26 Twelfth  
St., near Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birk, 798 Nos-  
trand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary.)  
Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.  
T. E. Deegan, 111 E. 89th St., New York.  
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
S. J. Kent, 2016 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

## OBITUARY RESOLUTIONS.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.)

UNION 577, MARSHALL WIS.  
WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-Wise Ruler  
of the Universe to remove from our midst the  
beloved wife of our esteemed brother, S. M.  
NEAS, andWHEREAS, She was not a member of our or-  
ganization, still we feel we have lost a true  
friend of our cause, for Brother NEAS has lost a  
true friend and worthy helpmate, the Church  
a willing and earnest worker, and the community  
a Christian woman.Resolved, That we tender Brother NEAS our  
heartfelt sympathy to himself and family in this  
hour of sorrow, and we trust that the hope  
of a happier reunion in a happier world will help  
them to bear this great loss with resignation.  
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be  
sent Brother NEAS and be published in THE CAR-  
PENTER JOURNAL.W. S. ROWE,  
JAMES RIDER, Committee.  
V. E. VANSACKLER, Secretary.

## EXPULSIONS.

JAMES ANDERSON, from Union 482, Jersey City,  
N. J., for misappropriating funds belonging to  
the Local.R. M. FARRELL, from Union 629, South Bend,  
Ind., for embezzlement of initiation fees.PETER CROCHEN, from Union 23, Chicago, Ill.,  
for disorderly conduct at an entertainment of  
the Union.C. U. BONES, from Union 310, Austin, Tex., for  
bad conduct.CHAS. A. HILL was formerly at New Kenning-  
ton, Pa. His whereabouts now is unknown.  
He has misappropriated monies collected for a  
disabled member of Union 333.SAMUEL STEVENS, from Union 487, Altoona,  
Pa., for disreputable conduct.JACOB SUITER, from Union 13, Batavia, N. Y.,  
for embezzling funds as Treasurer. His where-  
abouts is unknown.W. H. DAILEY, from Union 311, Sacramento,  
Cal., for obtaining money under false pretences.JOHN TALLACH, from Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y.,  
for bad conduct.WILLIAM SQUIRES, from Union 316, San Jose,  
Cal., for violation of Union principles.E. J. KUHN, from Union 253, Jeannette, Pa., for  
violating trade rules, on complaint of the Latrobe  
Union.R. H. ALLEY, from Union 584, Middlesborough,  
Ky., for misappropriating wages of his fellow-  
workmen. His whereabouts is unknown.W. H. REEVES, from Union 314, Winnipeg,  
Manitoba, suspended for six months, until July  
1, 1892, for an offence bringing discredit on  
the Union.

## REJECTIONS.

FRANK CHART, from Union 667, Cincinnati, O.,  
for incompetency.C. J. RICE, from Union 253, Jeannette, Pa., hav-  
ing been suspended for an offence against the  
Union.

## BOYCOTT SCHOLLE &amp; CO.'S HATS.

Scholle & Co., hat manufacturers, Phila-  
delphia, Pa., have discriminated their union  
hatters, after reducing wages, and the firm  
is running their hat shop with non-union  
men and boys. The Hat Finishers' Interna-  
tional Union appeals to members of the  
Carpenters' Locals and to all workmen  
to not patronize hats from Scholle & Co.  
The name of this firm can be found in  
most of the hats made by them. We also  
urge our members to heed this appeal,  
and in the cities below named our Carpen-  
ters' Unions, aided by all organized labor,  
should make an active, personal canvass  
in the hat stores and stop the sale of Schol-  
le's hats. The cities where these hats  
are sold are: Memphis, St. Louis, Den-  
ver, San Francisco, Louisville, Omaha,  
Kansas City, Mo.; Baltimore, Minneapo-  
lis, Sacramento, Cal.; Chicago, Milwaukee,  
Cincinnati, Trenton, N. J.; Portland,  
Ore.; Vicksburg, Miss.; New Orleans,  
Shreveport, La.; Burlington, Iowa; Keokuk,  
Iowa, and in Pennsylvania, in Pitts-  
burgh, Allegheny City, Harrisburg, Lan-  
caster and Johnstown.

## CAN ANY UNION BEAT THIS?

L. U., No. 121, of Bridgeton, N. J., has  
a member sixty-three years old that walks  
fourteen miles of a night to attend the  
meetings of the union. His dues are al-  
ways paid from four to six months in ad-  
vance. This is the kind of material that  
won nine hours and an advance of \$2.50  
per day for the carpenters in Bridgeton,  
N. J., last spring.

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891.  
Whenever any error appears notify the G. E. B. without delay.  
All money received in JAN. will be published in next  
month's (JAN.) paper. This report includes all moneys  
received by the G. E. B. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies  
for the month of DECEMBER only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	128 50 06	8	60 331	4	30 496	6	00
2	53 80 167	9	50 332	5	170 497	7	22 30
3	15 61 183	10	20 333	6	170 498	8	00
4	107 20 19	11	33 634	7	10 499	9	1 90
5	15 90 170	12	70 335	8	10 500	10	3 70
6	4 80 171	13	15 036	9	10 501	11	1 50
7	7 80 172	14	7 037	10	50 502	12	2 40
8	1 173	15	1 1038	11	50 503	13	2 40
9	9 93 174	16	330	12	3 0504	14	80
10	9 40 175	17	64 30340	13	59 505	15	26 70
11	47 80 176	18	16 93 341	14	7 00306	16	7 30
12	22 70 177	19	3 342	15	50 507	17	22 00
13	3 00 178	20	343	16	50 508	18	22 00
14	4 20 179	21	1 00 344	17	8 20 509	19	26 70
15	5 80 180	22	8 10 345	18	1 50 510	20	26 70
16	3 75 181	23	5 30 346	19	2 50 511	21	11 70
17	6 00 182	24	1 70 347	20	512	22	5 40
18	3 70 183	25	3 70 348	21	25 60 513	23	10 30
19	3 80 184	26	1 40 349	22	7 80 514	24	3 10
20	16 30 185	27	8 00 350	23	515	25	21 65
21	18 00 186	28	5 00 351	24	7 80 517	26	7 30
22	65 30 187	29	5 00 352	25	8 00 518	27	3 30
23	27 50 188	30	7 00 353	26	70 519	28	9 60
24	12 50 189	31	6 15 354	27	15 45 519	29	15 50
25	30 80 190	32	10 70 355	28	5 80 520	30	3 80
26	8 40 191	33	9 90 356	29	10 00 521	31	2 50
27	12 50 192	34	9 05 357	30	2 50 522	32	3 10
28	86 20 193	35	1 20 358	31	3 20 523	33	3 10
29	87 40 194	36	359	32	7 60 524	34	3 10
30	4 50 195	37	9 10 359	33	6 00 525	35	7 30
31	3 20 196	38	3 20 360	34	2 50 527	36	3 30
32	5 60 197	39	6 50 361	35	3 10 528	37	9 60
33	54 00 198	40	7 10 362	36	1 00 529	38	1 20
34	19 65 199	41	11 60 363	37	5 70 530	39	2 60
35	4 50 200	42	9 10 364	38	6 80 531	40	2 60
36	25 20 201	43	12 70 365	39	531	41	2 60
37	3 90 202	44	4 20 366	40	13 80 532	42	3 80
38	5 20 203	45	8 40 367	41	7 30 533	43	3 80
39	22 50 204	46	8 10 368	42	7 10 534	44	3 80
40	1 20 205	47	3 00 369	43	5 50 535	45	1 70
41	4 30 206	48	11 35 370	44	2 40 536	46	3 80
42	4 50 207	49	25 20 371	45	1 30 537	47	3 80
43	19 70 208	50	4 80 372	46	1 50 538	48	3 80
44	2 10 209	51	16 00 373	47	8 95 539	49	1 60
45	4 00 210	52	375	48	12 50 540	50	2 60
46	3 55 211	53	50 20 376	49	2 50 541	51	2 60
47	11 00 212	54	8 10 377	50	8 10 542	52	6 80
48	4 80 213	55	4 40 378	51	4 90 543	53	6 80
49	11 00 214	56	1 50 379	52	4 90 544	54	6 80
50	13 95 215	57	9 10 380	53	12 50 545	55	6 80
51	23 00 216	58	5 90 381	54	40 80 546	56	6 80
52	217	59	5 90 382	55	40 80 547	57	6 80
53	67 50 218	60	17 30 383	56	10 50 548	58	6 80
54	15 45 219	61	4 90 384	57	6 70 549	59	6 80
55	3 60 220	62	5 90 385	58	550	60	6 80
56	3 60 221	63	8 15 386	59	550	61	6 80
57	1 15 222	64	11 35 387	60	4 70 551	62	6 80
58	1 15 223	65	5 20 388	61	1 40 552	63	6 80
59	11 25 224	66	5 80	62	2 90 553	64	6 80
60	27 00 225	67	44 80 389	63	555	65	6 80
61	19 80 226	68	4 65 390	64	9 40 556	66	6 80
62	22 45 227	69	15 90 391	65	3 52 557	67	6 80
63	17 40 228	70	39 50 392	66	3 20 558	68	6 80
64	8 00 229	71	8 00 393	67	6 80 559	69	6 80
65	5 40 230	72	21 80 394	68	7 80 560	70	6 80
66	6 00 231	73	396	69	561	71	6 80
67	14 70 232	74	1 30 397	70	5 62	72	6 80
68	14 65 233	75	1 30 398	71	3 50 563	73	6 80
69	2 40 234	76	14 40 399	72	564	74	6 80
70	1 90 235	77	9 55 400	73	3 20 564	75	6 80
71	26 25 236	78	2 10 401	74	4 20 565	76	6 80
72	15 30 237	79	55 40 402	75	9 40 566	77	6 80
73	15 30 238	80	7 40 403	76	8 90 567	78	6 80
74	7 20 239	81	10 10 404	77	1 00 568	79	6 80
75	8 50 240	82	415	78	2 50 569	80	6 80
76	8 50 241	83	420	79	4 60 570	81	6 80
77	6 30 242	84	421	80	15 10 571	82	6 80
78	1 95 243	85	422	81	1 80 572	83	6 80
79	1 90 244	86	1 00 423	82	573	84	6 80
80	2 00 245	87	3 40 424	83	22 55 575	85	6 80
81	16 00 246	88	13 60 425	84	6 80 576	86	6 80
82	26 30 247	89	24 80 426	85	3 30 577	87	6 80
83	26 30 248	90	34 80 427	86	9 40 578	88	6 80
84	8 00 249	91	10 10 428	87	759	89	6 80
85	3 10 250	92	415	88	1 30 580	90	6 80
86	2 50 251	93	5 60 429	89	13 05 581	91	6 80
87	5 00 252	94	1 90 430	90	2 50 582	92	6 80
88	9 05 253	95	8 60 431	91	90 583	93	6 80
89	21 70 254	96	4 90	92	1 00 584	94	6 80
90	5 10 255	97	420	93	7 50 585	95	6 80
91	5 10 256	98	421	94	1 50 586	96	6 80
92	4 50 257	99	36 20 422	95	2 50 587	97	6 80
93	4 40 258	100	75 23	96	6 00 588	98	6 80
94	2 00 259	101	24	97	3 00 589	99	6 80
95	3 90 260	102	2 15 423	98	1 50 590	100	6 80
96	11 10 261	103	2 10 424	99	3 00 591	101	6 80
97	2 20 262	104	1 00 425	100	1 75 592	102	6 80
98	3 80 263	105	10 00 426	101	3 00 593	103	6 80
99	3 60 264	106	5 40 427	102	4 30 594	104	6 80
100	3 60 265	107	5 40 428	103	4 85 595	105	6 80
101	4 00 266	108	3 75 429	104	5 00 596	106	6 80
102	8 60 267	109	5 10 430	105	3 00 597	107	6 80
103	4 50 268	110	9 80 431	106	15 80 598	108	6 80
104	8 50 269	111	12 40 432	107	5 00 599	109	6 80
105	3 05 270	112	10 00 433	108	3 70 600	110	6 80
106	9 90 271	113	1 80 434	109	5 00 601	111	6 80
107	9 90 272	114	1 80 435	110	1 00 602	112	6 80
108	2 50 273	115	8 10 436	111	1 70 603	113	6 80
109	64 10 274	116	10 30 437	112	1 90 604	114	6 80
110	3 90 275	117	5 30 438	113	1 90 605	115	6 80
111	2 30 276	118	411	114	6 60	116	6 80
112	30 20 277	119	6 50 439	115	6 80 607	117	6 80
113	5 20 278	120	3 90 440	116	1 40 608	118	6 80
114	4 70 279	121	2 30 441	117	3 80 609	119	6 80
115	5 20 280	122	10 50 442	118	1 10 610	120	6 80
116	27 30 281	123	10 00 443	119	31 55 611	121	6 80
117	282	124	9 20 444	120	612	122	6 80
118	13 85 282	125	2 40 445	121	613	123	6 80
119	23 20 283	126	2 40 446	122	614	124	6 80
120	2 10 284	127	2 40 447	123	615	125	6 80
121	2 10 285	128	2 40 448	124	616	126	6 80
122	2 10 286	129	2 40 449	125	617	127	6 80
123	2 10 287	130	2 40 450	126	618	128	6 80
124	2 10 288	131	2 40 451	127	619	129	6 80
125	2 10 289	132	2 40 452	128	620	130	6 80
126	2 10 290	133	2 40 453	129	621	131	6 80
127	2 10 291	134	2 40 454	130	622	132	6 80
128	2 10 292	135	2 40 455	131	623	133	6 80
129	2 10 293	136	2 40 456	132	624	134	6 80
130	2 10 294	137	2 40 457	133	625	135	6 80
131	2 10 295	138	2 40 458	134	626	136	6 80
132	2 10 296	139	2 40 459	135	627	137	6 80
133	2 10 297	140	2 40 460	136	628	138	6 80
134	2 10 298	141	2 40 461	137	629	139	6 80
135	2 10 299	142	2 40 462	138	630	140	6 80
136	2 10 300	143	2 40 463	139	631	141	6 80
137	2 10 301	144	2 40 464	140	632	142	6 80
138	2 10 302	145	2 40 465	141	633	143	6 80
139	2 10 303	146	2 40 466	142	634	144	6 80
140	2 10 304	147	2 40 467	143	635	145	6 80
141	2 10 305	148	2 40 468	144	636	146	6 80
142	2 10 306	149	2 40 469	145	637	147	6 80
143	2 10 307	150	2 40 470	146	638	148	6 80
144	2 10 308	151	2 40 471	147	639	149	6 80
145	2 10 309	152	2 40 472	148	640	150	6 80
146	2 10 310	153	2 40 473	149	641	151	6 80
147	2 10 311	154	2 40 474	150	642	152	6 80
148	2 10 312	155	2 40 475	151	643	153	6 80
149	2 10 313	156	2 40 476	152	644	154	6 80
150	2 10 314	157	2 40 477	153	645	155	6 80
151	2 10 315	158	2 40 478	154	646	156	6 80
152	2 10 316	159	2 40 479	155	647	157	6 80
153	2 10 317	160	2 40 480	156	648	158	6 80
154	2 10 318	161	2 40 481	157	649	159	6 80
155	2 10 319	162	2 40 482	158	650	160	6 80
156							



495. STREATOR—John Robertson, 201 Bridge st.  
120. VANCE—Geo. Miller.  
443. WAKEGAM—Walter Strickland.  
281. WHEATON—James B. Weldon.

## INDIANA

382. ANDERSON—Chas. Moore 135 First st.  
383. ACRORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochran, Ind.  
674. BEDFORD—F. M. Russell.  
439. BLUFFTON—John N. Hatfield.  
793. CLINTON—W. Woodall, Box W.  
717. COLUMBUS—L. B. McLeod, 11th & California  
494. CRAWFORDVILLE—S. Long, 201 Whitlock av.  
652. ELWOOD—J. J. Gregg.

## EVANSVILLE

90. F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.  
470. M. Hallenberger, Law av., Hartmetz add'n.  
359. (Mach. hands) L. Kessler, 920 E. Franklin st.  
777. (Mill) Joseph Ulas, 1004 E. Maryland st.  
153. FORT WAYNE—H. L. Mollet, 92 Chicago st.  
728. FRANKFORD—G. Kirschbaum, 606 N. Jackson  
446. GREENFIELD—Robert Oltuf.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—L. L. McCormick.  
95. HARTFORD CITY—C. Hoffmann.  
310. HUNTINGTON—G. A. Metzger.

INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council,  
Harry Roberts, 189 W. 1st st.  
57. (Stairs) Geo. Wernsing, 74 Lockberrie st.  
(Ger.) Alb. Simonson, 48 Buchanan st.  
299. H. E. Travis, 156 Bates st.  
446. W. Brannaman, 147 Ludlow lane.  
609. (Mill) J. H. Daugherty, 237 N. Miss. st.  
706. J. H. Whistner, 210 English av.  
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—J. Page, 25 Missouri av.

## LAFAYETTE

215. W. Bottenburg, 112 S. Fifth st.  
783. (Ger.) G. W. Davis, South Fifth st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—Milo Gibson  
612. MADISON—Charles Holwager, W. Madison  
385. MARION—J. R. Bosser, cor. 38th and Harmon  
798. MT. VERNON—John Miller, 123 W. Mich. st.  
592. MUNCIE—J. B. Miller, 123 W. Mich. st.  
19. NEW ALBANY—P. G. Renn, 54 Vincennes st.  
756. RICHMOND—John H. Cohorst, 837 S. Sixth st.  
595. PERU—Geo. B. Mitchell.  
702. ROSEDALE—J. O. Denman.  
421. SEYMOUR—H. Moritz.  
629. SOUTH BEND—O. A. Pattison, 116 S. Laurel st.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—J. R. Warner, 101 S. 15th st.  
628. VINCENT—Allen Greenhood, 618 Ellis st.  
631. WABASH—S. Banister.

## INDIAN TERRITORY

640. SOUTH McALLESTER—J. E. Underwood.  
679. STILLWATER, Okla. Terr.—E. J. Myers.

## IOWA

434. BURLINGTON—A. Bokenkamp, 1333 Angular.  
156. CRESTON—R. Strickland.  
554. DAVENPORT—F. W. Boettcher, 1931 Walnut.  
68. DES MOINES—D. Reinking, 1308 E. Grand av.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 200 7th st.  
562. EMERYVILLE—E. H. Frederich.  
31. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park st.  
700. KEOKUK—H. L. Breitenstein, 1524 Bank st.  
721. ST. LOUIS CITY—J. Deary, 23d & Court sts.

## KANSAS

264. ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh st.  
76. CHANUTE—A. M. Davidson.  
66. CONCORDIA—W. H. Dennis.  
499. LEAVENWORTH—W. H. Shouse, Box 25.  
446. PITTSBURGH—Gilbert Snyder.  
168. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, Box 346.  
720. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, S. Main st.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—J. L. Lyons, 250 Western av.  
776. (aill) John Burkemper, N. W. cor. Elm &  
Brighton sts, Newport.  
618. GRAND RIVERS—J. M. Milstead.  
259. HENDERSON—Wm. O. Connell, care Ky.  
Planters Mill.  
626. LEXINGTON—J. Henry.

LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council,  
Jos. Hehenan, 2315 Portland av.  
7. D. R. Gash, 628 Eighth st.  
103. T. J. Murphy, 303 Thirtieth st.  
212. H. Ruby, 906 E. Walnut st.  
214. (Ger.) A. Berberich, 727 E. Broadway.  
358. S. J. Wilcox, 1420 W. Walnut st.  
(Ger.) Benj. J. Daller, 1943 W. Jefferson st.  
40. LUDLOW—W. Landon.

684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—Courtney Long, Box 65.  
698. NEWPORT—J. W. Crupper, 720 Central av.  
40. OWENSBORO—J. N. Miller, 1306 E. 7th st.  
201. PADUCAH—Chas. Bush, 18 Huntington Row.  
582. RICHMOND—W. M. Pearce.  
701. WICHESSTER—J. W. Crowe, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

622. ALEXANDRIA—A. P. McNeil, Box 164.  
279. MONROE—B. R. Truly, Box 80.  
NEW ORLEANS—  
76. J. G. Bloomer, 423 S. Liberty.  
249. F. D. Ross, 150 Third st.  
624. Chas. Bartels, 151 Camp.  
704. Hy. Hoffman, 132 Polcain st.  
732. (Mill) N. M. Healy, Baronne & Marengo sts.  
739. Manuel Joquin, 142 Washington av.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

## MAINE

549. AUGUSTA—Everett Libby.  
345. BATH—E. A. Howard, 52 Bowery st.  
506. GARDNER—J. E. Drake, Box 183.  
407. LEWISTON—J. M. Flagg, 9 School st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 4 Oxford st.  
772. WESTERHOLM—V. L. Porter, Cumberland Mills.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary, D. Ma-  
loney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
584. AMESBURY—Samuel C. Young, 22 Beacon st.  
648. BEVERLY—Wm. H. Cook.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council,  
W. T. Brady, 246 Roxbury st., Roxbury.  
33. S. J. Chadwick, 44 Ziegler st., Roxbury.  
545. (Stairs) F. W. Speakman, 75 Rutland st.  
561. Geo. Clark, 7 Bedford st., Chelsea.  
565. (Mill) W. McWilliams, 10 Church st., Somer-  
ville.

139. BROCKTON—E. Shattuck, 59 Howard st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
204. " W. Boyle, 24 Porter st., Somerville.  
324. CHARLESTOWN—C. W. Wheeler, 103 Bartlett.  
135. CHELSEA—J. L. Jonah, 145 Chester av.  
733. DEDHAM—E. Bestwick.  
209. DORCHESTER—L. E. Farbell, Hunt st. At-  
lantic, Mass.

518. EAST BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 302 Paris st.  
106. (Ship Joiners) Ezra Huestis, 134 Trenton st.  
403. FALL RIVER—John B. Passenault, 2 Branch st.  
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 387.  
380. GLOUCESTER—J. A. McDonald, 13 Cleveland.  
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laro Wilson, 9 Sixth av.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
508. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Lartiviere, 41 Cabot.  
40. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 55 Loring st.

111. LAWRENCE—T. Dixon, 310 Par. st.  
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappeler, 203 Lincoln st.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
152. MALDEN—E. W. Perry.  
221. MARLBOROUGH—J. Leht, Box 178.  
154. MARLBOROUGH—Lafayette, 160 Main st.  
192. NATICK—Geo. K. Allen.

409. NEW BEDFORD—James Quirk, 8 Tremont st.  
275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—E. F. Follett, E. Brooklyn st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.  
43. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden.  
417. QUINCY—Alfred Shaw, Wollaston.  
193. REVERE—H. P. Balcom, Winthrop av., Beach-  
mont.

67. ROXBURY—David Campbell, 48 Norfolk st.  
Mattapan.  
140. SALEM—F. Wilkinson, 3 Parker st.  
702. SAXONVILLE—E. C. Tuttle.  
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 95 Franklin st.  
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—J. R. Dexter, Box 341.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—D. P. Hall, 48 Terrence.  
491. STOUGHTON—G. W. Fennside.

216. WALTHAM—J. P. Veno, 205 Charles st.  
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 566. P. O.  
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights  
421. WOBURN—Timothy Ring, Winn st.  
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

## MEXICO

293. C. P. DIAZ—W. Smith, Box 21 Eagle Pass, Tex.

## MICHIGAN

85. ANN ARBOR—J. J. Ferguson, 16 W. Summit  
77. BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay st.  
129. BAY CITY—R. Forsyth.  
686. BENTON HARBOR—C. E. Jinkins.  
418. CHARLOTTE—C. L. Cover, Box 532.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council,  
61. H. Heaton, 229 Fifth st.  
10. L. C. Hutchinson, 66 W. High st.  
32. F. Persinger, 37 23d st.  
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait av.  
219. (Ger.) S. Schmidt, 130 Gullen st.  
163. EAST SAGINAW—J. F. Bayley, 2401 Jefferson.  
446. (Mill) A. A. Yeager, 510 N. 12th st.  
268. (Ger.) Peter Frisch, 1502 So. Warren av.  
GRAND RAPIDS—Secretary of District Council,  
61. H. Heaton, 229 Fifth st.

65. E. L. Probert, 9 Foster st.  
583. (Holl.) Casper Verheek, 186 Seventh st.  
771. T. Edwards, 670 Jefferson av.  
793. H. Heaton, 229 Fifth st.  
411. HOLLAND—  
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—J. P. Langlois, 618 W.  
Huyitt st.

26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 211 Deyvo st.  
184. LAKE LINDSEY—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.  
213. LANSING—J. K. Moore, Box 378.  
372. MARINE CITY—Adolph Bockse, Box 71.  
322. MARQUETTE—(French) Z. Rippeil, 307 Spring  
100. MUSKOGEE—Albert Bellenger, 51 Walton st.  
123. OWSO—Charles H. Cherry, Box 701.  
651. SAINT IGNACE—F. A. Daniels, Box 490.  
334. SAGINAW CITY—G. Wetzel, 1023 S. Harrison,  
W. S.

784. TAWAS CITY—Henry Gale.  
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Suttiff.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—W. A. Morrison, 325 E. Superior st.  
356. (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 1922 W. Michigan st.  
234. LITTLE FALLS—P. G. Potter.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
411. (Scand.) A. C. Olson, 3133 18th av. S.  
452. J. Newquist, 2409 Irving avenue N.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Meyer, 423 Rondo st.  
362. WINONA—Carl Kuederli, 107 E. Second st.  
505. WEST DULUTH—William McClelland.

## MISSISSIPPI

312. GREENVILLE—J. B. Gupple.  
628. JACKSON—(Col.) John Dennis, 725 West Pearl  
749. MERIDIAN—S. R. Smith, Care Sash and Blind  
Factory.

496. VICKSBURG—W. C. Crumrine, Box 53.  
(Col.) Charles Taylor, Box 213.

## MISSOURI

513. BOSTON STATION—J. Cook, Garnet av.  
790. CARHAGE—W. H. Doyall, 1170 Grand av.  
255. HANXWILL—J. F. Vandament, 1216 Union st.  
160. KANSAS CITY—Alex. McDonald, 1717 East  
Eleventh st.

619. " A. D. Baird, 3015 Locust st.  
577. MARSHALL—Sam'l M. Neas.  
38. SEDALIA—J. W. Travis, 317 Harvey st.  
286. SLATER—Wm. Hindell.  
377. SPRINGFIELD—W. C. Crouch, 114 E. Atlantic  
322. ST. CHARLES—(Car Builders) Edw. Hackman  
783. STANBERRY—H. H. Davis.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. C. Curtis, 224 and Holman st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,  
Chas. T. Parrish, 2104 Whittier st.

4. Geo. J. Swank, 1701 Newstead av.  
5. (Ger.) A. F. Knudler, 3020 Salina st.  
12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 210 Blair av.  
71. (Carp.) J. M. Schell, 102 Montgomery st.  
113. V. S. Lamb, 2979 Gratiot st.  
240. (Ger.) J. Raetz, 1417 N. Market st.  
257. C. W. Chamberlin, 1101 N. Jefferson av.  
270. Will Robbins, 4579 Evans av.  
325. (Mill) Paul Gurnier, 105 N. 12th st.  
430. C. Strieder, 1321 Benton st.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
575. (Stair Bldrs.) Geo. Rupp, 1830 S. 10th st.  
699. John O'Connor, 2007 Cass av.  
734. (Ger.) Mill J. H. Mittendorf, 2335 S. Seventh.  
796. UNIONVILLE—J. E. Earhardt.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—B. A. Young.  
112. BUTTE CITY—A. M. Slattery, Box 623.  
286. GREAT FALLS—G. H. Chase, Box 306.  
108. HELENA—J. H. Scholten, 614 Second st.  
297. KALISPELL—S. T. Cobb.  
586. MISSOULA—J. J. Hassett.  
317. NEIHART—

## NEBRASKA

148. LINCOLN—J. W. Emberson, 3003 S. st.  
330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willman, 302 S. 17th.  
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, C. Rein-  
hart, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
58. H. J. Schneider.  
271. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.  
631. C. Petterson, 1403 S. Nineteenth st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

243. CONCORD—D. W. Challis, 48 Bacon st.  
118. MANCHESTER—Willbur G. Colecord, 344 E. High.  
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—J. F. Seger, Box 897.  
428. ATLANTIC CITY—J. E. Steelman, 124 North  
Tennessee av.  
485. BAYONNE—Gus Sippel, 33 W. 24th st.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—C. E. Woodhull, 141 Fayette st.  
29. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Olive st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Garret Springer.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleter, 61 Bloomfield st.  
265. HACKENSACK—Charles Wood, James st.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, Joshua  
Travis, 105 Pacific av., Jersey City.

482. JERSEY CITY—Williamson, 310 Grove  
488. A. E. Stewart, 117 Pine st.  
564. Amos Turley, 484 Central av.  
570. (Five Corners) Jas. Duffane, 181 Chestnut av.  
710. (Greenville) Rich'd. Efkens, 3 Pampiro av.  
151. LONG BRANCH—J. N. Cumberly, Box 183.  
222. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, 801 N. Second  
628. MORRISTOWN—Van Deuts, Box 163.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,  
C. H. Cloyd, 1955 Bank st.

119. W. Nairn, 46 Centre st.  
172. (Ger.) B. Meiler, 47 Lillie st.  
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 20 Wall st.  
477. ORANGE—Thos. Ferguson, Central place.  
325. PATTERSON—Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie st.  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
389. PHILADELPHIA—Wm. Hodge, 921 Ferry st.,  
Easton, Pa.

155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. Van Fleet, 43 E. Third st.  
602. RED BANK—G. Longstreet, Oceanic, N. J.  
573. RUTHERFORD—Jno. Holland.  
665. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.  
459. SUMMIT—R. Wood, Box 158.  
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 91 Jackson st.  
543. TOWNS OF UNION—J. Britton, Weehawken.  
612. WEST HOBOKEN—Jas. McCabe.

## NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—Thos. McNell 54 N. Knox st.  
659. (Ger.) Ed. Junker, 12 Quail st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, 15 Putnam st.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
13. BATAVIA—O. Dewit, Box 223.  
131. BINGHAMTON—W. F. Hulise, 35 Colfax av.  
210. " C. N. Greene, 21 Park av.

BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth av.  
109. Adolph Silber, 236 Fourteenth st.  
147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany av.  
175. C. F. Douglas, 116 Powers st.  
223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer st.  
247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton st.  
258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornelia st.  
349. (Sash, etc.) H. Lang, 134 Hamburg av.  
381. J. H. Padbury, 20 Rochester av.  
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R., Flatbush, N. Y.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 267 Ninth st.

557. (Millwrights) Frank Lahey, 14 Willow st.  
639. Jas. Sullivan, 179 50th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
A. E. White, 1075 Division st.

9. C. Parker, 37 Locust.  
355. (Ger.) C. Roessler, 242 Strauss st.  
374. E. O. Yokum, 19 Ferguson av.  
440. M. A. Carter, 47 Puffer st.  
49. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
307. CORNING—E. D. Chase, Dodge av.  
581. CORNWALL—Hudson—A. S. Halsted.  
315. ELmira—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market  
662. FAR ROCKAWAY—L. E. Brooks.  
323. FISHKILL—Ox-Hudson—Jas. Hayes, Mat-  
teawan, N. Y.

500. GLEN COVE, L. I.—Fred. Craft.  
229. GLENS FALLS—W. B. Stevens, 18 Grand st.  
447. HAVERTOWN—E. A. Waldron, Box 375.  
272. HERKIMER—Chas. Cristman, Box 611.  
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.  
149. IRTINGTON—Henry Baker, Box 38.  
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 10 W. Buffalo st.  
627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe st.  
261. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—A. A. Miller.

709. LOCKPORT—F. Fisher, 112 John st.  
455. LONG ISLAND CITY—F. Rosellini, 884 Albert st.  
444. MACARONECK—William Hopps.  
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 5 Houston av.  
493. MT. VERNON—A. L. Baily, 56 S. Third av.  
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 47  
York av.

301. NEWBURGH—John W. Gibson, 83 DuBois st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—Jos. Gahue.  
507. NEWTON—  
New York—Secretary of District Council,  
T. C. Walsh, 837 E. 81st st.

51. Chas. A. Judge, 626 E. 146th st.  
63. Thomas C. Kelly, 427 E. 14th st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, 815 Columbus av.  
200. (Jewish) S. Jacobson, 5 Gt. Jones st. Care  
M. Wishinsky.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 833 Amsterdam av.  
382. H. Seymour, 1303 Second av.  
457. (Scand.) H. L. Hansen, 63 Volodist st., Br'k'n.

464. (Ger.) F. Hollereth, 33 13rd av.  
408. Dennis Devine, 58 E. Ninth st.  
473. David Petrie, 347 W. 11th st.  
478. Chas. Bickel, 411 Bergen av.  
497. (Ger.) W. Schmitz, 304 Pleasant av.  
509. James Lennon, 340 W. Seventeenth st.  
513. (Ger.) H. Knoblach, 26 Elizabeth st.  
153. Christopher Coffey, 201 Columbus av.  
447. N. York—Roh. F. Wood, Box 493.

302. OGDENSBURG—John Wert, Pickering st.  
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner place.  
443. OSWEGO—Chas. Ward, 207 East Bridge st.  
31. PEESKILL—Theo. Birdsall, 806 South st.  
404. PORTCHESTER—Allen McDonald, Rye, N. Y.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, New Brighton,  
S. I.

203. PUTNEY KEESVILLE—N. R. Dalzell, Box 32.  
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—T. F. Lowe, Oceanus, L. I.  
ROCHESTER—  
72. H. M. Fletcher, 34 Cypress st.  
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
146. SCHENECTADY—J. A. Malloy, 214 Clinton st.  
768. SEA CLIFF—J. S. Koop.  
411. SHEEPHEAD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.  
667. STAPLETON—J. Hutchinson, Bath Building.  
JOSEPH ST., New Brighton, S. I.

STATES ISLAND—Secretary of District Council,  
W. H. Messenger, 73 York av., New  
Brighton.  
SYRACUSE—  
15. (Ger.) Abe Frey, 217 S. 1st st.  
124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi st.  
363. (French) H. St. Pierre, 614 Robinson st.  
314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
78. TROY—John J. Haer, Just st.  
125. UTICA—H. Schaeffer, 14 Edward st.

338. " (Ger.) John Specht, 10 Faust av.  
500. WATERTOWN—D. B. Willex, 19 W. Mullen  
135. WATKINS—J. M. Terry, 1 Center st.  
232. WEST TROY—C. Stewart, 1567 Broadway.  
273. YONKERS—Jas. Boomer, 267 New Main st.

384. ASHEVILLE—J. E. Stevens, Box 493.  
289. CHARLOTTE—A. C. Bechter, 706 E. 7th st.  
796. GREENSBORO—W. O. Diviney.  
668. WINSTON—G. B. Daniels, 118 Chestnut st.

## NORTH CAROLINA

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 Thornton st.  
723. " (Ger.) R. Weymuller, 6 2 Summer st.  
757. ASHTABULA—A. L. Howard.  
17. BELLAIRE—Moses Vogle.  
40. BOWLING GREEN—J. H. La Farree.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—Edw. Justel.  
501. BUCYRUS—F. Sheoly, Jr., Box 179.  
143. CANTON—D. Van Kirk, Spring st.  
182. CELINA—H. A. Tomlinson.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor st.

2. M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 559 Freeman av.  
327. (Mill) Geo. Watsell, 457 Main st.  
493. (Stairs) E. Menkhau, 192 Western av.  
628. W. Ringel, 248 Dane st., Station A.  
664. (East End)—George Rust, Fairfield av., E.  
Walnut Hills.

667. R. Patterson, 4 Elmwood av., Walnut Hill.  
676. A. L. Bauer, 134 Molitor st., Corryville.  
681. Wm. Parker, 12 Chestnut st.  
683. J. Schvartz, 1088 W. Sixth st.  
692. John Spellbrink, Sedan av.  
713. (Mill & Elevator Bldrs.) H. Blaney, 19 Hat-  
maker st.

CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
R. R. Kart, 165 Oregon st.  
11. John Fraser, 247 Streater av.  
39. (Bohem) Fr. Divoky, 65 Petrie st.  
224. (Ger.) Ch. Witt, 40 Ranny av.  
241. D. F. Evers, 123 E. Erie st.  
282. (Polish) John Peplinsky, 177 Fullerton st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weirich, 16 Parker st.  
449. (Ger.) Herman Seher, 77 Selden av.  
461. John Milner, 562 Oakdale av.  
632. (Bob) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central av.  
633. (Mill) J. Muetzel, 18 Svoboda st.  
231. COLLEGE HILL—W. R. Howard.

COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,  
W. F. Homer, gentl. delivery.  
61. W. C. Wildermuth, 694 McAlister av.  
326. H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 1st st.  
350. (Northside) J. H. Conklin, 22 E. 10th av.  
140. DAYTON—Geo. Brenner, 33 Howard st.  
346. " (Ger.) Frank Herfurth, 11 Sears st.  
396. " (Car Bldrs.) John Cox, Kiser st.

187. DEFANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.  
677. DELAWARE—B. P. Williams, 265 N. Union st.  
775. DELHI—Jas. Schaeffer, Home City.  
782. DELPHOS—Jacob Laum.  
328. EAST LAVERGOT—W. S. Pittener, Box 634.  
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeier, Box 491.  
510. " (Mill) A. E. Smith, 803 Putnam st.

202. FORTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Cedar st.  
250. FREMONT—W. H. Thompson, 208 S. Wood st.  
644. GREENVILLE—F. M. Swope.  
677. HAMILTON—P. A. Daugherty, 33 N. B. st.  
767. JACKSON—W. M. Pierce.  
267. LIMA—J. A. Kepner, 613 Heindel st.  
475. LOCKLAND—(Mill.) F. S. Mosstellar, Sharon-  
ville, Hamilton Co.

703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—E. H. Hunt.  
558. MANFIELD—N. H. Kime.  
325. MARIETTA—K. H. Wagner.  
144. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. L. Shiv.  
725. MIDDLETOWN—J. A. Landon, S. Yankee rd.  
736. NELSONVILLE—F. Barron.  
183. NEW PORTAGE—Jas. H. Davis.  
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe.

708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main st.  
107. SANDUSKY—H. L. Schumacher, 4016 Central.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—E. L. Kendall, 280 S. Yellow  
Spring st.  
185. STEUBENVILLE—Lou. Whitaker, 320 Logan.  
243. Tiffin—W. H. Behler, 2



# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 3

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1892.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## THE EVER PRESENT CRISIS.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,  
In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side:  
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,  
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,  
And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt that darkness and that light.  
Careless seems the great avenger; history's pages but record  
One death grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;  
Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne—  
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown  
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.  
Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,  
Ere her cause brings fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;  
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,  
Doubting in his abject spirit till his Lord is crucified,  
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.  
For humanity sweeps onward; where to-day the martyr stands,  
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hand;  
Far in front the cross stands ready and the crackling fagots burn,  
While the looting mob of yesterday in silent awe return  
To glean up the scattered ashes into history's golden urn.  
They have rights who dare maintain them; we are traitors to our sires,  
Smothering in their holy ashes freedom's new-lit altar fires;  
Shall we make their creed our gaoler? Shall we in our haste to slay,  
From the tombs of the old bigots steal the funeral lamps away  
To light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of to-day?  
New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;  
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;  
Lo, before us gleam our camps-fires; we ourselves must Pilgrims be,  
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,  
Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key.

—James Russell Lowell.

## JUST SEE THE DIFFERENCE.

Taking \$1,000,000 is called Genius.  
Taking \$100,000 is called Shortage.  
Taking \$50,000 is called Litigation.  
Taking \$25,000 is called Insolvency.  
Taking \$10,000 is called Irregularity.  
Taking \$5,000 is called Defalcation.  
Taking \$1,000 is called Corruption.  
Taking \$500 is called Embezzlement.  
Taking \$100 is called Dishonesty.  
Taking \$50 is called Stealing.  
Taking \$25 is called Thievery.  
Taking one loaf of bread is called Total Depravity.  
From a moral point of view, there is no difference in the act of taking, and the term of thief should be applied to each or to none.

## THE PROVIDENT SIDE OF TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Geo. Howell describes in the last issue of the *New Review*, with detail of statistics and the fullness of knowledge, how trade unions encourage thrift. He says: "Viewed, therefore, from every standpoint, the provident benefits of trade unions confer estimable advantages upon the members; economically, in their industrial relations; socially, as regards the home, the man and the family, the latter being no longer dependent upon the doles of charity when reverses come; nor is the bread winner compelled to accept less than the current rate of wages in his trade. Self-reliance and self-respect are inculcated, thrift is promoted, prudence is encouraged, and industry is insured by the constant watchfulness of the members for each other's welfare, vacancies for efficient workmen being secured for those in the society who may be out of work."

THE CONOVER PATENT Adjustable and Reversible Spoke Shave is far superior to any other in the world. Its advantages over other tools are that the blades can be easily adjusted. It will cut on a flat surface, and when reversed from one side to the other it will cut on a small curve, in which it has the advantage over all other spoke shaves. This tool is guaranteed to be perfect in every respect. Price, \$1.00. Address Conover Tool Company, 40 Sheriff street, Cleveland, O. —Union

## CHIPS AND SAWDUST.

UNIONS 270 and 699 of St. Louis, Mo., have been carrying on a series of joint debates and fraternal visits all winter.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Carpenters' Union are forming a Ladies' Auxiliary Society of members' wives and daughters to help on the movement.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Union, 465, has adopted the card system and placed John Hogan in the field as walking delegate. Trade dull; prospects fair.

THE HANDSOMEST order of dance ever issued by any trade union was given out by Carpenters' Union No. 738, Carbon-dale, Pa., at their New Year's Eve ball.

THE NATIONAL Builders' Exchange held its annual convention in January in Cleveland, O. They had a genuine monkey-and-parrot time, and did but little practical good.

PADUCAH, Ky. — Union No. 201 gave a public installation of its officers, and with good effect. Other labor organizations were also represented and very excellent speeches were made.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — The members of Union No. 469 turned out in a body at the funeral of Bro. Tillbrook. We have also formed a live Trades and Labor Council, and will soon have the card system.

CONVENTIONS of National Trade Unions of the Horse Shoers, Boiler Makers and Ship Builders, United Garment Workers and Journeymen Barbers have been held recently, and were all well attended.

UNION 385, Norfolk, Va., is working up a State Convention of Carpenters' Unions. Two important labor bills before the Virginia Legislature are certain of passage, viz: a Labor Holiday and a Mechanics Lien Law.

J. S. HEATLEY, one of our members in Jersey City Heights, N. J., suggests that one of the best means to organize the carpenters would be to inaugurate an endowment plan, so as to pay \$1,000 on the death of a member, and tax each member 25 cents per month to pay this benefit.

CARPENTER work all along Puget Sound on the Pacific Coast is actually paralyzed. Swarms of idle men throng the streets. And the incessant rains of the past three months make matters worse. Eastern men are unwise in going to that section of the country just now. New Whatcom, Wash., is particularly in bad shape.

DENVER, Col. — Trade slow. The carpenters, however, are pushing an active agitation and have put A. H. Higgins in the field as Business Agent, and a good live Executive Committee is at work. Many new initiations are the result and several contractors have, conceded to union terms and are working their men on the eight-hour plan, where they formerly refused to do so.

AT THE Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, under charge of the United States government mechanics are only paid hour for hour for overtime night work and Sunday work. Wages in this Navy Yard are paid at union rates, and there is no reason why overwork should not be paid for at extra rates. General Secretary McGuire has written President Harrison and Secretary Tracy of the Navy to correct this wrong.

CHESTER, Pa. — Union 207 opened a grand Fair Feb. 18th, and General Secretary McGuire delivered the dedicatory address. As the Union needed a hall for the purpose they erected a wigwag 50x70 feet in the centre of the city. The members did all the work of construction in seven hours in one day. They started at 7 A. M., and finished the building complete at 2 P. M. Forty seven members were on the job.

NEW YORK CITY. — Trade extremely dull. There is far too much indifference among the men of the U. B. in this city. Even foremen, who are members of ours, seem to care little about hiring U. B. men where they should give them the preference. Some go so far as to hire men of other societies. Those who are at work seem to pay little regard for those who are idle. There is far too much selfishness and base greed. This is not good unionism and will react against the organization, if it is not stopped.

LYNN, MASS. — The wives and daughters of members of Union 108 have formed what is called the "Ladies' Club" of Union 108. These ladies meet every two weeks, and their object is to hold fairs and entertainments, the proceeds of which will go to the purchase of a lot of land for the erection of a carpenters' hall in this city at an early date. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. W. N. Van Blarcom; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. L. Delano; Treasurer, Mrs. F. Dame. Sick Committee—Mrs. J. Blovell Mrs. M. L. Delano, Mrs. G. H. Murray and Mrs. E. C. Pinkham.

## PICKINGS OF ALL SORTS.

UNION 631, Wabash, Ind., only lacks eight men of having all carpenters in the city.

FORTY CENTS per month is the amount of capita tax paid by the local unions of Brass Workers to the general headquarters of their Brotherhood. That organization believes in high dues and a large reserve fund, and is rapidly becoming a power.

THE ANNUAL convention of the Building Laborers' International Union was held in Williamsport, Pa., last month. It was largely attended, and the organization is progressing splendidly. W. D. Davidge, of Toronto, Canada, is general secretary.

AT THE OHIO State Trades Assembly Convention last month in Columbus, O., twenty four carpenter delegates were present. Arrangements were made for holding a State Convention of our Ohio Carpenters' Unions some time in April or May.

HAVERHILL, Mass. — The Boot and Shoe Lasters' Union of this city insist that the National Convention of their trade, which meets next April, shall take practical action for the adoption of the eight-hour day among the boot and shoe workers of the whole country.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Painters and Decorators will open their Biennial Convention in St. Louis, on August 1, of this year—at the same time the United Brotherhood of Carpenters hold their Convention in the same city. There will be a grand fraternization of painters and carpenters on that occasion.

THE AMERICAN Flint Glass Workers will have their National Convention at Corning, N. Y., next July. And on that occasion there will be unveiled a monument to the memory of the union glass blowers who were killed in the terrible railroad accident at Ravenna, Ohio, last July. The monument will cost \$5,000, and will be paid for by the National Union.

EDWARD LOUGHRAN, of Haverhill, Mass., was President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of that city, and at various times held positions of trust and confidence in labor organizations. Not long ago it was discovered that Loughran had been a Pinkerton detective for twenty five years and in the employ of the manufacturers for the purpose of revealing the executive secrets and work of the Unions. When this was known Mr. Loughran had to make hasty flight to escape the wrath of the organized workmen in that section.

FROM THE February report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters we learn there are 543 branches and 35,102 members in that society; 1,332 of them are on unemployed benefit; 1,287 on sick benefit and 840 superannuated. The Amalgamated Carpenters, out of the above membership, have 1,830 members in 28 cities in the United States and 8 cities in Canada, with 51 branches in all in America. John Ballentine, of New York City, is the new District Secretary. W. H. McCord, of New York, will be the delegate to their General Convention, which meets this Spring, in Manchester, England.

## BOYCOTT ALL OF THEM.

Boycott the following by order of the American Federation of Labor: Fleischmann & Co.'s yeast and bread. Ehret's New York beer. Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Chicago. Miller, Hall & Hartsell, collars and cuffs, Troy, N. Y. All Cincinnati beer excepting that of Banner's and Schaller's breweries.

## PUBLIC AGITATION.

Since our last issue General Secretary P. J. McGuire has addressed public meetings in behalf of our organization in Somerville N. J.; Chester, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Springfield, Mass.; Mariner's Harbor (Staten Island), N. Y.; Morristown, N. J.; New Rochelle, N. Y., and Norwalk, Conn. Besides that he visited Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 16, for the purpose of having a joint conference between Union 167 and the contractors to establish the nine-hour day in Elizabeth, and he paid several visits to New York city to secure the settlement of the Downey strike, which ended victoriously for the carpenters.

On March 5th James McKim spoke at a large public meeting of carpenters in Cornwall, N. Y. W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, Mich., last month spoke in Michigan to large public meetings; in Bay City, East Saginaw, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Lansing and Jackson; and in Indiana at Fort Wayne, Anderson and Marion; and in Ohio at Findlay, Tiffin and Sandusky. He was out on the road in the interest of our order.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

THOMAS J. MCCORRY formerly connected with our organizations in Philadelphia and Los Angeles, Cal., is now Assistant Building Inspector at Seattle, Wash.

GENERAL SECRETARY P. J. MCGUIRE has been appointed to the honorary position of a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Labor Congresses for the World's Fair at Chicago.

P. J. KELCH, Memphis, Tenn., T. S. JONES, Pueblo, Colo., J. F. JORDAN, Denison, Tex., and HENRY GALE, Indianapolis, Ind., have been appointed District Organizers for the United Brotherhood on recommendation of their districts.

ADOLPH STRASSER, ex-President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, retired from that position the first of this year after fourteen years of continuous official service. He is now so broken down in health he has gone to Florida for a vacation.

JOHN D. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, who was our General President in 1882-1883, has risen to be one of the foremost architects and building superintendents in the "Quaker City." We regret to say he has been dangerously ill of late, but is now on the road to better health.

JOHN MCBRIDE has been identified a dozen years or more with the miners of Ohio, and has been a leading spirit in their national organization. For the past two years he has been Commissioner of the State Labor Bureau of Ohio, and in every post of duty he has ever filled he has proven his zeal and fidelity to the labor movement. He is a wise, conservative leader among the miners, and at their convention last month he was elected unanimously to serve as President of the Mine Workers' National Progressive Union.

## VICTORIES GAINED.

UNION 169, E. St. Louis Ill., has unionized the work on the new track. It was started originally as a non-union job, and finally employed 60 members of Union 169.

UNION 348, Newport News, Va., put the card system into effect Feb. 1st, and has inaugurated a set of trade rules with nine hours a day and none but Union men to be hired.

LOGANSPORT, Ind. — Union 744 has been successful in securing the nine-hour day at \$2.25 per day as the minimum for journeymen and \$1.50 per day for apprentices, with one apprentice to four journeymen, to go into effect May 1st. The card system is also to go into vogue that date.

ON MARCH 1st Union 701, Winchester, Ky., instituted the nine hours and a good set of trade rules. The Carpenters' Union of Grand Rapids, Mich., have also been accorded the nine-hour day on February 1, 1892. Pocatello, Idaho, and Nyack, N. Y., have also secured the nine-hour day.

THE Chicago and Erie Railroad shops at Huntington, Ind., have been working overtime at single pay. The carpenters and a few other organized trades in those shops decided to stop this practice or have time and half for overtime. They decided to strike and were backed up by Carpenter's Union 310, and after being out half an hour the railroad company came to terms.

UNION 333, New Kensington, Pa., has secured the nine hours day and \$2.75 per day. Exeter, N. H., is working nine hours a day. Union 652 Elwood, Ind., has made an agreement with the contractors, which secures the eight-hour day and a minimum rate of wages. Evanston and South Evanston, Ill., are now both eight hour towns for all the building trades, and also on all public work.

FOR some time back certain contractors in New York city have been making it a practice to hire cabinetmakers at less than carpenters' wages at carpenters' work. This drove our members in New York recently to strike on all of Contractor John Downey's work, and in this move they were backed by the Board of Walking Delegates, and over 1200 men were involved in the strike. Mr. Downey finally came to terms, and conceded the carpenters' demands after the men had been out two weeks. Financial aid from this office was donated to our New York members in this struggle.

## TRADE MOVEMENTS THIS SEASON.

UNION 352, Anderson, Ind., proposes to carry out its new trade rules this spring.

ON MAY 1st Union 642, West Hoboken, N. J., will demand the eight-hour day on Saturdays.

HOLLAND, Mich. — Some few contractors here are moving to oppose Union 441, but they will find the men prepared for them.

ON APRIL 1st there will be movements for the nine-hour day among the carpenters in Lacrosse, Wis., and Little Rock, Ark.

ON APRIL 1st all unions in the building trades of Toledo, O., will institute the card system. The Marietta, O., carpenters do likewise April 1st.

THE fight against Stewart Bros., elevator builders at Galveston, Tex., still continues, and the prospects are the firm will have to pay \$100 per day forfeit for its inability to complete the job on time.

THE eight-hour rule will be asked for this season, on May 2d, by the carpenters in Keokuk, Iowa; Salt Lake City, and Mobile, Ala., and on July 1st in Vancouver, British Columbia.

CORNWALL, N. Y. — On April 1st Union 581 will hoist a flag on Holland Enslie's shop as on that day Mr. Enslie concedes us the nine-hour day and eight hours Saturdays, and we propose to make that the general rule.

UNION 712, Covington, Ky., has adopted rules for nine hours a day at 30 cents per hour, while the mill hands' Unions of Cincinnati, Covington, Ky., and Newport, Ky., as well as Stair Builders' Union, 481, of Cincinnati, have made advanced demands specially for their organizations.

NEWTOWN, Long Island. — Union 507 inaugurated the nine-hour day March 14, by an agreement with the contractors to hire Union men and stop piece work. This will apply to the towns of Maspeth, Woodside, Winfield Newtown and Corona. We now propose to organize the carpenters of Flushing N. Y.

INCREASES in wages will be insisted on in South Bend, Ind., May 2d, and by the carpenters, stair-builders and mill men's unions of Cincinnati Covington, Ky., and Newport, Ky.; also in Jersey City Heights, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Temple Tex.; Lafayette, Ind.; Springfield, O.; Middletown, O.; Evansville, Ind.; Salem, O.; Sandusky, O.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Wabash, Ind.; Olney, Ill.; Peru, Ind.; Huntington, W. Va.; Sharon, Pa., and Washington Court House, O.

ON MAY 2d there will be demands made for the nine-hour rule by the carpenters of Holyoke, Mass.; Marion, Ind.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Paris, Tex.; Decatur, Ill.; Peekskill N. Y.; Springfield, Mo.; Somerville, N. J.; Akron, O.; Norwalk, Conn.; Galesburg, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa; Henderson, Ky.; Grand Rivers, Ky.; Muncie, Ind.; Cairo, Ill.; Ottawa, Ill.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Concord, N. H.; Tiffin, O.; Meadville, Pa., and Owosso, Mich., by Union 765 and mill men of Baltimore Md.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-FIVE cents will buy one of our handsomely plated badges for members. No member should be without one. Watch charms cost \$1.25 each.

LOCAL UNIONS need not pay any heed to circular appeals sent them for financial aid unless the appeal bears the approval and seal of the General Office of our Order.

ON MARCH 15th the password for ensuring quarter, also all necessary blanks will be mailed to each Local Union. Unions not receiving the same should at once notify the G. S.

DON'T SEND in any more by-laws to the General Office for approval, as the Convention is so near that it is hardly worth while for Local Unions to pass on new by-laws until after the Convention.

IF you have any suggestions for the next Convention of our U. B., or any amendments to the constitution, now is the time to send them to the G. S. Our next convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, August 1st.

THERE is a large number of Locals which have not sent in their Trustees' reports for the term ending Dec. 31 1891. We now serve warning on all such Unions that we will publish a list of them in our next issue; so if you have not sent in your Trustees' reports you had better do so.

OUR DEATH RATE the past year is fearfully enormous, on account of "la grippe" and kindred diseases. We have refrained from assessing our members, thinking we might weather it through; but it now looks as if we will be forced to levy an assessment. In the past few months we have been paying out from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a month in death and disability benefits.

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Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1892.

HOLD public meetings, social festivals or entertainments this season and work up sentiment in favor of your Local Unions. Agitation is the life of the movement. Personal activity and zeal among the members is also essential.

THE DEATH of Cardinal Manning is a severe loss to the labor interests of the whole world. His fervent zeal and devoted interest in behalf of the down-trodden was well displayed in the stand he took in behalf of the strike of the London dockers.

SAMUEL GOMPERS' re-election as President of the American Federation of Labor was a well-merited tribute to a staunch and sturdy trade union man, who has stamped the vigor of his personality on the whole movement, and who has never stooped to duplicity nor political trickery.

J. P. McDONNELL, of the *Labor Standard*, Paterson, N. J., has been doing effective work in the State Legislature of New Jersey in securing favorable action on labor laws. He has striven hard to get a good, effective Mechanics' Lien law, and this year has labored just as hard to keep it from being emasculated by its enemies.

THE MASSACHUSETTS State District Council of Carpenters meets the first and third Saturdays in each month at Temple Hall, 724 Washington street, Boston, Mass. All our Local Unions in Massachusetts are earnestly requested to connect themselves with this State District Council, as it has done good and effective work for the cause and can still do more.

CONGRESSMAN WATSON of Georgia has introduced an excellent resolution. It proposes to have an investigation of the workings of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in its relation to strikes and workingmen. This armed force of 15,000 thugs is used as militia in many States to coerce workingmen by force and bloodshed, and is liable to be used for the most dangerous objects and as a menace to the civil institutions. All carpenters' unions and every labor organization should fire in petitions to Congress in favor of the Watson resolution.

THERE is no truth in the report recently published widespread in all the daily papers that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters would enter into a general strike all over the country on May 1 next for the eight-hour day. That report was maliciously put into circulation by the Associated Press from Boston, and our General Secretary contradicted it at once. But the contradiction has not been published as generally as the original "fake" story. Our organization has no thought of making any general strike this year.

THE LOCALS of the Furniture Workers' International Union are paying an assessment of 25 cents per member for agitation and organizing purposes to send their own speakers out on the road. This is the second assessment of 25 cents levied by that organization the past year for use in agitation. The bakers and brewers and several other trades with national heads have likewise raised special funds by assessment and did good work by sending out speakers and workers the past year. It is time the carpenters also had a special fund for agitation and organizing purposes.

THE COMPLAINTS FROM CHICAGO  
INVESTIGATED.

On February 23rd, President Samuel Gompers paid a visit to Chicago on account of the complaints as to the way union carpenters and workmen have been treated on the World's Fair Buildings, as published last month in our journal. Mr. Gompers got a letter of introduction from Mr. Lyman T. Gage to Mr. Wm. T. Baker, President of the Exposition Company, who then had Mr. Gompers pay a visit to Mr. Burnham, the Superintendent of Construction, who took down the complaint in writing, and then referred the case to Mr. Geraldine, Superintendent of the buildings on the grounds. Here is Mr. Gompers' report, verbatim, as to what followed:

Upon the following day I visited the grounds and had an interview with Mr. Geraldine, in which the entire subject matter was gone over. Mr. Geraldine denied the allegations so far as the Directory or its agents were concerned. He disclaimed that the eight hour rule was violated except in one or two instances, and then the contractors were called to account and the violation was discontinued. He stated that the only cases in which work was permitted more than eight hours a day was when it was absolutely essential to the safety of the construction or work which it was absolutely essential to continue in for the safety of the property, and that then the directory and himself had insisted that the men be paid time and a half, but that these were very rare occurrences.

I made inquiry as to the method of obtaining employment and could discover no means by which a discrimination could be made against Union men except the one that whereas the Union wages of the Chicago carpenters is thirty-five cents per hour, some of the contractors in truth only pay twenty-five cents per hour (which of course is discrimination enough). You will bear in mind, however, that in the conference between the directory and the representatives of labor an agreement was reached that the eight hour work-day should govern the construction of the buildings (except in cases of extreme necessity), but the question of a minimum rate of wages as well as the question of the employment of Union men exclusively were not agreed upon. In other words, these were left open questions upon which the directory refused to take positive grounds for the reason that they had let the work out to contractors.

It seems to me that the entire trouble arises from the fact of the indiscriminate and joint employment of Union and non-Union men and the friction which such conditions usually bring.

Mr. Geraldine, as well as every other representative of the directory, expressed themselves in favor of the organizations of labor, but declared that, as representatives of all classes of people they were not in a position to discriminate against non-Union workmen, and to use their positions to force them into the Union. They had no objection, however, to non-Union men joining the Union. The matter of wages was a subject for adjudication between the workmen and the contractors.

Much stress was laid by Mr. Geraldine upon what he alleged to be the gentlemanly conduct of one or two men who acted as the representatives of the Carpenters' Union, and the variation of statements made by both of them to him, and in their statements to the Union and to the men on the works. He claims that the cause of the whole dispute lies in this fact.

It seems to me from my investigation that if there has been any discrimination or any grounds upon which the complaint is based, that my visit will have the effect of its discontinuance, and that it certainly was beyond the knowledge of Mr. Geraldine and the directory.

(Signed),

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President of American Federation of Labor.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Several members of the U. B. in this city have arranged to organize a carpenters' brass band.

## THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

## THE VOTE ON THE FOUR PROPOSITIONS.

Only 352 Local Unions out of a total of 798 Unions have voted on the four propositions submitted to general vote of the Locals, and only 8,800 were cast. The most of the large Unions have not voted at all, so the result is not as indicative as it should be of the wishes of the members on these four important questions. On the question of fixing the monthly dues at not less than fifty cents per month, there is a large majority in favor of the change, as the vote stands 4,669 in favor of it and 4,126 in the negative.

From the remarks accompanying the vote on this question it is evident many of the Locals misunderstood the proposition. They thought that to raise the minimum of dues from 35 cents per month to 50 cents, carries with it an increase of 15 cents per month more all around, even on the unions now charging their members 50 cents or more per month. That is a mistaken idea. And yet many of the very unions now charging 50 cents or more per month, voted against raising the minimum dues to 50 cents. The idea of fixing the dues at not less than 50 cents per month means, that all Unions now charging only 35 or 40 cents per month must advance their dues to not less than 50 cents. While those now charging 50 cents per month or more need not raise their dues any higher, unless they wish to. If the Unions which are charging low dues would only come up to the 50 cents standard, there would be more certainty of their permanency and success. Among all the Unions which have lapsed or gone to pieces, the bulk of them have had low dues and could not pay their running expenses, or have any local sick benefits. The Local Union with low dues will always find it hard to get along and will always be embarrassed financially.

Next on the question of sending the Reserve Fund or Protective Fund to headquarters with the capita tax each month, the vote stands 3,534 in the affirmative and 5,323 in the negative, with only few of the large Unions voting. Were the members fully acquainted with all the facts the vote would be otherwise. A large number of the Locals when they become embarrassed in funds draw on their Protective Fund and spend it. So when it is called for by the General Office these Unions have not got it on hand, and some assess their members to raise it, and that practice of assessments drives away members. When Unions get weak and lapse they, too, have spent all this fund, and the general organization in this way is loser of thousands of dollars annually. Then again if we are to wait until strikes and lockouts are actually at hand before we can call for the fund, it is a slow and risky way to do business. The Locals in numbers of instances fail to keep accurate record of this fund from month to month, and the result is dispute and contention with the General Office as to the amount they should pay when called on. Besides that, to have the fund on hand at headquarters saves considerable bother all around, and leaves the General Executive Board and General Office free to take better care of all the strikes and trade troubles cropping up without being embarrassed by the details and annoyance of getting in the money and receipting for it in the midst of trade troubles.

On the question of increasing the Reserve Fund or Protective Fund to 10 cents per month for each member, the Unions voted 1,521 votes in the affirmative and 7,359 in the negative.

And in the matter of the advantage of having sick benefits in the Local Unions, the vote is 5,893 in favor of them and 2,692 opposed.

## EIGHTEEN CHARTERS GRANTED.

During the past month charters have been granted to eighteen new Unions, viz: 533, Cocoa, Fla.; 576, Kane, Pa.; 594, Lakewood, N. J.; 610, Pocatello, Idaho; 641, Dayton, Ky.; 663, Creed, Col.; 672, Freeport, Ill.; 743, Evansville, Ind. (planing mill, etc.); 765, Baltimore, Md. (sash and planing mill); 773, Americus, Ga.; 778, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; 126, Amorilla, Tex.; 297, Stephenville, Tex.; 332, Americus, Ga. (colored); 347, El Dorado, Ill.; 455, Holyoke, Mass.; 544, The Dalles, Oregon; 547, Clinton, Ia.

## FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.

Labor organizations first arose in England because capitalistic production and the factory system were first established there, and they have been extended to other countries just as fast as factory methods have been adopted. Inasmuch, however, as they arose in an apparent opposition to capital at first, they have been as I said, violently opposed from many points of view, and especially by the capitalists.

And one of the prominent objections urged is that these labor organizations tend to destroy the right of individual contract. Now, if combination is so injurious to the freedom of contract, why do not capitalists avoid it? Is it not a little singular that employers should be so very jealous of the laborer's freedom and so indifferent to their own? Surely it is a little odd that industrial organizations should be so injurious to laborers and so beneficial to capitalists. It is a peculiar fact, however, that the freedom and welfare of the laboring classes have most steadily advanced during the period when the power of labor organizations has most increased. This opposition to labor unions for the laborer's good is quite historic. In the early struggles of English laborers to secure a reduction of working time for women and children in factories from twelve to eleven hours per day, the proposition was opposed by statesmen and economists on the ground that it would destroy their freedom to work as many hours as they chose; and more than forty years later the same objections were urged against a ten hour factory law in Massachusetts. Edward Atkinson and others pleaded for the sacred rights of working women to make individual contracts; just as if factory women and children, or men either, had ever enjoyed this precious boon. As a matter of fact, no such right has ever existed since the factory system began. It has been rendered impossible by the very nature of specialized and concentrated industry. The right of individual contract means nothing, unless it means that every individual can make a contract for himself without regard to others. Experience has shown that such contracts are incompatible with a highly complex productive system. The subdivision of labor and interdependence of departments upon each other, the similarity of work and the necessary uniformity of product in each department, the dependence of all upon a single motive power, make it necessary to treat all laborers in each branch substantially alike for the sake of economy in administration and uniformity in cost of production. To the modern employer laborers constitute various parts of a vast productive enterprise, and must work in practical uniformity or not at all. This is not only true of the laborers in a given shop, but it is practically true of laborers in different shops in the same industry, whose products compete in the same market.

Thus it is the economic conditions of production, and not labor combinations, that have destroyed the feasibility of individual contracts, and it is beyond the power of either laborer or capitalist, or both combined, to destroy them without abrogating the factory system. Since both capital and labor necessarily move in large aggregations, it is manifestly as irrational as it is uneconomic for organized capital to object to the existence of organized labor. Since individual contracts are impossible, and wages in the same industry, like prices of the same commodities, must needs be practically uniform, it is clearly for the interest of the laborers that their conditions should be governed by the more intelligent of their class, and this organization makes possible.

The truth is, no such freedom on the part of laborers to make individual contracts for themselves different from those under which their fellow-laborers in the same shop are working, is ever intended by the much-heralded phrase, "freedom of contract." All that it really means is, that employers should have the freedom to take laborers singly in order to make them jointly accept their terms. In other words, it means that in making a contract, laborers shall not have the right to be represented by the most competent of their class or craft, in that each one, however ill-informed or incompetent to pre-

sent his case, shall be dealt with singly by the representative of corporate capital. Thus, while uniformity of price for the same work in the same shop prevails, this method enables the employer to impose the maximum hardship and give the minimum pay, which the superior men can endure; whereas, if laborers acted collectively as capitalists do, the more competent of their number could be chosen to negotiate a contract for the whole, thus preventing the inferior from being used as a means of destroying the contracting power of the superior.

And since a contract made by the superior would always be as favorable as that made by the inferior, or more so, the poorest laborers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by associated or representative action. Any system of jurisprudence which should permit representation by counsel on one side and refuse it on the other, would, throughout Christendom, be pronounced to be a scandalous violation of the principles of equity; yet this relation obtains between employers and employed in the most civilized countries, except so far as it has been rendered impossible by the power of organized labor itself. As both capitalist and laborer now necessarily move in large aggregations, it is manifestly alike irrational and uneconomic for either to object to the organization of the other, especially as the most efficient use of either cannot be obtained without it.

THE LOCALS connected with the Carpenters' District Council of Cincinnati, O., have decided to fix the initiation fee at \$25 for all journeymen carpenters, stair-builders, millmen and millwrights.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Union 427 works only nine hours a day Saturdays. Trade dull now, good prospects for Spring.

## OUR PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

## UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to request that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at regular meetings, but party politics must be excluded.

## IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

## FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should be a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duty to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

## SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

## SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in eight years, it has grown to number over 798 Local Unions in over 689 cities, and 81,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and both-work, its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$14,732 have been expended the past year, and \$156,250 the past eight years, while \$310,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 482 cities, and placed five and a half million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 41 cities, and 9 hours a day in 331 cities not to speak of 352 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 9,200 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. From the carpenters are eligible to join.



# THE CARPENTER.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156,  
Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.  
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian  
St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Twelfth  
St., near Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nos-  
trand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary.)  
Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.  
T. E. Deegan, 111 E. 89th St., New York.  
E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
S. J. Kent, 2016 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.)

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30, 1891.

At a regular meeting of L. U. 657, U. B. C. and  
J. of A., held on the above date, the following  
preamble and Resolutions were unanimously  
adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Archi-  
tect of the Universe to take from our midst our  
fellow-workman, Brother LEANDER MEYERS, and  
WHEREAS, Our Union has lost a true and faith-  
ful and staunch worker for the principle he has  
so manfully espoused. Therefore, be it  
Resolved, While we deeply deplore the loss  
we have sustained we bow in humble submis-  
sion to the will of Him who doeth all things  
well.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved  
family the sympathy and condolence due the  
family of a deceased Brother, and will be ever  
ready to extend to them a helping hand in time  
of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be  
sent to the family of our deceased Brother, also  
spread on our minutes and published in the local  
labor papers of this city and our official journal,  
THE CARPENTER.

A. G. HENSLEY,  
L. WICKWARE,  
ROBT. PATTERSON, } Committee.

UNION 592, MUSKIE, IND.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-wise Ruler of  
the Universe to remove from our midst the be-  
loved wife of our brother and co-worker,  
CHARLES VAN TRESS.

WHEREAS, She was not a member of our or-  
ganization, we feel that we have lost a true  
friend of our cause, our Brother a true and  
worthy helpmate, the church a willing, earnest  
worker, and the community a model of true  
Christian womanhood.

Resolved, That we tender to our Brother and  
family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour  
of sorrow, and trust that the hope of a happier  
reunion in a happier world than this will help  
them to bear their great loss with resignation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be  
sent to the bereaved Brother and to THE CAR-  
PENTER, and be published in the city papers.

JOHN W. GALENA,  
THOS. DUKE,  
E. L. GASTATOR, } Committee.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13, 1892.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler  
of the Universe to remove from our midst  
Brother C. A. Rockwood; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the officers and members  
of the Carpenters' District Council of Cincinnati  
and vicinity, do extend our heartfelt sympathy  
to his bereaved wife and family; and that in the  
loss of Brother C. A. Rockwood the Brother-  
hood has lost a faithful worker and the be-  
reaved family a kind-hearted father and a faith-  
ful husband.

And be it further Resolved, That these resolu-  
tions now adopted by this Council be spread on  
the minutes and published in THE CARPENTER,  
and a copy sent to the family of our late es-  
teemed Brother.

DAVID FISHER, Secretary.  
S. F. MEYERS, President.  
ALEX. ZOLI,  
HARRY MORSE, } Committee.  
D. P. ROWLAND,

## WARNINGS AGAINST DEAD BEATS.

G. W. VAUGHN, a contractor of Grand Rivers,  
Ky., is advertising for carpenters under promises  
of steady work and big pay. When the men get  
to Grand Rivers he gives them a few days' work  
a week and pays them at less than he promised.  
We warn all carpenters to keep clear of Vaughn  
and to stay away from Grand Rivers as work is  
very dull there.

JOSEPH MARCUS, a Swedish boss carpenter,  
has been lately hiring carpenters in New Rochelle,  
N. Y., and has defrauded them of several weeks'  
wages. He is now located in New York. Be-  
ware of him.

S. MORE came to Omaha, Neb., and has de-  
frauded Brother Musser, President of Union 58,  
of a chest of tools, after having room and board  
for two weeks by kindness of Brother Musser.  
This fraud S. MORE, first asked for transportation  
to Lincoln, Neb., and got money to go there,  
and then he wanted to go to Sioux City, Iowa.  
He ought to be arrested wherever he may be found.

## TRADE DULL.

Work is extremely dull all over the  
country—worse than it has ever been in  
seven years back. The prospects for  
spring are fairly good. Trade is prostrate  
in these places, and carpenters are ad-  
vised to not go near them, as the con-  
tractors are fraudulently advertising for  
men while there are plenty idle: Port-  
land, Ore.; Winnipeg, Man.; Oakland,  
Cal.; San Francisco and the whole Pacific  
coast; Nashville, Tenn.; Port Angeles,  
Wash.; Owosso, Mich.; Marion, Ind.; St.  
Catharines, Can.; Augusta, Ga.; Car-  
thage, Mo.; Winfield, Kan.; Benton Har-  
bor, Mich.; Norfolk, Va.; Brooklyn, N. Y.;  
Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; Marion,  
Ind., and Newport News, Va.

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING JANUARY 31, 1892.  
Whenever any cross appears under the G. S. without delay.  
All money received in FEB. will be published in next  
month's (APRIL) paper. This report includes all moneys  
received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies  
for the month of JANUARY only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$19.80	166	8.50	331	4.96	430	20.00
2	50.00	167	8.50	332	4.97	431	20.00
3	20.15	168	7.20	333	2.10	432	2.30
4	43.40	169	21.40	334	4.10	433	2.30
5	15.00	170	3.35	335	20.61	434	3.70
6	2.73	171	13.40	336	4.70	501	2.80
7	7.31	172	5.50	337	5.02	502	2.80
8	54.80	173	1.20	338	2.10	503	2.80
9	7.97	174	3.39	339	3.00	504	3.00
10	10.15	175	21.50	340	55.20	505	2.80
11	41.23	176	15.30	341	6.30	506	10.00
12	11.80	177	29.80	342	5.07	507	10.00
13	1.40	178	3.43	343	9.20	508	2.80
14	3.20	179	6.90	344	8.10	509	2.80
15	5.81	180	8.10	345	5.10	450	4.50
16	3.01	181	31.60	346	2.80	511	12.00
17	6.15	182	8.40	347	5.12	440	4.40
18	3.60	183	3.50	348	5.12	4650	5.12
19	3.40	184	1.40	349	12.40	514	16.80
20	17.95	185	5.20	350	7.60	515	16.16
21	21.85	186	5.20	351	7.60	516	10.00
22	63.90	187	10.20	352	8.00	517	10.00
23	3.75	188	6.10	353	5.18	170	17.00
24	9.00	189	4.10	354	8.50	519	5.00
25	27.01	190	3.35	355	6.10	520	3.90
26	7.80	191	9.50	356	5.80	521	2.60
27	13.40	192	10.20	357	1.40	522	2.60
28	66.60	193	1.30	358	1.53	2.60	
29	93.10	194	5.30	359	8.50	524	2.60
30	1.95	195	3.60	6.00	525	7.50	
31	3.10	196	1.60	361	2.00	526	8.90
32	1.97	197	8.60	362	2.70	527	10.00
33	49.20	198	6.00	363	2.00	528	9.90
34	2.60	199	13.40	364	3.40	529	3.90
35	9.70	200	6.20	365	13.85	530	2.70
36	24.05	201	8.45	366	13.70	531	2.70
37	3.85	202	4.10	367	13.70	532	2.70
38	5.20	203	8.30	368	7.30	533	2.70
39	2.04	204	3.10	369	7.40	534	4.10
40	13.10	205	4.50	370	3.50	535	2.70
41	4.10	206	13.65	371	2.40	536	2.70
42	6.55	207	25.60	372	3.30	537	2.70
43	23.20	208	1.00	373	1.30	538	2.70
44	1.80	209	1.60	374	4.50	539	2.70
45	2.40	210	1.60	375	12.75	540	2.70
46	2.90	211	51.00	376	2.50	541	10.10
47	5.00	212	4.50	377	5.00	542	5.10
48	10.00	213	4.70	378	5.00	543	2.10
49	10.00	214	3.00	379	4.90	544	2.10
50	13.40	215	3.81	380	6.20	545	6.90
51	23.60	216	18.90	381	24.60	547	6.90
52	6.50	217	5.40	382	41.40	548	1.10
53	2.10	218	6.00	383	1.40	549	1.10
54	16.70	219	4.20	384	10.00	550	2.70
55	7.20	220	5.50	385	1.50	551	5.60
56	1.50	221	8.90	386	1.40	552	4.80
57	1.35	222	5.00	387	2.80	553	1.40
58	3.80	223	10.00	388	6.90	554	9.50
59	3.80	224	20.10	389	6.90	555	4.80
60	22.60	225	1.70	390	3.20	556	4.80
61	22.60	226	18.40	391	2.40	557	3.30
62	22.30	227	6.00	392	5.00	558	3.30
63	20.15	228	10.00	393	5.00	559	3.30
64	20.15	229	10.00	394	5.00	560	3.30
65	2.30	230	10.00	395	5.00	561	3.30
66	2.30	231	1.30	396	2.50	562	3.00
67	6.00	232	1.30	397	2.50	563	3.00
68	2.00	233	1.30	398	2.50	564	7.80
69	2.00	234	14.85	399	2.50	565	7.80
70	2.00	235	7.10	400	2.50	566	1.90
71	2.40	236	7.10	401	2.50	567	1.90
72	40.60	237	6.50	402	8.20	568	10.90
73	10.70	238	6.50	403	8.20	569	10.90
74	10.90	239	6.50	404	8.20	570	10.90
75	13.00	240	10.00	405	5.00	571	1.95
76	13.00	241	10.00	406	5.00	572	8.70
77	1.40	242	17.70	407	3.60	573	2.50
78	1.40	243	4.30	408	12.20	574	5.10
79	3.00	244	1.70	409	6.00	575	4.50
80	1.90	245	3.00	410	6.00	576	4.50
81	2.40	246	12.40	411	2.40	577	5.60
82	14.60	247	21.40	412	7.80	578	5.60
83	26.20	248	6.00	413	7.80	579	4.15
84	7.50	249	7.45	414	1.30	580	7.00
85	2.40	250	6.15	415	2.00	581	4.20
86	4.00	251	1.70	416	2.00	582	2.00
87	4.00	252	1.70	417	15.25	583	8.70
88	4.00	253	8.20	418	4.50	584	0.90
89	4.00	254	14.20	419	2.40	585	2.20
90	23.60	255	22.20	420	3.92	586	2.20
91	5.30	256	4.10	421	1.50	587	1.80
92	2.40	257	2.30	422	5.85	588	1.00
93	2.40	258	1.00	423	8.10	589	2.70
94	2.40	259	1.00	424	3.70	590	2.90
95	3.70	260	2.30	425	6.35	591	2.90
96	6.50	261	1.00	426	5.97	592	2.90
97	4.90	262	10.75	427	3.70	593	2.90
98	8.10	263	1.00	428	10.40	594	16.00
99	3.00	264	4.20	429	4.90	595	3.90
100	2.60	265	2.20	430	5.00	596	6.40
101	2.60	266	9.30	431	5.00	597	6.40
102	7.70	267	8.30	432	5.00	598	6.40
103	4.70	268	8.30	433	5.00	599	6.40
104	4.70	269	8.30	434	5.00	600	6.40
105	3.00	270	1.30	435	5.00	601	6.40
106	3.00	271	1.30	436	5.00	602	6.40
107	1.30	272	1.30	437	5.00	603	6.40
108	9.00	273	6.70	438	1.90	604	4.00
109	22.80	274	9.30	439	10.00	605	4.40
110	47.60	275	4.70	440	3.50	606	4.40
111	2.80	276	1.90	441	1.20	607	2.90
112	21.55	277	3.30	442	1.20	608	2.90
113	5.20	278	2.70	443	1.80	609	4.40
114	5.20	279	2.70	444	1.80	610	4.40
115	5.20	280	10.00	445	2.80	611	2.95
116	9.00	281	5.40	446	2.10	612	2.95
117	20.10	282	11.30	447	1.45	613	2.80
118	6.30	283	5.80	448	1.45	614	2.80
119	6.30	284	5.80	449	1.45	615	2.80
120	6.30	285	5.80	450	1.45	616	2.80
121	13.10	286	32.80	451	12.90	617	1.50
122	1.90	287	7.50	452	8.40	618	1.50
123	1.90	288	11.40	453	8.40	619	1.50
124	2.00	289	2.60	454	3.00	620	4.10
125	8.00	290	25.60	455	3.00	621	4.10
126	2.91	291	10.40	456	29.50	622	4.00
127	1.60	292	2.70	457	15.00	623	17.50
128	1.60	293	2.70	458	1.20	624	4.75



## THE WALKING DELEGATE.

Perhaps there has been no class of people so maligned in the columns of the press, so persistently abused and vilified by the employers of labor, and even in some instances by their brothers in the labor movement, as the Walking Delegate.

When a labor organization decides that for its best interests it is advisable to have some one to attend to its outside business, of course it naturally follows that they also decide to pay him for his services. And in looking around for some one to fill the position, they invariably select the most intelligent man they can get, for the reason that they know that every day he will be brought into contact with employers, who, from the force of circumstances and the natural advantages they possess, are supposed to be better educated than the representative of the workingmen.

Now, in accepting the position of Walking Delegate, the party who does so does it with the full knowledge that he will be compelled almost daily to match himself against some employer in diplomacy, and woe betide him if in the unequal encounter the advantage rests with the employer, or if, on account of his failure to reach a satisfactory settlement, a disastrous strike is precipitated. In either event in most young labor organizations they do not stop to consider what he has had to contend with, but summarily depose him, forgetting that in discharging him they have rendered it almost impossible for him to obtain employment, for, if he has been zealous in the interest, of his organization he has necessarily created antagonisms with the employers which debar him even from seeking work at his trade or calling.

Again, in almost every instance, a great portion of the work that devolves upon him is the collection of dues and assessments where, through the negligence of the members of his organization, or through their refusal to pay, they have fallen into arrears. This is the most fruitful source of trouble to the Walking Delegate, for, if he does his duty in this respect conscientiously, he raises up enemies for himself that at some future time may work injury to him in the organization. In some instances where full power is vested in him he is compelled to order a strike in order to compel the member or members to settle up their just indebtedness to their organization. In that case the loss that will ensue if unsuccessful is credited to the rash or inconsiderate management of the Delegate, and at times he is hauled over the coals for doing what he was elected to do.

Again, he is expected to exercise a constant supervision over all places where men of his craft are employed, and if they are not union men he must make them union men if possible. Now, if it should happen that, in spite of his vigilance, a non-union man should happen to obtain employment on a union job, and he fails either to get him to join the union or obtain his discharge from the employer, he is sure to have some member out of employment complain that he is not doing his duty if he does not get him the other fellow's place. The Delegate has the alternative of either ordering a strike that may throw hundreds of men out of employment in order to have that man discharged, or, if he deems it advisable to recommend to his organization in the interest of peace "to let matters rest in abeyance," to have it imputed that he stands in with the bosses. Quite frequently he has the same imputation flung at him if, in the settlement of a strike or any difficulty, he counsels a moderation of demands previously made, or proposes a withdrawal in part of a proposition. Every act of his is looked upon with suspicion by some of his fellow-members, who are at all times only too ready to condemn the most trivial infraction of his duty.

In every organization there will be found some one who thinks the Walking Delegate has a soft snap, and is jealous because his superior abilities have not been recognized and himself chosen to fill the position. Consequently he takes occasion to criticize unfairly every act and utterance of the Delegate, endeavors to create suspicion in the minds of the members against the honesty of the Delegate, finds fault with all his doings, and endeavors to show how much better he could do it were he the delegate and in this way keeps the Delegate perpetually explaining his motive for doing this or saying that; in fact, keeps him continually on the defensive. The only time he can silence unjust or unfair remarks is when he has achieved a victory. Most labor organizations have a labor bureau which the Delegate, in addition to his other duties, is obliged to take care of. He is supposed at all times to be on the alert to obtain employment for those members of his organization who are out of employment. In connection with this part of his duties he is sure to create animosities against himself, for no matter how just he may be in the distribution of any employment it may be in his power to obtain, there will be some who will consider themselves unfairly treated, and of course the Walking Delegate must shoulder all the blame. So that if at the end of his term (if he has been lucky enough to hold his own for that length of time) he is a candidate for re-election, he has raised such a host of enemies for the rea-

sons enumerated above that he is fortunate, indeed, if he is successful.

I have endeavored to picture a few of the difficulties that a Walking Delegate has to contend with from his organization. Now I purpose to show the difficulties and temptations he is beset with in dealing with the employers. In the first place, he at all times must be able to argue any disputed point with an employer intelligently. If not he sinks at once in the estimation of the employer, who is not at all chary in ridiculing him to the members of his organization, and when once the organization finds that he has exposed himself to ridicule they think his days of usefulness are over. But supposing, as is true in the majority of cases, the Walking Delegates are smart, intelligent men and command the respect, if not the fear, of the employers, then comes the greatest danger to the Delegate. He must be proof against the trickery, the cunning, the intrigue and bribery of the employer, for when an employer has met his match in the Delegate, and cannot mould him to his purpose, in many cases he will not hesitate to endeavor to bribe him; but to the credit of the body of Walking Delegates, in no instance has it been proven that any of them have been so recreant to the trust and confidence reposed in them as to betray their fellow-workmen, although it has been proven that large sums of money have been offered to various Delegates for that purpose. In regard to the salary paid to the Walking Delegate, the impression has gone forth that it is away above an adequate remuneration for the services rendered. In reality it is only a few dollars per week above what he would receive at his trade or calling, and that is tacked on to pay his legitimate expenses in the service of his organization. At all times and at all hours he must be ready to do the work of his organization, attend all meetings and make a daily report of his actions. Inattending to his duties it sometimes happens that he oversteps the law and lays himself liable to imprisonment, simply because he has been zealous in the interest of the body he represents.

These are a few of the difficulties the Walking Delegate has to contend with. He not only has to fight the employers for the men he represents, but in turn has to fight the very men he has been contending for.

New York. THOMAS J. FORD.

## JEALOUSY IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Osborne Ward, in his "History of the Ancient Working People," very patly says: "Of all the fratricidal passions that curse and wither the hopes and career of the organization of labor, jealousy is the most venomous and deadly. Born of the human spirit, it runs in lurid juices, as of the cobra's fangs, and strikes death under cover of fascination. With the adder's blindness it evenens the atmosphere by puffs mistaken for zephyrs and balm, and to the innocent, like Spartacus, it throttles the spirit with the dark, moral shadows of doom."

## THE FOLLY OF NEGLECT.

Labor organizations are the natural result of the antagonism of interests between capital and labor. Labor must organize to secure recognition of the most modest demands. As soon as this is understood by a number of the workers at a trade, an organization is formed. But when the workers have, through organization obtained some betterment of their condition, they are apt to forget that what was gained by united action, can only be maintained through the same factor. They are inclined to feel secure in their improved position, and to consider the organization, to which they owe it, superfluous. When, through such indifference, the organization loses its powers, the employers improve the opportunity and withdraw the concessions formerly forced from them. The workers, suffering under the old grievances, again come to their senses and rebuild their organization. Thus, in some trades, the work of organizing has been done three or four times over. After each collapse some declared that there was no further use in repeating the attempt. But it had to be done; it can never be given up. Workingmen who do not keep up their organization will simply be compelled to do the same work over again; the superior force of circumstances will compel them. Would it not be more sensible to stick to an organization when you once have one?

## THOMAS CARLYLE'S WORDS.

Among the many telling and oft quoted words of Thomas Carlyle about work and workers, are the following:

"A man willing to work and unable to find work is, perhaps, the saddest sight that fortune's inequality exhibits under the sun. . . . That he might be put on a level with the four-footed workers of the planet, which is his! There is not a horse willing to work but can get his food and shelter in requital; a thing this two-footed worker has to seek for, to solicit occasionally in vain. And yet it is currently reported that the two-footed worker has an immortal soul within him."

## THE BATTLE OF BALLOTS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

Alas! I fear the acme of glory for our organization has been reached. After the toil of years in an unequal struggle we find that our structure is a mere toy, so to speak, "a house builded of cards," which a breath from the money power (Wall Street) can blow completely down; hopes shattered, membership demoralized and discouraged, that the work of years shows no results: no work, less pay for many.

The facts are, plainly stated, the Labor organizations as at present organized, are as wholly and utterly impotent to effect reforms desired, as would be so many emulches to multiply and replenish the earth. That is to say they are making demands that are necessarily political in their nature, and yet the labor organizations, as organizations, are studiously kept aloof from politics. In other words we are being educated to the fact that we are being oppressed, without the knowledge of from whence proceeds the oppression; we are led to valiantly fight the bosses for shorter hours and more pay, when the bosses are as little to blame for the conditions that surround us and them as ourselves, and, as a general thing, they know as little, or less, of the cause that has produced the effect than do we, for we have a smattering of reform education while they have practically none.

These are fretful times, and very prolific of schemes, and the country and society are in great danger; in imminent danger of absolutism on the one hand, and if the true level headed and earnest hearted men and women of the country do not exert themselves to prevent, is seriously threatened with unbridled and vicious anarchy on the other. More earnest, practical work is needed to the end that equity and justice shall not perish from the earth. The facts are plain. We must unite our efforts with every other reform element, and push our demands to a successful issue through the only channel that is ever open to reforms; that is vote for our convictions and for the measures we demand, or quit.

It is a matter of small importance through what agency we gain shorter hours and better pay so we do gain our demands. We must strike at the root of the evil. The causes being removed that have produced the effects the rest will be comparatively easy.

It is the duty of every labor organization to rally their forces and be ready for the coming fray, and educate all hands for the coming battle of ballots.

Should this opportunity be let pass nothing will stay the hand of a desperate and bloody revolution, if, indeed, it does not forever end the freedom of the masses and wipe from the face of the earth every semblance of our boasted American liberty and independence.

The time is ripe for our cause to enter the political arena and join hands with the farmers' hosts who are battling so nobly for the cause that is common to all.

B. ANDREWS (Carpenter).

## A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The condition of working men generally in the United States is much better than it was ten years ago, wherever they have organized and made better conditions for themselves.

In some branches of labor, however, the condition is not perceptibly improved, even in a few skilled trades, such as the machinists, textile workers, and boot and shoe workers. While in a few occupations there are evidences of lower wages and of poorer conditions than prevailed a decade ago. This is particularly noticeable among the miners, coke workers, and in some branches of the iron trade. But in the building trades, and in most of the skilled occupations, wages have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent., and in many cases the hours of labor have been shortened to nine hours per day, and in no small number of cases to eight hours per day. The clerks in stores have shared in the reduction of the hours, the Saturday half holiday has taken a firmer hold, and, on the whole, there are comparatively better conditions for the organized mass of American workmen than prevailed in 1881.

This improvement in condition as to hours, wages, etc., has been largely brought about by trade and labor organizations directly, and indirectly by the change in public opinion effected through the agitation of the labor question. The most convincing proof is that in the trades best organized the largest percentage of advancement in higher wages and shorter hours has been noticeable among the working classes.

The wage system for the workers, and the competitive system for business men, both place labor between the upper and nether millstones of our present social regime. Out of these conditions have grown many "grievances," such as the competition of women and children's labor, contract convict labor, Chinese Coolie labor, imported contract labor, and all the concomitants which tend to make labor cheap and to consolidate capital. The organization of syndicates, trusts and monied corporations have had an overwhelming power in dictating conditions to labor, and in intensifying the present social conditions.

To maintain these conditions, class laws have been enacted, Pinkerton Thugs and conspiracy laws have been used, and all the forces which money can command have been ready to offset the growing power of labor organizations. To remedy these evils, the working men must be educated up to a knowledge of the present social system, and to the necessity for better conditions.

As an agency to reach that result, the working classes must be organized, and in their meeting rooms discuss the relations of labor and capital, and the whole field of social economics. Then after they have become a unit in economic and industrial thought, they can exert their influence politically as individual citizens at the ballot box. Meanwhile they must maintain their trades unions and labor societies, to continue the daily struggle for better conditions, as well as to offset any attempt to lower their standard of living or to increase their burdens.

## CARDINAL MANNING'S WARNING.

Listen to the wise words from those eloquent lips which but yesterday were closed forever—the lips of good old Cardinal Manning. The words were uttered when a committee of the House of Lords was investigating the sweaters' dens in London. They are wondrously applicable here to-day:

If the hours of labor, resulting from the unregulated sale of a man's strength and skill shall lead to the destruction of domestic life, to the neglect of children, to turning wives and mothers into living machines, and fathers and husbands into creatures of burden, the domestic life of men exists no longer and we dare not go on in this path.

## HE'S A CHUMP.

Who's a chump? The man who works hard to make his farm worth \$2,000 and votes to reduce its value to \$1,000.

The man who works hard to double the products of his farm and votes to reduce the price one-half.

The man who moves heaven and earth to secure an eight-hour day system and votes to reduce his wages one-half.

The man who works hard to earn clothes for his own children, and votes them to another man's children.

The man who works and prays 364 days in a year, and on the 365th day votes away half his earnings and says he is worse than an infidel, he won't provide for his family.

The man who prays that this "earth may be as the kingdom of heaven," and votes to make it a political hell."—National Reformer.

## BEN TILLET ON UNIONISM.

In a recent interview with a representative of an English paper, Mr. Ben Tillet thus spoke of trade unionism:

"We shall go marching on, and the wave will sweep onward over the great bar of time, engulfing the grinding harshness opposed to it, until every home shall be made beautiful, and every life worth living. I would say to all our enemies, to those who decry us in the press, from the pulpit, from the platform, or in the Senate House, if you can do better than we are doing do not sit up there and sneer. If you mean well, come down and take your place shoulder to shoulder with us; give us the benefit of your better education; of your larger experience. Come out and in the warmth of your heart let the fire glow that shall permeate through us. Show us a better way; but until you do we shall believe more firmly than ever that our course is the right one. But we want all influences. We want the women and the men, the best in the country, to come to us and help to make us better men, to make our homes better, and by their example to show us that there is a real live religion, with the sentiment of morality underlying all its teachings—the true sentiment that makes for human progress, that listens to the cry of hunger and distress, that looks at the baby in the cradle, and cares for it until grey hairs and tottering limbs shall descend to the grave."

THE SWEATING system of manufacturing clothing in tenement houses is to be investigated by Congress, also the workings and defects of the Federal eight-hour law and the employment of contract convict labor on United States Government work.

JAMES MCKIM, Walking Delegate of the Carpenters of New York city, is being pushed for the position of State Factory Inspector of New York.

THE CARPENTERS' Council, of St. Louis, Mo., requests all working people not to purchase any flour or products of the "Plant Milling Company" of that city. The name of the firm is on all barrels and sacks. The Plant Company refused to pay Union wages to carpenters.

BELLEVEILLE, Ill.—No Union carpenter should go to work for Harrison's Machine Works as the firm is opposed to Union men.

LYNN, MASS.—On March 1st the Ladies' Club of Union 108 gave a supper and entertainment, and despite a blinding snowstorm the hall was jammed. On March 8th Union 108 had a splendid public meeting, and on the 16th inst. had a basket party. By holding meetings and entertainments this way once and twice a month Union No. 108 finds it pays well in keeping the members alive. On April 1st all the building trades of this city will enforce the card system, and this has brought us many members.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Unions 292 and 541 gave a grand ball March 1st.

## FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . \$5.00  
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson. . . 2.00  
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. PRACICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson. . . 1.00  
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson. . . 1.00  
HAND RAILING MADE EASY. . . 1.00  
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations. . . 1.00  
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION. . . 2.50  
Address P. J. McGUIRE,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the  
**UNITED HATTERS**  
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the Indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.  
The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRETT, President.  
Hat Makers' International Association;  
JAMES H. PENNIE, Secretary.  
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
THOS. F. O'ROURKE, President.  
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.  
477 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.



At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.  
If you favor SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the Box.



# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1892.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## SKILL AND COMBINATION.

How sweet to leave the modern trite and realistic page,  
And seek the old enchantment of a more romantic age.  
And chief of all the heroes, who allured me when a boy,  
I'd choose the Greek Achilles and the fighting men of Troy.  
No doubt you've read the Iliad, and know the story well,  
And hence I need not say the *causae belli* was a belle.  
You know that wilful beauty Helen, all the trouble made,  
Because she left her "hubby," like a wicked little jade.  
And from the way he sought redress, 'tis very certain there,  
By sword they settled such affairs before divines were.  
I scarcely need remind you how those factions strove again,  
How Greek and Trojan fought and fell, or fled and fought again.  
How Troy beheld her outraged son and heard the foeman's shout.  
Or how, in spite of adverse fate, the city would hold out.  
Such obstinacy tried the Greeks and they would daily fret.  
Till one exclaimed, "By Jove my boys! we'll bluff that city yet."  
Then called he certain messengers and bade them quickly tramp,  
And bring him all the carpenters that might be found in camp.  
They also found an architect, a sculptor too was found.  
And then with rule and compasses they measured out the ground.  
"Gird me here a horse of wood," that cunning chieftain cried,  
One large enough to hold a squad of warriors inside.  
And I will back this horse of mine to terminate the war.  
If he within the city's walls disgorge his lively maw, a city's walls discharge his  
Then quickly came those carpenters, each man in willing mood,  
And framed and trimmed, and truly built, a mighty horse of wood.  
I know not if 'twas day work; or if taken by the piece,  
Nor do I know the rules that governed carpenters in Greece.  
That there was then a Brotherhood, we might with safety tell,  
Or else those skilled and cunning Greeks could not have done so well.  
And then you know the Grecian host withdrew some space away.  
Except that squad who in the horse in artful ambush lay.  
You know the Trojan boys came out and dragged the horse within,  
For whichever held that horse, the fates declared should win.  
But in the night that artful squad, made wide the city's gate,  
And all those Trojan fellows met the horse thieves' usual fate.  
I would not draw a moral as some sloppy rhymesters do,  
And those who would I'd like to see both drawn and quartered too.  
So be the moral absent, but a lesson we may find.  
It shows what carpenters can do, when skill and will combined.  
Union 27, Toronto. R. P. CROOKENDEN.

## THE GOSPEL OF HUSTLE.

The genius for keeping a labor organization alive and energetic is all too rare and a distinct quality. When a local organization has one or two good "hustlers" interested in its welfare they can do much. The whole secret is that the gospel of hustle should be the administrative policy of every labor society. More local unions die from dry rot than from any other cause. Do something to attract members to your meetings, to reach the non-union men outside, to advance your craft interest and your class interest. Have some educational feature in each evening's programme; have somebody read an essay, sing a song, play on a fiddle—anything to enliven matters up. Once started on these lines suggestions will come of themselves, and you will be able to get not only the "old-timers"—who come because they believe it to be their duty—but also the indifferent, who need stimulus most of all, and the young, who want a little excitement outside the routine business of the organization. Try it.—*Labor Leader.*

## SIGN THIS PETITION.

The following petition should be adopted by each of our Carpenters' Unions and send a copy to the Senate of the United States and to the House of Representatives of the United States:  
We, the undersigned, in behalf of the organizations we represent, call the attention of your honorable body to an evil which we are informed exists, and desire that such be investigated, and if found true, that measures be taken to stop it and prevent a repetition of it in future and that is, the letting of Government work to contractors in convict labor, notably the public buildings at Lansing, Mich., and Detroit, Mich.  
We pray that a law be enacted that in all contracts for public work a clause be inserted prohibiting the employment of the convicts of any State on any Federal Government building to the injury of free citizens.  
And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.  
It should be signed by the President and Recording Secretary of your Union, and the seal of your Union should be affixed to it.

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BE SURE and send in all your Protective Fund to April 1, 1892. It is called for.

SEND IN your 25 cents assessment, if you have not done so! We need it to pay the benefits legally due.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of G. E. B. was held from March 28, to April 5, at the General office in Philadelphia. The printed proceedings will appear in the May paper.

IN THE two fiscal years for 1888 to 1890, we had 222 wife funeral benefits, and in the past 19 months since the last Convention in August 1890, we had 358 wife funeral benefits amounting to nearly \$17,000.

A CIRCULAR has just gone out from the General Secretary, calling on the Locals to send in all their Protective Fund to the General Office up to April 1, 1892. Let this call be heeded. The money is needed to sustain the many strikes and trade struggles under our sanction this season.

NO LOCAL Union in good standing March 1, 1892 can be exempted from payment of the recent assessment of 25 cents per member, levied March 17, 1892. It is to replenish our funds which have been exhausted by the large number of deaths and disability benefits which have been paid by us in the last twelve months.

FOR the coming convention of our U. B. in St. Louis, Mo., next August, the G. S. is preparing a Souvenir or Hand Book which will be very interesting. It will contain original articles on the labor movement and its varied phases from the pens of the best writers on such subjects. It will be interspersed with photographs of the general officers, General Executive Board, and Past General Presidents of the organization, and other illustrations. The cost will be covered by advertisements, and a limited number will be given each local union.

CONVENTION NOTICES.—The delegates to the next Convention of our U. B. should come prepared to stay in session nine or ten days until all the work of the Convention is fully completed. Election of delegates takes place in the Local Unions at the first meeting in June.—Experienced men should be selected as delegates. Where a Union has only a small treasury, it should not bankrupt itself to send a delegate, as all laws made at the Convention will have to go to a general vote of the Unions for adoption.—The Seventh General Convention of the U. B. will open at St. Louis, Mo., Monday, Aug. 1, 1892.—To have a strong invincible organization we must have high dues.

Quite a number of our Unions in the small towns and in the low-paid cities are opposed to having the rule of 50 cents per month as the lowest amount of dues. These Unions argue that cities or towns with low wages, can not pay as high dues as places with high wages. In these Unions forget that all Unions receive like benefits under our laws. That the death and disability benefits for their members, and the strike or lockout benefits are the same amount from our General Office, for the small or poor paid town, equally as well as for the larger or higher paid cities. In an Insurance Company the Policy Holder in the low wage town must pay just the same amount as in a large town.

## KEEP AWAY.

Trade this season promises to be fairly good, and it is welcome news, after the long dull spell all last Fall and Winter. Still there are many places overcrowded with idle carpenters and trade slack. Among the list we find: Little Rock, Ark.; Helena, Mont.; Americus, Ga.; Cincinnati, O.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; New Whatcom, Wash.; Mount Vernon, Ind.; Meridian, Miss.; Denver, Col.; Louisville, Ky.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Paducah, Ky.; Augusta, Ga.; Boise City, Idaho; Nyack, N. Y.; Lebanon, Pa.; St. Paul, Minn.; Alexandria, La.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Macon, Ga.; Aberdeen, Wash.; Roanoke, Va.; Harriman, Tenn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Iron Mountain, Mich.; Atlanta, Ga.; Troy, N. Y.; Nashville, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; and Winston, N. C.

## FIFTEEN NEW CHARTERS.

SINCE the March CARPENTER was published charters have been granted to fifteen new Unions, viz: No. 548, De Kalb, Ill.; 590, La Junta, Col.; 597, Milldale, Ky.; 600, Tampa, Fla. (colored); 650, Pomeroy, O.; 654, Springfield, Mass.; 656, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; 673, Bristol, Tenn.; 687, Elizabeth, N. J. (German); 693, Colfax, Wash.; 714, Flushing, N. Y.; 747, White Plains, N. Y.; 759, Westerly, R. I.; 764, Terre Haute, Ind. (millmen); 774, Cincinnati, O. (car builders).

## PICKINGS OF ALL SORTS.

DENVER, Col.—Union 55 is booming in membership.

BOSTON bricklayers have been conceded the eight-hour day, to go into effect Nov. 1st next.

BOYCOTT the New York *Stadts Zeitung*. It is a "rat" sheet. The Illinois *Stadts Zeitung* has conceded the demands of the German printers and is no longer boycotted.

A STATE LABOR Convention in Arkansas will be held in Carpenters Hall, 719 Main Street, Little Rock, Ark., June 7th, 1892, to arrange for a general observance of Labor Day this year all over the State and to frame labor bills for the next session of the Legislature in 1893.

THE Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco have formed an immense combination of all the employing interests of the Pacific coast to break up the Council of Federated Trades and to destroy the trade unions. The workmen are making a firm stand against this scheme, and a general lockout and conflict may be expected at any time.

MT. VERNON, Ind.—The bosses in this town are trying to break up all our unions. They have locked out the Cigar Makers, and Coopers and Carpenters Union, 798, are standing by the men. These two mills are using "scab" barrels, and should be boycotted: The Hudnut Hominy Mills and the Peerless Roller Mills.

THE Cramps, the great firm of ship-builders of Philadelphia, have made a big splurge at Washington before the Labor Committee of the House against the pending bill in Congress to have all contractors on United States government work respect and enforce the eight-hour law. Organized labor should make its power felt in insisting on the passage of this law, as against the desires of the Cramps, who want to evade the eight-hour law.

IN "HARMONIZED MELODIES," the publisher, F. Trifet, 408 Washington street, Boston, Mass., has given us a collection of songs that are worth preserving—songs that everybody with music in the soul delights to hear or sing. This is not simply a book containing the words and the tune, like so many of the low-priced publications issued, but contains all the music parts complete for the four hundred selections. The publication is 60 cents, paper, \$1. boards. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

## CURRENT MENTION.

THE Nine-hour work day has been adopted by the New Haven, Conn., city government.

MERIDEN, Conn.—The carpenters and joiners also the hod carriers' union of this city did secure the nine-hour work day on April first.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Carpenters' Unions of this city propose to place a walking delegate in the field on May 2d, and to also have the card system.

CINCINNATI, O.—All mail for the District Council of this city should be addressed to DAVID FISHER, 55 Clifton ave., District 148, Cincinnati, O. Bro. Bauer, the former Secretary of the D. C., is now in Wheeling, W. Va.

BOSTON, Mass.—We will have an eight-hour demonstration April 27th. The Carpenters of this city and vicinity have arranged to again place a walking delegate in the field. We had an oyster supper and a grand festival on March 18th under the auspices of Union 33.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Rev. R. Lin Cave lectured before Carpenters' Union No. 463, on March 20th, and this month he delivered an able address on the eight-hour question before the Central Labor Union of this city. Trade has been frightfully dull, but is now better, and at present Union 463 is gaining in membership.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Some time ago, Walking Delegate Maloney of Carpenters' Union 183 was forcibly ejected, without cause from the shop of James Emery of Belmont. Judge Baily of the E. Cambridge court recently rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in a suit for damages brought by the Union against Mr. Emery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The painters of this city gained the nine-hour day, April 21, without much trouble. What is the matter with the carpenters of this "gilt-edged city"? Perhaps they would rather have 12 hours a day and a dollar a day! Gen. Sec. McGuire speaks here April 26. He shook up the dry bones the last time he was here.

## PERSONAL SNAP SHOTS.

W. H. GRIZZELL, Murphysboro, Ill., has been appointed a District Organizer for our U. B.

S. C. DOWNEY, a member of Union 162 Hyde Park, Ill., has invented a folding steel degree square and a new level.

A. J. RIGGS, of Union 11, Cleveland, O., A. W. PARCELL, Tampa, Fla., and T. ESTNER, Lexington, Ky., have been appointed District Organizers.

JAMES MCKIM, Walking Delegate of the Carpenters in New York City, lately addressed a Carpenters' meeting in the Opera House, Nyack, N. Y.

JAS. F. GRIMES, formerly of Portland, Oregon, is now in Springfield, Ill. His presence in the latter city has stirred up Union No. 16, and by public meetings has increased the membership very largely.

CONGRESSMAN W. L. WILSON, of West Virginia, made a masterly public address not long ago in behalf of our Order at the court house in Charlestown, W. Va., by invitation of the Carpenters' Union of that city.

JAMES CARTY, a member of Union 38, St. Catharines, Canada, is quite an artist and his genius in rare etchings is only equalled by the work he did on the artistic coat of arms he recently made for the court room in St. Catharines.

N. MORSE, 703 Broadway, New York, is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Machinists' Union of America. He has helped our U. B. in trying to start new unions for us, and in return our Locals should strive to organize the machinists into Local Unions. Write Mr. Morse for documents and information.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, is lecturing this month to large houses all through the New England States. His presence in Massachusetts has been very helpful to the nine-hour law, now pending in the Legislature of that State, and he has aroused the trade union movement in every one of the large cities in the "Old Bay State."

H. M. IVES, President of the Kansas State Federation of Labor, proposes to deliver a series of labor addresses in that State in the near future. His purpose is to encourage the trade unions and further their work all over the State. Our Carpenters' Unions in Kansas should help in this task, and should address a note to Mr. H. M. Ives, 1821 Van Buren street, Topeka, Kansas, to co-operate with him.

GENERAL SECRETARY MCGUIRE delivered a very forcible ten minute address not long ago before the National Conference in Philadelphia, on the subject of "University Extension." The address was highly praised by the Professors Clergymen and Teachers present. He commended the Extension movement and punctured the old time narrow exclusiveness and assumed aristocracy of the colleges and universities. Next month we will publish his remarks.

## WHY JOIN A TRADE UNION?

J. T. W. LOE, formerly a member of Union 198, Dallas, Texas, has this to say in the *Southern Mercury* of that city:—There are many reasons why men should join the unions of their trade. The trade union tends to raise wages and keep them at a living rate. It begets strength which individuals can not possess. It makes labor respected—power rightly directed always does. All other callings are organized, association being natural, by comparing views relative to their occupations, they become more skilled. No other institution returns so large a profit on the investment. It teaches co-operation, interdependence and self-respect, brightens the mind, polishes the members, cultivates in each one self-reliance for the interest of all. It obliterates selfishness, curbs egotism, places all on an equality, and abolishes the "boss." It means happier families, more money, more comforts. It is an enemy of mob law and revolution. It makes its members more skilled, hence is a saving to the employer. These are some of the reasons why a man should join, attend regularly, and keep his dues paid up in a union of his trade. The higher the dues the better—money enables organized people to stand firm for their just rights. Once more: If every trade union in the United States would, in open session, discuss political economy, study government in a non-partisan manner, no demagogue could lead them astray, and all branches of skilled labor would soon learn that what is the farmers' interest is their interest, and the present oppression, unnatural, and un-American conditions, would the sooner be changed. Join the union of your trade anyhow, and stick to it.

## TRADE MOVEMENTS OF CARPENTERS.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—Union 206 has adopted the card system.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.—Union 675 is in hopes of getting the nine hour day next Fall.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Union 580 has established a minimum of \$2.50 per day and nine hours Saturdays.

OTTAWA, Ill.—Union 661 called the carpenters out April 1st, because the contractors have broken their promises to give the nine-hour day. The men will win.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Union 150 got the promises of the contractors to concede the nine-hour day May 2, and avoid a strike. But some of them have gone back on it, and we propose to give them a taste of our metal.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Union 433 has unionized this city so there is only one scab boss, and he employs only one hand. This boss is Wm. Wiemar, and he will soon come to terms, as we are being helped by the painters.

THE REPORT in the newspapers that there was a strike of the carpenters in Wheeling, W. Va., on April 1, was a pure, unadulterated "fake." There was no strike or trouble in that city at all, nor is there likely to be, as the contractors and men are working together very harmoniously.

THE CARPENTERS in these places are now out on strike since April 1, and men are warned not to go near these cities: Sandusky, O.; La Crosse and North La Crosse, Wis.; Freeport, Ill.; Newport, R. I. Matters are also unsettled in Evansville, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Marietta, O.; Olney, Ill.; Winchester, Ky., and Punxsutawney, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Carpenters' District Council, of this city, has been very rudely repulsed in the demands it presented to the Builders' Exchange of this city. A better state of affairs could be established had the Exchange consented to hold a conference with the representatives of the journeymen. Arrogance and hostility should give way to mutual recognition and a friendly feeling on both sides.

CARPENTERS KEEP AWAY from these cities, as they are likely to have trade troubles on May 2d, next: Concord, N. H.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Middletown, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; Muncie, Ind.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Akron, O.; Anderson, Ind.; Baltimore, Md.; Cairo, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Covington, Ky.; Newport, Ky.; Decatur, Ill.; Galesburg, Ill.; Henderson, Ky.; Holyoke, Mass.; Lafayette, Ind.; Logansport, Ind.; Marion, Ind.; Meadville, Pa.; Middletown, O.; Norwalk, Conn.; Paris, Tex.; Scranton, Pa.; Somerville, N. J.; South Bend, Ind.; Salt Lake City, Utah.

## THE VALUE OF HIGH DUES.

Many unions lack strength and stability because their members are unwilling to pay high dues. If these unions, continues the Louisville *New Era*, will take the trouble to investigate, they will find that the most successful unions are those that pay the highest dues. A strong union can not be built up on twenty-five cents per month as dues. Reserve funds can not be built up on such a paltry sum to fight the battles of unionism and enforce its demands. The battles of today are fought with money and brains, not with muscle. We talk a great deal about the power of public sentiment and the influence of numbers, but the "almighty dollar" is more powerful than either. It can buy Congress and Legislatures; it can defeat the will of the people; it can stop the wheels of industry; it can bring sunshine or sorrow to every home. It is the weapon which unscrupulous men use to corrupt the Government and wring from the toilers the fruits of their industry. It makes palaces and creates hovels, and is responsible for three-fourths of the crimes committed. It is King! If, therefore, capital gains victories over unions, not by the power of public opinion, but by the use of money, or, at least, prevents them from making more radical demands, why should not labor fight capital with its own weapons? Capital wins its victories by starving workingmen into submission. If all the unions had a large fund on hand, employers would think twice before ordering a reduction of wages or resisting a demand of a union. If a union can afford to support its members as long as an employer can afford to have his business at a standstill, there would be fewer strikes and greater victories for labor. Such a condition can only be brought about by members paying high dues.



## THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1892.



HAVE you any suggestions for our next convention? Have you any amendments to or changes in constitution to offer? Don't wait until after the Convention to propose them, and then find fault. Send them in now! The Convention meets in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1, 1892.

## THE BRUTAL TEACHINGS OF A CAPITALISTIC BLOWHARD.

The official organs and mouth-pieces of the Contractors and Builders seem sorely distressed at the increased and spreading growth of organization among the journeymen carpenters. One of these in particular is the "Journal of Building" of Pittsburgh, Pa. It pipes out this plaintive strain in regard to strikes and labor organization: "The only alternative is force, only to be resorted to in extremities, but last resorts are always desperate remedies. No choice is left employers and those whose capital is imperiled, except compact organization, and to try conclusions by a patient waiting until the aggressors are exhausted as to resources. These are not the methods that ought to prevail among civilized people; but then there are not a thousand people on earth truly civilized, therefore, barbaric methods of force are excusable, because necessary."

The above screed does not bear testimony that the Editor of the Pittsburgh "Journal of Building" is one of the "truly civilized." Indeed his suggestions that employers should use "barbaric methods of force" is fully worthy of a Journalistic Zulu.

## THE INCREASED COST OF OUR BENEFIT SYSTEM.

Since our last convention—in the past twenty months—we have paid out the sum of \$100,933.40 for death and disability benefits from our general office. This is equal to \$5,046 per month, or about 8½ cents per month for each member.

But in the past twelve months the pressure on us has been much more severe, for in the year from April 1, 1891, to April 1, 1892, the sum of \$73,879 in death and disability benefits has been expended. This is equal to \$6,156 per month, or about 9½ cents per month per member.

In comparison with previous years, the past year has been a costly one for our organization, in so far as our benefit system is concerned, as can be shown by these figures taken from the successive reports of the General Secretary.

From 1883 to 1886, the cost was about 5½ cents per month for each member.

From 1886 to 1888, it was 5½ cents per month for each member.

From 1888 to 1890, it was 7½ cents per month for each member.

From 1890 to 1891, it was 8½ cents per month, and from 1891 to 1892 it averaged 9½ cents per month for each member.

This increased cost of late in our benefit system has been caused by the generally increased death rate all over the country, on account of La Grippe, Typhoid Fever and kindred diseases.

## CARPENTERS' VICTORIES.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Carpenters got the nine-hour day easily on April 1.

MEADEN, Conn.—Carpenters and hod-carriers enforced the nine-hour rule April 1.

FREEMONT, Ill.—Union 672 asked for a minimum scale of wages April 1, and got it.

FREMONT, Col.—Union 506, when only one month old, inaugurated the eight-hour day March 1.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Carpenters are now likely to get the nine-hour day by consent of the contractors.

HARRIMAN, Tenn.—By agreement with the contractors Union 614 secured the nine-hour day March 14.

LA JUNTA, Col.—Union 590 has been organized only two months, and will be granted the nine-hour day May 2.

SHARON, Pa.—We gained an advance in wages on April 1. Two firms are holding out, but we will bring them to terms.

SALEM, O.—Carpenters have been offered a compromise on their trade demands, and are to get the nine hours Saturdays.

STREATOR, Ill.—Union carpenters gained their demand on April 1, for the nine-hour day and an advance in wages. Only one boss holds out.

LANCASTER, Pa.—A committee of Union 208 waited on the contractors, and with two exceptions all agreed to work nine hours a day this year.

WABASH, Ind.—Union 631 secured on March 1, a minimum rate of wages and the nine-hour day. One of the bosses refuses the demands, and only one union man is out.

LA FAYETTE, Ind.—The union carpenters on a job in this city last month refused to work with a non union painter. The strike lasted fifteen minutes, and the men were victorious.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Carpenters are heroically holding firm to the nine-hour day despite the efforts of some employers to return to ten hours. There is no likelihood of losing the nine hours now.

CLEVELAND, O.—The building trades of this city are all combined in one council. On account of a "scab" plasterer the carpenters and other trades recently came out on strike and won their demands.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—We will enforce the nine-hour day May 2d. A shoe firm in this city was erecting a new building, and would not hire union men. By a local boycott on this firm we brought the firm to terms, and now the job is a union one.

THE CARPENTERS in New York city had to make a second strike the past month on Contractor Downey's work on account of non-union men. After nearly three weeks' strike the men were victorious. Over 4,000 men of all branches were involved.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Union 678 secured quite a notable success against two contractors who last month attempted to bring the carpenters back to the ten-hour day. The men have been working nine hours a day for a year back, and they refused to work ten hours. The contractors in a few hours succumbed.

## EXPLANATION AS TO REASONS FOR THE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ASSESSMENT.

Some few Locals dispute the powers of the G. E. B. under Sec. 56 of Constitution to levy a twenty-five cents assessment. It is true Sec. 56 gives the G. E. B. power to levy an assessment of not more than ten cents per member. But extraordinary cases demand extraordinary remedies. At the time Sec. 56 was adopted as law, our organization had no expectation of having such an extraordinary run on its funds for death benefits as within the past year. When Sec. 56 was adopted, that terrible epidemic "La Grippe" was unknown, and its fearful ravages and effects had not become manifest.

This twenty-five cents assessment now levied is imperatively required to replace the deficiency existing on account of the largely increased death rate, and to pay the accumulated death claims now in our office and constantly augmenting in number. A ten cents assessment would not pay one-half the legal claims now awaiting

settlement. It was only after long consideration, and as a last alternative, that this twenty-five cents assessment was levied. We could have levied a ten cents assessment, but it would have taken several such ten cents assessments to meet this extraordinary crisis. Let us hope the Unions which have not sent in this assessment, or only sent part of it will at once send on the full amount of the twenty-five cents assessment without further delay.

## THE WORK AND TRIALS OF A WALKING DELEGATE.

"As to riches, it may truly be said that wealth does not lie in the path of walking delegates. If one has been in office for any number of years, he is almost unfit to again work at his trade, and if he were fit, there would be few bosses who would care to employ him, for they are always afraid he might make trouble. It is a sacrifice for any good workman to accept the position of walking delegate. He must suffer not only from the disadvantages which I have just described, but also from personal jealousy and enmity among his fellow members. There are men who would like to take his place because they are unaware of the hardships of the office, and who fancy that his earnings amount to so much more than the weekly wages of those who work at the trade. But, what does it amount to? Our salaries in most cases, are equal to the average wages in the trade with an additional allowance of 50 cents to \$1 for car fare and expenses. Yet, it happens quite frequently that a delegate is compelled to pay over \$2 per day to cover all his jobs, and then everybody expects to be treated by him especially in time of strike, when a walking delegate often spends more than his weekly salary amounts to, in order to cheer up the men and prevent them from returning to work. For, if they do, the walking delegate always gets the blame."

"But, this is not the worst. The walking delegate is constantly in danger of bodily injury and insults on the part of brutal foremen, bosses and policemen who not only threaten and curse but even assault and arrest him. No, sir, to be a walking delegate is anything but pleasant."

Such were the words of a veteran walking delegate, of New York City, some time ago, in an interview with a reporter of *The People*, a weekly labor paper now in existence in that city. Then to define the duties and trial of the position, that paper continues in this very graphic sketch which very fully sets forth the varied work of the much abused, but ever useful Walking delegate.

To thoroughly do his work a walking delegate must always be on the alert, sometimes day and night. His chief object is to increase the membership of the organization and prevent scabs from getting work. In order to be successful in this task the walking delegate must keep a list of the jobs where the members of his organization are at work. He must be familiar with the circumstances at every one of these jobs, or else he might lose considerable time. A good walking delegate knows almost to a certainty where there is any danger of scabs being employed. Such places he must keep under constant surveillance. Sometimes he must be there at sunrise, before the men go to work, in order to have an opportunity to talk to them. If he is not permitted to enter the shop or the building, it is his duty to find out their addresses and to see them at their homes in the evening.

Not only is the walking delegate expected to be a vigilant watch-dog, but he is also required to be well versed in the art of conversation and persuasion. He must be able to discuss the different questions pertaining to his trade, as well as the aspect of the whole labor movement, so as to meet sophistries and excuses with logical arguments, facts and figures. Any man who has at any time attempted to convert his fellows to the principles of the labor movement knows well enough that it is very difficult to overcome the many obstacles which keep wage-workers from joining their respective organizations. To the credit of most of the walking delegates it must be said that,

not so much through the power which organization gives them (and which organized despots on the capitalist side, ever ready to use their own power, call "violence,") as through moral suasion and rational argument, they have led hundreds and hundreds of men to the right path of action through organization.

Many scabs are simply "compelled" to join the union and it is in the power of almost every delegate from a well organized trade to make a man take a union card or throw him out of employment. But no walking delegate who thoroughly understands his duty uses this power if he can avoid it by first convincing a refractory individual of the value and the advantages of union; because, men who are compelled to join cannot be expected to be reliable members immediately, although a great many, if they have once become aware of the value of organization, also become good members and the union can rely upon them.

There is still another duty attached to the function of walking delegates. It consists in preventing men from working more hours than the union permits, or to take less wages than prescribed by the union. In order to find out any violation of the rules regarding the hours, the walking delegate must be on deck punctually at the beginning and the stopping of work, and not only once at a given job, but sometimes several days in the week, and unexpectedly, so as to prevent deception. To find out whether his men receive the regular union wages he must be here and there and everywhere to listen to and investigate rumors and confirm suspicions. As it would never do to trouble men who are upright and honest, whenever a walking delegate thinks he has sufficient reasons to suspect anyone of taking less than his union has resolved to demand, he has the right and it is his duty to be present when wages are being paid by bosses and foremen. It is evident that the performance of such a duty cannot be pleasant to any man, yet it has to be done, and the walking delegate must be at the same time polite and determined, or else he would be a dismal failure in the task assigned to him.

Another duty of the walking delegate is to see that the members of the union pay their dues regularly. It is a well-known fact that a large majority of members of labor organizations manifest a deplorable indifference in the general business of their unions. They do not attend the meetings regularly, and consequently fall into arrears. The walking delegate, therefore, must have a list prepared by the financial secretary, containing the names of the men who have not paid their dues, and he must also know where to find them.

This keeps him constantly busy. He has to approach them, demand a show of cards, remind them of their duty, and eventually threaten them with suspension from work. The walking delegate who attends to this duty conscientiously is helping to fill the treasury of his union, and to secure for it a steady and healthy growth of reliable membership.

It is hard and tiresome work, but the walking delegate who is faithful and does his work conscientiously, never tires until his task is accomplished. It is not then surprising that these men are thorns in the flesh of bosses—and that the mouth-pieces of capital are ever ready to vilify and misrepresent them. But the good work is going on nevertheless.

## Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, April, 1892.

## Ein Urtheil über Striks.

Von A. Straffer, von 1877 bis 1892 Präsident der Internationalen Zigarrenmacher-Union von Amerika.

Die Beziehungen der Lohnarbeiter zu den Fabrikanten haben nicht die Natur einer Compagniegesellschaft mit denselben Interessen, Gewinnen und Verlusten, sie gleichen vielmehr dem Verhältnis des Käufers zum Verkäufer einer Waare. Falls organisiert, wird jeder Arbeiter bei der gegenseitigen Uebereinkunft zu erlangen. Wenn kein Uebereinkommen erzielt wird, schließt der Fabrikant seine Fabrik — der Arbeiter stellt die Arbeit ein. Man nennt dies entweder einen Ausschluss oder einen Strik. In Wirklichkeit bedeutet

es die Anstrengung, einen bestimmten Preis oder Werth für die Arbeit zu erhalten, welcher seinem Eigenthum ein angemessenes Aequivalent für die zu vollbringende Arbeit liefert. Wenn die gegenseitigen Interessen durch die Verhandlung nicht ermittelt werden können, veranlassen sich die Positionen in zwei feindliche Lager, wovon ein jeder Theil bereit ist, den Gegner zu zerstören. Die stärkste Seite ist die die Bedingungen des Friedens vor, unter welchen das Arbeitsverhältnis wieder hergestellt werden kann. Es ist nicht der Hunger, welche siegt, sondern Macht. Die beide selbstmitleidige Kraft, die vollständige Organisation und die stärksten finanziellen Mittel bedingen die Macht, welche in dem Ausgleich der gewerblichen Streitigkeiten als Berechtigung anerkannt wird.

Gewerkschaften, gut organisiert und diszipliniert, begünstigen keine Striks. Sie entnehmen vortheilhaft und unvortheilhaft den Bewegungen, um wirkliche oder eingebildete Verbesserungen zu bewerkstelligen. Ein Strik ist nicht unternommen werden, bevor nicht alle Anstrengungen, soweit solche die Ehre und Würde des Arbeiters zulassen, die Differenzen zu schlichten, fehlschlagen sind. Bei Führung eines Striks sollte Mäßigkeit sich selbst behaupten, ausfallende Sprache, beispiele der Art und die vollständige Organisation der Sache schädlich und sollten deshalb vermieden werden. Ein Strik sollte in einer ruhigen, doch energiegelassen Art und Weise geführt werden, ohne anderes Prahlens, als auf thatsächlich vorhandene Fonds und sichere Quellen. Dies wird einzig die theilnehmende Aufmerksamkeit des Publikums und ein Respekt vor unserer Beschwerden sichern.

## Die Lohnarbeit.

Dieß müssen sich alle Arbeiter zum klaren Bewusstsein bringen, ist nichts weiter, als die neueste und jedenfalls letzte Form der alten Sklaverei. Die äußere Form der Sklaverei hat im Laufe der Jahrtausende mehrfache Veränderungen erfahren, das innere Wesen derselben ist sich der Hauptfache nach gleich geblieben. Drei Grundformen der Sklaverei sind zu unterscheiden: die eigentliche Sklaverei — die Leibeigenschaft — die Lohnarbeit. Jede dieser drei Grundformen ist eine verschiedene Art der Unterwerfung des Menschen unter die Herrschaft eines anderen. Die eigentliche Sklaverei ist die härteste oder mildeste; wir sehen indessen von den Unterwerfungen untergeordneten Ranges ab und behalten nur die große Dreitheilung im Auge.

Worin besteht die Form der Sklaverei? Darin, daß ein Mensch als Sache behandelt wurde, als volles Eigenthum einem Herrn anheimgelassen war. Worin besteht das ökonomische Wesen derselben? Darin, daß der Sklave für seinen Herrn arbeitete, wobei dieser ihm für seine Arbeit die notwendigen Lebensmittel verabschiedete, die Zeugnisse der Arbeit der Sklaven aber für sich behielt. Man beachte wohl: Bei der Sklaverei entzieht der falsche Schein, als arbeite der Sklave nur für den Herrn. Dem ist nicht so: Da der Herr ihm durchaus die notwendigen Lebensmittel giebt, so ist ein Theil der Arbeit des Sklaven gleich hierfür, einen Theil seiner Arbeit hat also der Sklave für sich selbst verbraucht. Allein, da daß, was er durch seine Arbeit erzeugt, für den Herrn viel mehr werth ist, als die Lebensmittel, die dieser ihm giebt, so hat der Sklave einen anderen Theil und jedenfalls den größeren Theil seiner Arbeit für einen anderen, seinen Herrn, geleistet.

Worin besteht die Form der Leibeigenschaft? Darin, daß der Mann nicht einem anderen gegenüber in einem dauernden, das ganze Leben umfassenden Dienst- und Abhängigkeitsverhältnis steht. Und das innere Wesen der Leibeigenschaft? In ökonomischer Beziehung: Der mittelalterliche Leibeigene mußte auf den Gütern seines Herrn umsonst arbeiten, er arbeitete also für einen anderen; aber der Leibeigenschaftsherr mußte seinem Leibeigenen so viel Zeit lassen, daß dieser seinen Acker bebauen und dadurch für seinen Lebensunterhalt sorgen konnte. Der Leibeigene arbeitete also insofern für sich selbst, als dies zur Erzeugung der ihm durchaus notwendigen Lebensmittel erforderlich war; im übrigen arbeitete er für seinen Herrn.

Bei der Lohnarbeit entsteht umgekehrt, wie bei der Sklaverei, der falsche Schein, als arbeite der Arbeiter nur für sich, für seinen eigenen Nutzen. Denn er bekommt im Lohn scheinbar einen Ersatz für die geleistete Arbeit. Aber dies ist ein falscher Schein. Der Arbeiter erzeugt im Dienste des Capitalisten mehr Werth, als dieser ihm im Lohne verabschiedet. Der Lohn reicht durchschnittlich nur gerade aus, um die notwendigen Lebensbedürfnisse zu decken und oft selbst dies nicht einmal. Man sieht, auch hier arbeitet der Arbeiter nur insofern für sich, als er die für ihn notwendigen Lebensmittel, beziehungsweise einen denselben gleichen Werth erzeugt; im übrigen arbeitet er für den Capitalisten. Die Form der Sklaverei hat also gewandelt; das innere ökonomische Wesen derselben ist sich gleich geblieben: nämlich immer bekam der Arbeiter nur so viel, daß er gerade leben konnte, während im übrigen seine Arbeit anderen zu Gute kam; also fortwährend unter verchiedenen Formen dieselbe Ausbeutung. Daß wenigstens ein Theil der Arbeit den Arbeitenden zu gute kam, das ist freilich sehr natürlich, denn die Beherrschung der Arbeitstreue müssen denen, deren Arbeit sie ausbeuten wollen, wenigstens so viel zukommen lassen, daß diese am Leben bleiben können. Im übrigen aber ist die große Masse des Volkes unter verchiedenen Formen immer zu Gunsten einer kleinen Classe Benutzter ausgebeutet worden. Die Lohnarbeit ist die neueste und jedenfalls letzte Form dieser uralten Ausbeutung.

Grundstein.



## GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.  
 General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
 First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Twelfth St., near Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Second Vice-President—P. W. Birk, 798 Nosstrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
 (All communications for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.  
 T. E. Deegan, 111 E. 89th St., New York.  
 E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 S. J. Kent, 2016 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

## THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG.

BY ALFRED S. HOUGHTON.

While soft Te Deums echo o'er the fields of ripened grain;  
 While burdened orchards join the chant of nature's grand refrain;  
 While fruits and flowers, ears and sheaves, from our prolific soil  
 Proclaim the Great Creator's power to fill the hands that toil.  
 If little children droop and die 'mid pestilential want;  
 If stalwart men parade the streets with aspects grim and gaunt;  
 If graceful women bend and break o'er skirts without a song;  
 If plenty elbows poverty, there must be something wrong.

While looms and forges, steam and steel, increase the nation's store;  
 While grand inventions, genius, art, are adding more and more;  
 While science man's producing power doth many fold augment;  
 While warehouse rooms are crowded full and shelves with goods are bent,  
 If strikes and lockouts multiply; if want and failure spread;  
 If greedy rob the needy ones of fuel, clothing, bread;  
 If hungry children, idle men and weeping women throng  
 The cities' cheerless tenements, there must be something wrong.

While marble sanctuaries bear the blessed Redeemer's cross,  
 While altars flame with sacred fire and gleam with glittering dross,  
 While pews with shining silk adorned blaze out with diamonds rare,  
 While richly cushioned floors support the wealthy while at prayer,  
 If in the crowded, filthy dens where service labor dwells  
 The anthems sung are venal threats, the prayers are funeral knells;  
 If grief is drowned in drink and joy is sought in liquor strong;  
 If love is lost, if hate is found, there must be something wrong.

To right these wrongs, to make this earth a paradise, indeed;  
 To feed the hungry lambs of God, to succor those in need;  
 To rescue those whom grim despair is driving to the wall;  
 To lift the prostrate to their feet, to strengthen those who fall;  
 To help the weak, to curb the strong, to plant upon the soil  
 The reign of justice till no man shall ask for leave to toil.  
 This is the work we're pledged to do, united now we stand,  
 Opposed to special privileges and equal rights demand.  
 —National Economist.

## EXPULSIONS.

DOMINICK DEKUM, from Union 433, Balleville, Ill., for scabbing.

JOSEPH SMITH, from Union 83, Anaconda, Mont., for bad conduct.

JAMES H. POWELL, from Union 681, Cincinnati, O., for scabbing.

D. HENDERSON, from Union 670, Greenville, S. C., for embezzling union funds.

W. E. MORGAN, from Union 621, Cairo, Ill., for passing counterfeit money.

J. F. HARDING, from Union 699, Tampa, Fla., for defrauding a brother member.

FRANK GAREAN, F. CAMPAGNA and Jos. DURAND, from Union 21, for piece work.

CHAS. FROTSCHER and JOSEPH GEISER, from Union 402, Pittsburgh, Pa., for dishonesty.

J. B. LONG, from Union 100, Venice, Ill., for dead beat games and "jumping" his board bill.

JAS. F. O'BRIEN, from Union 509, New York, N. Y., for forging two months' dues on his card.

MARTIN JACKSON, from Union 1, Chicago, Ill., for "scabbing" on the Leiter job when it was on strike.

C. J. RICE has been reinstated in Union 253, Jeannette, Pa., and the publication against him some time ago was an oversight on our part. Bro. Rice is now a union member.

F. B. REYNOLDS, from Union 502, Atlanta, Ga., for "scabbing" in street car strike. The publication of P. S. S. KLINE last month for this offense was a grievous error, for Bro. Kline is a staunch union man through and through.

A WARNING AGAINST A DEAD BEAT BOSS.

JOSEPH JENNINGS, a boss builder of New York, has left eight buildings unfinished on Warfield St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and skipped out with \$700 of wages due the carpenters.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

H. S. McCUMBER, 5525 Jackson ave., Chicago, Ill., wants to know the whereabouts of Bro. Thos. Lamming, formerly of Union 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 1922.  
 Whenever any cross appears next to the G. E. B. without delay.  
 All money received in MARCH, will be published in next month's (MAY) paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. E. B. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of FEBRUARY only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$ 1.00	10	\$ 10.00	19	\$ 19.00	28	\$ 28.00
2	2.00	11	11.00	20	20.00	29	29.00
3	3.00	12	12.00	21	21.00	30	30.00
4	4.00	13	13.00	22	22.00	31	31.00
5	5.00	14	14.00	23	23.00	32	32.00
6	6.00	15	15.00	24	24.00	33	33.00
7	7.00	16	16.00	25	25.00	34	34.00
8	8.00	17	17.00	26	26.00	35	35.00
9	9.00	18	18.00	27	27.00	36	36.00
10	10.00	19	19.00	28	28.00	37	37.00
11	11.00	20	20.00	29	29.00	38	38.00
12	12.00	21	21.00	30	30.00	39	39.00
13	13.00	22	22.00	31	31.00	40	40.00
14	14.00	23	23.00	32	32.00	41	41.00
15	15.00	24	24.00	33	33.00	42	42.00
16	16.00	25	25.00	34	34.00	43	43.00
17	17.00	26	26.00	35	35.00	44	44.00
18	18.00	27	27.00	36	36.00	45	45.00
19	19.00	28	28.00	37	37.00	46	46.00
20	20.00	29	29.00	38	38.00	47	47.00
21	21.00	30	30.00	39	39.00	48	48.00
22	22.00	31	31.00	40	40.00	49	49.00
23	23.00	32	32.00	41	41.00	50	50.00
24	24.00	33	33.00	42	42.00	51	51.00
25	25.00	34	34.00	43	43.00	52	52.00
26	26.00	35	35.00	44	44.00	53	53.00
27	27.00	36	36.00	45	45.00	54	54.00
28	28.00	37	37.00	46	46.00	55	55.00
29	29.00	38	38.00	47	47.00	56	56.00
30	30.00	39	39.00	48	48.00	57	57.00
31	31.00	40	40.00	49	49.00	58	58.00
32	32.00	41	41.00	50	50.00	59	59.00
33	33.00	42	42.00	51	51.00	60	60.00
34	34.00	43	43.00	52	52.00	61	61.00
35	35.00	44	44.00	53	53.00	62	62.00
36	36.00	45	45.00	54	54.00	63	63.00
37	37.00	46	46.00	55	55.00	64	64.00
38	38.00	47	47.00	56	56.00	65	65.00
39	39.00	48	48.00	57	57.00	66	66.00
40	40.00	49	49.00	58	58.00	67	67.00
41	41.00	50	50.00	59	59.00	68	68.00
42	42.00	51	51.00	60	60.00	69	69.00
43	43.00	52	52.00	61	61.00	70	70.00
44	44.00	53	53.00	62	62.00	71	71.00
45	45.00	54	54.00	63	63.00	72	72.00
46	46.00	55	55.00	64	64.00	73	73.00
47	47.00	56	56.00	65	65.00	74	74.00
48	48.00	57	57.00	66	66.00	75	75.00
49	49.00	58	58.00	67	67.00	76	76.00
50	50.00	59	59.00	68	68.00	77	77.00
51	51.00	60	60.00	69	69.00	78	78.00
52	52.00	61	61.00	70	70.00	79	79.00
53	53.00	62	62.00	71	71.00	80	80.00
54	54.00	63	63.00	72	72.00	81	81.00
55	55.00	64	64.00	73	73.00	82	82.00
56	56.00	65	65.00	74	74.00	83	83.00
57	57.00	66	66.00	75	75.00	84	84.00
58	58.00	67	67.00	76	76.00	85	85.00
59	59.00	68	68.00	77	77.00	86	86.00
60	60.00	69	69.00	78	78.00	87	87.00
61	61.00	70	70.00	79	79.00	88	88.00
62	62.00	71	71.00	80	80.00	89	89.00
63	63.00	72	72.00	81	81.00	90	90.00
64	64.00	73	73.00	82	82.00	91	91.00
65	65.00	74	74.00	83	83.00	92	92.00
66	66.00	75	75.00	84	84.00	93	93.00
67	67.00	76	76.00	85	85.00	94	94.00
68	68.00	77	77.00	86	86.00	95	95.00
69	69.00	78	78.00	87	87.00	96	96.00
70	70.00	79	79.00	88	88.00	97	97.00
71	71.00	80	80.00	89	89.00	98	98.00
72	72.00	81	81.00	90	90.00	99	99.00
73	73.00	82	82.00	91	91.00	100	100.00
74	74.00	83	83.00	92	92.00		
75	75.00	84	84.00	93	93.00		
76	76.00	85	85.00	94	94.00		
77	77.00	86	86.00	95	95.00		
78	78.00	87	87.00	96	96.00		
79	79.00	88	88.00	97	97.00		
80	80.00	89	89.00	98	98.00		
81	81.00	90	90.00	99	99.00		
82	82.00	91	91.00	100	100.00		
83	83.00	92	92.00				
84	84.00	93	93.00				
85	85.00	94	94.00				
86	86.00	95	95.00				
87	87.00	96	96.00				
88	88.00	97	97.00				
89	89.00	98	98.00				
90	90.00	99	99.00				
91	91.00	100	100.00				
92	92.00						
93	93.00						
94	94.00						
95	95.00						
96	96.00						
97	97.00						
98	98.00						
99	99.00						
100	100.00						

## RESERVE FUND.

Report of moneys received for Reserve Fund from FEBRUARY 1st, 1922, to FEBRUARY 29th, 1922, (inclusive).

All moneys received since FEBRUARY will be reported in the MAY CARPENTER.

be reported in the MAY CARPENTER.							
Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
9	\$3 75	238	\$ 60	425	\$ 75	684	\$ 1 75
19	1 70	249	2 85	429	2 25	697	1 80
37	1 95	262	55	439	90	710	4 10
40	5 00	268	4 65	452	3 31	728	1 10
41	1 40	273	3 40	456	1 50	734	12 20
45	35	285	2 80	466	3 65	743	1 05
48	4 05	287	3 70	488	2 95	749	1 90
54	11 26	294	3 90	490	1 66	753	85
56	1 75	295	1 25	508	8 40	753	80
58	65	314	2 20	515	7 90	758	1 45
70	1 30	341	3 10	619	2 50	759	3 28
76	2 05	346	1 45	623	11 70	762	2 00
85	4 05	378	2 15	635	1 80	763	3 05
117	4 60	380	2 95	567	13	777	1 06
151	95	383	60	539	2 10	781	3 50
166	3 98	387	1 75	670	5 86	787	65
170	6 00	391	3 65	671	60	790	60
179	4 05	392	3 90	637	3 40		
190	45	398	1 20	647	8 55		
205	47	400	15	657	3 70		
220	2 10	412	1 56	67	1 85		
232	60	416	4 90	679	95		
Total							\$278 95



674. BEDFORD—F. M. Russell.  
 439. BLUFFTON—John N. Hatfield.  
 791. CLINTON—W. Woodall, Box 7.  
 797. COLUMBUS—L. B. McLeod, 11th & California.  
 644. CRAWFORDVILLE—S. Long, 304 Whitlock av.  
 652. ELWOOD—W. H. Shaw, Box 245.  
 EVANSVILLE—  
 90. F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.  
 470. M. Hallenberger, Law av., Hartmetz add'n.  
 742. (P. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) L. Kessler, 920 E. Franklin st.  
 153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 83 Nerdlinger av.  
 728. FRANKFORD—G. Kirschbaum, 606 N. Jackson.  
 446. GREENSBURG—Robert Offutt.  
 177. HAVENHURST—L. H. White.  
 595. HARTFORD CITY—C. Huffman.  
 310. HUNTINGTON—G. A. Meuter.  
 INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, H. Roberts, 189 W. 1st st.  
 87. (Stairs) Geo. Vernising, 74 Lockerie st.  
 60. (Ger.) Alb. Simonsen, 68 Buchanan st.  
 296. H. E. Travis, 363 Indiana av.  
 446. W. Branneman, 147 Ludlow lane.  
 609. (Mil.) J. H. Daugherty, 237 N. Miss. st.  
 706. J. H. Whisner, 210 English av.  
 707. JEFFERSONVILLE—J. Page, 25 Missouri av.  
 LAFAYETTE—  
 215. W. Rottenberg, 112 S. Fifth st.  
 (Ger.) G. W. Davis, South Fifth st.  
 636. LAWRENCEBURG—Jas. McLaster.  
 744. LEANSFORD—Milo Gibson, 311 Linden st.  
 613. MADISON—Charles Holwager, W. Madison.  
 585. MADISON—J. R. Blosser, cor. 38th and Harmon.  
 798. MT. VERNON—Preston Loveland, Box 303.  
 592. MUNCIE—J. B. Miller, 123 W. Mich. st.  
 19. NEW ALBANY—P. G. Renn, 584 Vincennes st.  
 579. PERU—P. B. Griffin.  
 756. RICHMOND—John H. Coburn, 837 S. Sixth st.  
 129. SEYMOUR—H. M. W. Bechtler, 1931 Walnut.  
 629. SOUTH BEND—O. A. Patton, 116 S. Laurel st.  
 48. TERRE HAUTE—J. R. Warner, 104 S. 15th st.  
 658. VINCENNES—Allen Greenhouse, 618 Ellis st.  
 631. WABASH—S. Baister, National Hotel.

## INDIAN TERRITORY

979. STILLWATER, Okla. Ter.—E. J. Myers.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—A. Bokenkamp, 1333 Angular.  
 647. CLINTON—T. F. Clark, 313 Oak st.  
 156. CRISTON—R. Strickland, 1304 Burritt st.  
 554. DAVENPORT—F. W. Bechtler, 1931 Walnut.  
 68. DES MOINES—D. Reinking, 1308 E. Grand av.  
 678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 297 7th st.  
 503. EMBURY—E. H. Frederic.  
 81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park st.  
 700. KEOKUK—H. L. Breitenstein, 1524 Bank st.  
 721. SIOUX CITY—J. Deary, 23d & Court sts.

## KANSAS

264. ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh st.  
 761. CHAUTAUQUE—A. M. Davison.  
 66. CONCORDIA—W. H. Dennis.  
 499. LEAVENWORTH—W. H. House, Box 25.  
 646. PITTSBURGH—Gilbert Snyder.  
 105. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, Box 346.  
 729. WICHITA—B. D. Moore, S. Main st.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—J. L. Lyons, 250 Western av.  
 776. (Mil.) John Baekemper, N. W. cor. Elm & Brighton sts., Newport.  
 641. DAYTON—J. Dalmann.  
 618. GRAND RIVERS—J. M. Miltstead.  
 259. HENDERSON—W. V. Dykes, 1015 First st.  
 626. LEXINGTON—J. Henry, Box 417.  
 LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, Jos. Heileman, 2315 Portland av.  
 7. D. R. Gash, 708 W. Market st.  
 103. T. J. Murphy, 303 Thirtieth st.  
 212. (Ger.) A. Berberich, 727 E. Broadway.  
 358. J. S. Brinkworth, 2513 Bainbridge st.  
 729. (Car) Boaj J. Daller, 943 W. Jefferson st.  
 406. LUDLOW—W. Landon, Box 135.  
 684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—Courtney Long, Box 65.  
 778. MT. STERLING—Jno. Thomas.  
 597. MIDDLETOWN—Fred. Wincher.  
 698. NEWPORT—W. C. Capper, 720 Central av.  
 201. PADUCAH—Chas. Birch, 18 Huntington av.  
 682. RICHMOND—W. M. Pearce.  
 701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

622. ALEXANDRIA—A. P. McNeil, Box 164.  
 279. MONROE—B. R. Truly, Box 80.  
 NEW ORLEANS—  
 76. J. G. Richardson, 4224 S. Liberty.  
 249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.  
 624. Chas. Bartels, 1151 Camp.  
 704. Hy. Haffner, 132 Toland st.  
 732. (Mil.) Albert Wetzel, 421 Gravier st.  
 739. Manuel Joaquin, 142 Washington av.  
 45. SHERBOURNE—Peter Garson, Box 339.

## MAINE

549. AUGUSTA—Everett Libby.  
 345. BATH—E. A. Howard, 52 Bowery st.  
 666. GARDNER—E. J. Drake, Box 185.  
 497. LEWISTON—A. M. Flag, 9 School st. Auburn.  
 544. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 62 Anderson.  
 772. WESTBROOK—V. L. Porter, Cumberland Mills.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 N. Ann st.  
 765. (Sash Factory & Pl. mill.) John P. Heany, 208 D. 4th st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
 384. AMESBURY—C. J. Dalton, 2 Lincoln st.  
 618. BEVERLY—Win. H. Cook, 15 Lovett st.  
 ROXBURY—Secretary of District Council, W. T. Brady, 246 Roxbury st., Roxbury sta.  
 33. S. J. Chadwick, 41 Ziegler st., Roxbury sta.  
 545. (Stairs) F. W. Speakman, 75 Rutland st.  
 561. Geo. Clark, 7 Medford st., Chelsea.  
 139. PROCKTON—E. Shattuck, 59 Howard st.  
 388. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
 304. " A. S. McLeod, 54 Mt. Auburn st.  
 135. CHELSEA—L. Joseph, 116 Shawmut st.  
 575. DEAN—E. Bestwick.  
 302. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, Hunt st., Atlantic Mass.  
 212. EAST BOSTON—H. A. Delorey, 7 Union Pl. off Princeton st.  
 106. (Ship Joiners) Ezra Huestis, 131 Trenton st.  
 674. FALL RIVER—John B. Pariscault, 2 Branch st.  
 573. FRANKLIN—J. Husey, Box 387.  
 624. HINGHAM—J. A. McDonald, 13 Cleveland.  
 52. HAVENHURST—L. A. MacDonald, 9 Sixth av.  
 424. HINGHAM—John Campbell, Box 113.  
 503. HOLYOKE—(French) J. Larriviere, 41 Cabot.  
 400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
 196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 55 Loring st.  
 111. LAWRENCE—T. Dixon, 314 Park st.  
 106. LOWELL—Frank Kappeler, 203 Lincoln st.  
 138. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
 152. MALDEN—E. W. Perry.  
 221. MARLBOROUGH—J. E. Steele, Box 432.  
 154. MARLBOROUGH—F. Laframboise, 330 Main st.  
 192. NATICK—Geo. K. Allen, 18 Western av.  
 409. NEW BEDFORD—H. M. Hammond, 64 Spruce.  
 275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.  
 193. NORTH ADAMS—E. F. Follett, 1 North st.  
 308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.  
 485. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden.  
 47. QUINCY—John Parsons.  
 759. REVERE—H. P. Balcom, Winthrop av., Beachmont.  
 67. ROXBURY—David Campbell, 48 Norfolk st., Mattapan.  
 140. SALEM—F. Wilkinson, 3 Parker ct.  
 702. SAKONVILLE—E. C. Tuttle.  
 24. SOMERVILLE—Jos. McIntyre, 95 Franklin st.  
 230. S. FRAMINGHAM—E. F. Stewart, 41 Gordon.  
 406. SPRINGFIELD—D. P. Hall, 48 Terrence.  
 554. " James Malone, 37 Hancock st.  
 491. STOUTON—G. W. Fenside.  
 216. WALTHAM—J. P. Veno, 205 Charles st.  
 426. WEST NEWTON—John Fleck. (P. O.)  
 420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.  
 421. WORCESTER—Timothy Ring, Winn st.  
 93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

## MEXICO

37. C. P. DIAZ—W. Smith, Box 2, Eagle Pass, Tex.

## MICHIGAN

77. BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay st.  
 129. BAY CITY—R. Forsyth.  
 686. BENTON HARBOR—C. E. Jenkins.  
 618. CHARLOTTE—C. L. Cover, Box 532.  
 DETROIT—Secretary of District Council.  
 10. L. C. Hutchinson, 66 W. High st.  
 32. F. Persinger, 37, 23d st.  
 59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort av.  
 219. (Ger.) L. Schmidt, 130 Ludden st.  
 163. EAST SAGINAW—J. F. Bayley, 2401 Jefferson.  
 245. " (Mil.) A. A. Yeager, 510 N. 12th st.  
 466. " (Ger.) Peter Frisch, 1502 So. Warren av.  
 GRAND RAPIDS—Secretary of District Council, H. Heaton, 29 Fifth st.  
 65. E. L. Probert, 9 Foster st.  
 583. (Holl.) A. Stanburg, 288 Eighth st.  
 771. T. Edwards, 670 Jefferson av.  
 703. H. Heaton, 29 Fifth st.  
 411. HOLLAND—John Heetebry, Box 651.  
 195. IRON MOUNTAIN—J. P. Langlois, 618 W. Houghton st.  
 26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 211 Deyo st.  
 184. LANSING—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.  
 123. LANSING—J. K. Moore, Box 398.  
 372. MARINE CITY—Adolph Booske, Box 72.  
 282. MARQUETTE—(French) J. Cullin, 234 Mather.  
 100. MCKEON—Albert Bellenger, 51 Walton st.  
 123. OWASSO—Charles H. Cherry, Box 701.  
 834. SAGINAW—G. Wetzel, 1023 S. Harrison, W. S.  
 784. TAWAS CITY—Henry Gale.  
 558. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sudif.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—John Sutherby, 222 W. 4th st.  
 366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 1922 W. Michigan.  
 239. LITTLE FALLS—E. C. Mack.  
 MINNEAPOLIS—  
 411. (Scand.) A. C. Olson, 313 18th av., S.  
 452. J. Newquist, 2109 Irving avenue N.  
 87. St. Paul—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Round st.  
 362. WISCONSIN—Carl Kuderli, 107 E. Second st.

## MISSISSIPPI

312. GREENVILLE—J. R. Guntle.  
 680. JACKSON—(Col.) John Dennis, 725 West Pearl.  
 749. MERIDIAN—S. R. Smith, Care Sash and Blind Factory.  
 496. VICKSBURG—W. C. Crumrine, Box 53.

## MISSOURI

512. BENTON STATION—J. Cook, Garner av.  
 750. CARHAGE—W. H. Devault, 1170 Grand av.  
 255. HANSHAL—J. F. Vandamont, 1216 Union st.  
 160. KANSAS CITY—A. McDonald, 1717 E. 11th.  
 577. MARSHALL—W. H. Hertzmann.  
 98. SEDALIA—W. B. Hurst, 156 Vermont av.  
 377. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Talent, 2115 Lyon st., Station A.

ST. CHARLES—(Car Builders) Edw. Hackman.  
 STANBERRY—H. H. Davis, Box 327.  
 ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtis, 22d and Holman st.  
 ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, Chas. T. Parrish, 2101 Whittier st.  
 4. Geo. J. Swank, 1701 Newstead av.  
 5. (Ger.) A. F. Kinder, 3020 Salina st.  
 12. (Ger.) Henry Rosenbaum, 2210 Blair av.  
 13. (Car.) J. R. Pullen, 2405 S. 13th st.  
 113. V. S. Lamb, 3979 Good st.  
 240. (Ger.) J. Ralls, 1441 N. Market st.  
 257. C. W. Chamberlain, 1101 N. Jefferson av.  
 270. Will Rollins, 4579 Evans av.  
 395. (Mil.) Paul Garner, 105 N. 12th st.  
 423. C. Strieder, 1833 Benton st.  
 518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
 574. (Stair Bldrs.) Geo. Rupp, 1830 S. 10th st.  
 690. John O'Connor, 2907 Cass av.  
 734. (Ger. Mil.) J. H. Mittendorf, 2335 S. Seventh.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—J. H. Laird.  
 112. BUTTE CITY—A. M. Slattery, Box 623.  
 286. GREAT FALLS—G. H. Chase, Box 306.  
 280. HELENA—J. H. Schvalen, 621 Second st.  
 586. MISSOULA—J. J. Harrett.  
 317. NEHAET—Thomas Clark.

## NEBRASKA

148. LINCOLN—J. W. Emberson, 3003 S. st.  
 330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willman, 302 S. 17th.  
 OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, C. Reinhardt, 9 S. N. Twenty-seventh st.  
 58. J. H. Schneider, 2710 Caldwell st.  
 583. C. Peterson, 1403 S. Nineteenth st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. W. Shallis, Box 639.  
 118. MANCHESTER—Wilbur G. Cole, 334 E. High.  
 585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—J. P. Seger, Box 897.  
 456. BAYONNE—Chas. Sippel, 3 W. 24th st.  
 711. " J. Anderson, 478 Ave. E.  
 121. BRIDGETON—C. E. Woodnut, 11 Fayette st.  
 20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
 467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver st.  
 167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.  
 687. " (Ger.) Chas. Meiser, 107 Williams st.  
 647. ENGLEWOOD—Garret Springer.  
 391. HOBOKEN—F. Stigleider, 117 Bloomfield st.  
 265. HACKENSACK—Charles Wood, James st.  
 HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, N. W. Baxter, 14 Prescott Place, Jersey City.  
 482. JERSEY CITY—Geo. Williamson, 310 Grove.  
 488. A. E. Stewart, 117 Pine st.  
 564. Amos Turley, 484 Central av.  
 570. (Five Corners.) A. Wolfe, Cor. Franklin st. and Palisade av., Sta. D.  
 710. (Greenville) C. Van Winkle, 151 Linden av.  
 594. LAKEWOOD—Chas. O. Pettit.  
 151. LONG BRANCH—J. N. Cully, Box 183.  
 232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
 635. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, 801 N. Second.  
 638. MORRISTOWN—Van Deats, Box 163.  
 NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, 24 N. 14th st.  
 119. W. Nativ, 46 Centrest.  
 172. (Ger.) B. Medler, 47 Little st.  
 475. (Ger.) Andrew Rogers, 20 Wall st.  
 602. OCEANIC—G. Longstreet.  
 477. ORANGE—Thos. Ferguson, 17 Central place.  
 325. PATERSON—Oscar Zabricki, 34 Erie st.  
 490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
 399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, 321 Ferry st., Easton, Pa.  
 155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. VanFleet, 43 E. Third st.  
 573. RUTHERFORD—Jno. Holland.  
 295. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.  
 456. SUMMIT—R. Wood, Box 158.  
 31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 91 Jackson st., Union Hill.  
 642. WEST HOBOKEN—H. Boughraff, Paterson Plank Rd.

## NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—Thos. McNeil, 54 N. Knox st.  
 659. " (Ger.) Ed. Janke, 442 Elk st.  
 6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, 15 Putnam st.  
 453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
 131. BATAVIA—O. Dewit, Box 223.  
 131. BINGHAMTON—W. F. Hulst, 35 Colfax av.  
 210. " J. D. Marins, 20 Cary st.  
 BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Cheriton, 177 Fifth av.  
 109. Adolph Silber, 236 Fourteenth st.  
 147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany av.  
 175. C. F. Douglass, 158 Ainslie st.  
 223. Robert H. Young, 589 Lorimer st.  
 247. G. Paynton, 149 Fulton st.  
 291. (Ger.) John Lang, 134 Hamburg av.  
 349. (Sash, etc.) H. Robinson, 223 47th st.  
 381. J. H. Padbury, 20 Rochester st.  
 357. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R., Flatbush, N. Y.  
 451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.  
 471. Fred. Brandt, 267 Ninth st.  
 557. (Millwrights) Frank Lahey, 14 Willow st.  
 639. M. J. Sullivan, 179 60th st.  
 BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, A. E. White, 1075 Division st.  
 35. C. Parker, 37 Locust.  
 95. (Ger.) C. Roessler, 242 Strauss st.  
 374. E. O. Yokum, 19 Ferguson av.  
 440. M. A. Carter, 47 Puffer st.  
 99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.  
 307. CORNING—E. D. Chase, Dodge av.  
 581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. J. Bond, Box 173.  
 315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.

323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-teawan, N. Y.  
 500. GLEN COVE, L. I.—Fred. Craft.  
 229. GLENS FALLS—W. B. Stevens, 18 Grand st.  
 272. HERKIMER—Chas. Cristman, Box 641.  
 173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.  
 143. IRVINGTON—Michael Kiernan, Box 38.  
 627. JOHNSTOWN—G. H. Bowmaker, 8 Glebe st.  
 591. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.  
 591. LITTLE FALLS—A. A. Miller, 51 Arthur st.  
 709. LOCKPORT—F. Fisher, 112 John st.  
 465. LONG ISLAND CITY—F. Roselius, 884 Albert st.  
 643. MAMARONECK—William Hopps.  
 150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 45 Houston av.  
 493. MT. VERNON—A. L. Raily, 56 S. Third av.  
 105. NEW BRITTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 47 York av.

301. NEWYORK—Geo. M. Walker, 128 Mill st.  
 42. NEW ROCHELLE—Jos. Gahan, Box 820.  
 507. NEWTON—Henry Meister, Corona, L. I.  
 NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, T. C. Walsh, 537 E. 81st st.  
 51. Chas. A. Judge, 626 E. 14th st.  
 63. Thomas C. Kelly, 427 E. 14th st.  
 64. J. U. Lounsbury, 813 Columbus av.  
 200. (Jewish) S. Jacobson, 5 St. Jones st. Care M. Wishinsky.  
 340. A. Watt, Jr., 177 West 101 st.  
 382. Seydour, 1300 2d av., care Sta. K.  
 67. (Scand.) H. Hansen, 63 Wolcott st., Br'k'n  
 464. (Ger.) F. Hollerith, 331 3rd av.  
 468. Dennis Davin, 58 E. Ninth st.  
 473. David Petrie, 347 W. 11th st.  
 478. Chas. Bickel, 611 Bergen av.  
 497. (Ger.) W. Schmitt, 304 Pleasant av.  
 509. James Lennon, 811 Columbus av.  
 513. (Ger.) H. Knobloch, 26 Elizabeth st.  
 713. Christopher Coffey, 2015 Columbus av.  
 785. (Mil.) Wm. H. Miller, 1000 Chr. Schlenker, 425 East 82d st.

41. NYACK—Robt. F. Wood, Box 493.  
 302. OGDENSBURG—John Wert, Pickering st.  
 101. OSEOLA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner place.  
 43. OSWEGO—Chas. Ward, 207 East Bridge st.  
 34. PEESKILL—Theo. Birdsall, 639 Diven st.  
 44. PORTCHESTER—Allen McDonald, Rye, N. Y.  
 606. P. RICHMOND—J. Keenan, New Brighton, S. I.  
 313. Poughkeepsie—N. R. Dalzell, Box 32.  
 675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—T. F. Lowe, Oceanus, L. I.  
 SYRACUSE—  
 72. H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
 179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
 164. SCHENECTADY—J. A. Malloy, 214 Clinton st.  
 784. SEA CLIFF—J. S. Koop.  
 41. SHREVEHEAD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.  
 667. STAPLETON—Charles Shay, Lock Box, 46, New Brighton.  
 STATION ISLAND—Sec. of D. C., H. McCallum, 51 York av., New Brighton.

15. (Ger.) Abe Frey, 217 Sable st.  
 124. J. C. French, 119 Delhi st.  
 363. (French) H. St. Pierre, 614 Robinson st.  
 314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.  
 78. TROY—John J. Hanlon, Box 145.  
 125. UTICA—H. Schaeffer, 14 Edward st.  
 638. " (Ger.) John Specht, 10 Paul av.  
 106. WATERLOO—D. B. Wilcox, 19 W. Mullen.  
 233. WAVERLY—L. M. Terry, 1 Center st.  
 252. WEST TROY—C. Stewart, 167 Broadway.  
 273. YONKERS—Jas. Boomer, 415 W. 47th st., N. Y. City.

## NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—J. E. Stevens, Box 493.  
 48. CHARLOTTE—A. C. N. Bechtler, 706 E. 7th st.  
 766. GREENSBORO—J. W. Causey.  
 606. WINSTON—G. B. Daniels, Box 31.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 Thornton st.  
 757. ASHTABULA—A. L. Howard.  
 17. BELLAIR—Moses Vogie.  
 41. BOWLING GREEN—J. H. La Farree, Box 95.  
 170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice, Box 133.  
 101. CINCINNATI—J. B. Shely, Jr., Box 179.  
 114. CANTON—D. Van Kirk, 110 Spring st.  
 182. CELINA—H. A. Tomlinson.  
 CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, David Fisher, 56 Clifton av., District 148.  
 2. M. A. Clements, 131 Clark st.  
 309. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman av.  
 227. (Mil.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.  
 481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 194 Western av.  
 628. W. Riegel, 218 Kane st., Station A.  
 664. (East End.) George Rusk, Fairfield av., E. Walnut Hills.

667. R. Patterson, 4 Elmwood av., Walnut Hill.  
 676. Wm. Leiman, 319 Clifton av.  
 681. Wm. Parker, 12 Chestnut st.  
 683. J. Schwarz, 1398 W. Sixth st.  
 692. John Spellbrink, Silen av., Fairmount.  
 713. (Mil. & Elevator Bldrs.) H. Blaney, 19 Hat-maker st.  
 CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, E. B. Bennett, 158 Superior st., Room 11.  
 11. J. M. Bowers, 750 Hamilton st.  
 39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 85 Petrie st.  
 234. (Ger.) Ch. Witt, 40 Ranny av.  
 241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lounis st.  
 242. (Polish) John Peplinsky, 177 Fullerton st.  
 393. (Ger.) Theo. Weirich, 16 Parker st.  
 49. (Ger.) Herman Scherr, 77 Selden av.  
 461. John Miller, 322 Oakdale av.  
 632. (Boh.) Wm. Marcs, 1372 Central av.  
 633. (Mil.) J. Muetzel, 38 Svoboda st.  
 231. COLLEGE HILL—W. R. Howard.  
 COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, J. F. Hepper, genl. delivery.  
 61. W. G. Wildermuth, 694 McAlister av.  
 326. H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th.  
 350. (Northside) J. H. Conklin, 22 E. 10th av.  
 104. DAYTON—Geo. Bremer, 11 Herman st.  
 346. " (Ger.) Frank Herfurth, 11 Sears st.  
 296. " (Car Bldrs.) John Cox, Kiser st.  
 187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.  
 677. DELAWARE—B. P. Williams, 205 N. Union st.  
 775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.  
 782. DELPHOS—W. Berkemeyer.  
 328. EAST LIVERPOOL—W. S. Pittenger, Box 634.  
 188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, Box 491.  
 461. John Miller, 322 Oakdale av.  
 202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.  
 644. GREENVILLE—F. M. Swope.  
 637. HAMILTON—P. A. Daugherty, 320 S. Front st.  
 267. LIMA—J. A. Kepner, 613 Heindel st.  
 485. LOCKLAND—(Mil.) F. S. Mostellar, Sharonville, Hamilton Co.

709. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
 369. MADISONVILLE—E. H. Hunt.  
 538. MANSFIELD—N. H. Kime.  
 236. MARIETTA—K. H. Wagner, 504 Charles st.  
 14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
 735. MIDDLETOWN—J. A. Lamon, S. Yankee rd.  
 182. NEW ORLEANS—F. Barron.  
 183. NEW PORTAGE—Jas. H. Davis.  
 705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe.  
 650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.  
 708. SALEM—Wm. Bousal, 371 W. Main st.  
 107. SANDUSKY—H. L. Schumacher, 1016 Central.  
 284. SPRINGFIELD—L. Whitaker, 360 W. Southern.  
 186. STRUBSVILLE—L. Whitaker, 360 W. Southern.  
 243. TIFFIN—W. H. Bohler, 202 W. Perry st.  
 25. TOLEDO—A. Smith, 633 Missouri.  
 168. " (Ger.) Gregor Eggl, 612 John st.  
 605. TORONTO—Chas. E. Harris.  
 412. WARREN—D. A. Bradley, 13 So. Park av.  
 792. WASHINGTON, COURT HOUSE—Jas. Goings.  
 171. YOUNGSTOWN—H. J. Casner, 225 Woodland.  
 716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, O'Neil st. & Central av.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Ole Estos, Box 443.  
 50. PORTLAND—T. B. Shellhammer, 32 N. 10th.  
 514. THE DALLES—A



# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1892.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## LIFE! WHAT IS IT?

Life! What is it?  
For the children of the poor its a hard and bitter fight.  
For bread and shelter all their days;  
A weary scout, where no'er one beam of light  
Doth cross their path to waken joy or praise.

Life! What is it?  
For the children of the poor its a false and rotten pledge.  
A contract mocked by fiendish men,  
By whom they're robbed of nature's heritage;  
The only hope the rest that death will bring to them.

Life! What is it?  
For the children of the poor its a mirage still receding.  
Glowing bright with hopes most golden till  
It fades in gloom away;  
Then despair, fiend ghoulish, to death its vicious leading.  
Returns o'er the lowly to resume its awful sway.

Life! What should it be?  
A happy, blissful state for every child of man;  
No rich, no poor, no sorrow anywhere;  
All equal; nature's sure eternal plan  
Each to all that nature gives an heir.  
T. C. WALSH.  
Local 63, New York.

## HOW THEY DO IT IN MONTANA.

W. E. Deemy, P. J. Hickey and E. E. Kelly, representative labor men of Butte, Montana, have been arrested for the murder of W. J. Penrose, editor of the *Mining Journal*, in Butte, Montana, who was murdered June 10, 1891, in that city. It appears Mr. Penrose had been publishing some scurrilous articles against the labor organizations of Butte and their leaders. By manufactured evidence and concocted testimony these three men were alleged to be the murderers, but so weak have been the proofs that the accused were released on bail of \$10,000 each. The trial was to take place April 4, and thousands of dollars have been raised by capitalists to secure the conviction of these innocent men so as to down the labor organizations of that section. There are thirty-two trade and labor unions in the county, and it is one of the best organized sections in the United States. And not long ago the men were powerful enough to stop the building of a railroad in that county until the demands of union labor were recognized. The union men in Montana are raising large funds and have secured the best legal talent to defend the three accused men. The murdered man Penrose bore a bad reputation as an enemy of working-people, and at one time was shot in Nevada.

LATER—The complaints have been withdrawn and the defendants discharged, when the authorities saw union labor unite to help these men.

## LEAVE THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY "RECORD" ALONE.

On December 15, 1891, after a request for an increase in the price of composition of 5 cents per 1000 ems, Wm. M. Singlerly, proprietor of the *Philadelphia Record*, personally turned upon the street all the union men in his employ.

Of all the papers published in Philadelphia the *Record* owes most to the wage-earners. To that class it has always catered, and from that class it has always received a generous support.

The *Record* has assumed a position hostile to organized labor. In ordering the union men from his office Mr. Singlerly announced that the *Record* would thereafter be a non-union office, and he has since refused to employ any man who would not renounce this union.

In 1889 the profits of the *Record* Publishing Company were \$164,000; in 1890 the profits were \$198,000. Notwithstanding this wonderful prosperity, Mr. Singlerly refused to grant an increase that would have amounted to less than \$2,500 per year.

The effect of Mr. Singlerly's action has been that the price of composition has been reduced on every paper in Philadelphia, with the exception of the *Ledger*, the *North American* and the *Evening Telegraph*. There was no dissatisfaction on the part of the proprietors with the rate of wages paid previous to the requested increase; but, owing to the number of men imported by the *Record*, the other proprietors saw their opportunity and reduced the rate of compensation, which our Union was unable to successfully resist. They did not lower the wages because of necessity, but because of their power to do so.

We appeal to the workmen of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware to show the power of concerted purpose to overthrow the arrogant hypocrisy of the *Record*. The *Record* has been largely the paper of the workingman. Withdraw this support, renounce your allegiance to the *Record* as the *Record* has renounced its often proclaimed allegiance to United Labor, and thus render to the cause of the laborer a service whose benefit may prove incalculable.

(Signed) PHILA. TYPO. UNION, No. 2.

## CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

AUBURN, N. Y.—We have just formed a Building Trades Council and it starts out well.

CREEDE, Colo.—In this new mining camp there are 20 men for one carpenter job. Things are overdone in this place.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Union 502 has been holding very successful public meetings of late and is building up its membership in that way.

NEW YORK.—The boycott of the New York *Stands Zeibing* for discharging union compositors has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

TAWAS CITY, Mich.—Dull here. B. T. Smith & Co., are building a large building here and employ none but scabs and work eleven hours a day for \$2 per day. This firm will furnish the World's Fair job with material.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Brotherhood of Tanners and Carriers, of this city, have nearly 900 men locked out on account of a reduction in wages. The men have been out since January 25, and are holding firm.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Union 94 is now growing at a lively rate and holds public meetings the third Thursday of each month. We are gaining ground on the nine-hour question; the plumbers have been out solidly since May 2, for the nine hours.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Union 40 had its hall burned out some time ago and lost considerable of its property. Union carpenters everywhere should do their utmost to discourage the mill work made in this city by Jackson, Sharp & Co. It is piece work of the worst type.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba.—Carpenters' Union 343, and the Painters and Bricklayers' unions have jointly fitted up a Trades union hall for the three unions, and opened it with becoming ceremonies and speeches. It is a handsome place and the pride of all union men.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Mrs. Lizzie C. Hiltz, widow of the late Isaac Hiltz, of Union 115 Bridgeport, Conn., sends a very neat card of thanks to our United Brotherhood and to Union 115 for prompt settlement of claim on death of her husband and for kindness shown her in her distress.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts carpenters' District Council appealed to the clergymen of the State to devote the last Sunday in April to the advocacy of the eight-hour movement. A well worded circular for that purpose was prepared and sent out and a few clergymen complied with the request.

TRADE UNION National Conventions will be now in fashion the next three months. In June the International Typographical Union meets in this city. The Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers the Steam Fitters and a number of others have their conventions in June.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—C. Roehr and Sons, of Bucyrus, O., are doing considerable work here. They have furnished a car-load of counters, etc., for the Pittsburgh *Times* building. This firm of Roehr's are a scabby set and hire none but scabs and have done all in their power to try to break up Carpenters' Union 501 of Bucyrus.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A convention was held in this city April 11, to form an international federation of the machinery trades. Representatives were present from unions of the boiler makers, machinists, machinery moulders, pattern makers, machine blacksmiths, engineers, etc., and a temporary organization was formed.

## W. F. ABRAMS' TRIP.

On April 20, W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, Mich., a member of the G. E. B., visited La Crosse Wis., and April 22 he was in Galesburg, Ill. In both places he delivered public addresses and secured a settlement of Carpenters' trade troubles then pending. From there he went on an extended trip, viz.: April 23, Peoria Ill.; April 25 South Bend, Ind.; April 26, Logansport, Ind.; April 27, Wabash, Ind.; April 28, Muncie, Ind.; April 29, Mansfield, O.; April 30, Akron, O.; May 2, Canton, O.; May 3, Salem, O. His speeches at these places were very helpful to the organization. The newspaper reports of the speeches were very encouraging and full of tribute to Brother Abrams' powers as a speaker.

## PICKINGS OF ALL SORTS.

CINCINNATI and vicinity has 3500 union carpenters.

HELENA, Mont.—A convention of the building trades of this city was held on 13th inst.

DAYTON, O.—Car builders' Union No. 396 is booming and has now nearly 150 members.

CORSICANA, Tex.—T. B. Mothershed, President of Union 731 has been elected Alderman.

SEATTLE, Wash.—T. J. McCorty, of Union 351, has been daily reinstated as he was illegally expelled.

S. EVANSTON, Ill.—Union 117 has a Walking Delegate in the field and he is getting many new initiations.

THE NATIONAL Brotherhood of Boiler Makers has over 50 lodges, though organized only three years ago.

UNION 108, Lynn, Mass., is doing a wondrous work by public meetings, sociables and by the help of the Ladies' Club.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Union 258 wishes it known that its treasurer, Richard Shaw, has been absent only seven times in a membership of five and a half years.

NON-RESIDENT Carpenters working in New York city, will hereafter be required to pay \$1 per quarter to procure a working card. In St. Louis, Mo., they charge \$2.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Union 16 is doing grandly by holding open and public meetings and initiates a large roster of new members every week. It will get the nine-hour day this season.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—We have succeeded in starting up a good live new union, and it has started out in a lively manner. We had a grand demonstration May 2, and Edward King of New York city made the principal speech.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The talk of a building boom here is all buncombe. The great Depew shops is the only contract given out and it will not be ready for months. The Gould coupling works and other projects will not be ready this year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At last the carpenters of this city have pulled themselves out of the mud. Secretary McGuire stirred them by his stinging, masterly speech of April 26. And now Union 94 is crowded with new initiations. The nine-hour day must come here as elsewhere.

SINCE the United Mine Workers' Union has abolished its strike fund the owners of coal mines are contemplating a general reduction of wages next spring, and the men will be unable to resist the reduction. Just read that and don't forget it, you who want everything with low dues or no dues and poor treasuries.

SOLOMON & RUBEN, hatters and men's furnishers, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have awarded the contract for their handsome new building to Geo. P. Kretz, a member of Union 237, Pittsburgh, Pa. This guarantees that none but union men shall do the work, though members of the Builders' Exchange offered to do it at \$5000 less than the union estimate.

LATEST REPORT of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows that the society has 35,363 members of which 1852 are in the United States and Canada. The Amalgamated American District Council have just issued a notice that members of other carpenters and joiners organizations cannot be admitted into the Amalgamated unless they have a withdrawal or clearance card from the organization they belonged to.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Trade stagnant. Carpenters better stay away. All labor organizations are experiencing a revival. Grand parade and labor demonstration was held on May 21, when Congressman Jerry Simpson, Sam'l Gompers, Chris. Evans, J. B. Lennon, and other speakers addressed meetings at two stands at the Public Buildings. German Union 238 had a flag dedication on May 23.

## A SCAB'S REWARD.

William O'Erien, a notorious "scab" carpenter of Hartford, Conn., has met his just reward. He has been sentenced in all to over a year's imprisonment and various heavy fines for stealing carpenters' tools and other property from different parties with whom he had worked. He was an unmitigated botch and scab as well as a thief.

## PERSONAL CHAT.

HUGH McKAY, of the G. E. B., and General Secretary McGuire spoke in Trenton, N. J., March 29, in behalf of Union 31.

PHILIP H. FAGAN, of Union 43, Hartford, Conn., is a member of the State Legislature of Connecticut and also an Alderman of Hartford.

W. F. MACFARLANE, of Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected Business Agent by joint votes of Unions 9, 355, 374 and 449, of Buffalo.

JOSEPH G. CLINKARD has been placed in the field again as Walking Delegate for Unions 33, 67, 218, 309 and 561, of the Boston District Council. His office is at rooms 21-22, 699 Washington street, Boston, Mass., where there is a Carpenters' Employment Bureau for union men.

JAMES MCKIM, Business Agent of the New York carpenters, spoke in Nyack, N. Y., March 21, and S. Norwalk, Conn., April 19, in behalf of our U. B.

C. PAWLEY, Union 216, San Jose, Cal., and Wm. E. Henderson, Union 50, Portland, Ore., have been commissioned as District Organizers for our Order.

JOSEPH NEWFIELD is Walking Delegate for the carpenters' unions of Rock Island, Ill.; Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, as these three cities are adjacent to each other.

JAMES T. STERLING, of Chicago, is now in charge of the work on a new bank and a large residence in Springfield, Ill., for a Chicago firm. He has introduced the nine-hour day and will hire none but union men, while others work ten hours a day. His course has been a great help to Union 16.

PROF. E. W. BEMIS, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., is a firm and earnest friend of the U. B. On October 1 he will open a series of lectures on labor subjects and economics in the University Extension course of the Chicago University, and we hope he may have the co-operation of all our Chicago members, and wherever he may go in Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan he ought to have our help in his lecture courses.

## A NEW DECLARATION OF UNION FAITH.

Here are twenty reasons why men should join the union of their trade. It might easily be extended to twice its length:

1. Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.
2. Because it helps to prevent reductions in wages. Cut-downs rarely come to well-organized labor.
3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Unorganized trades work the longest hours.
4. Because in Union is strength. This is as true of wage-earners as of States.
5. Because it lessens excessive competition for situations. Useless competition is like useless friction.
6. Because it educates as to public questions. The trade union takes the place of the debating society and professor's lecture.
7. Because it gives men self-reliance. A servile boss truckler is not a free man.
8. Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another, even at the best.
9. Because it is a good investment. No other institution gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.
10. Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.
11. Because it enlarges acquaintances. Their world is too restricted for most wage workers.
12. Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.
13. Because it curbs selfishness. The grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinion of his fellows.
14. Because it makes the shop a better place to work in. The foreman bully can't bully the union card.
15. Because it is your duty. The non-union man is the suttler of the union army.
16. Because it helps the family. More money, more comforts, more luxuries, if you please.
17. Because it helps the State. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and revolution.
18. Because it is scientific. The trade union principle stands the test of analysis and application.
19. Because it is labor-saving machinery. The lever of organization can move the industrial world.
20. Because it is legal. The State has been forced to take off the conspiracy ban.—Labor Leader.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION—MARCH 28.

The General Executive Board met at the office of the G. S. at 8 A. M. All day was spent auditing the accounts of the general office.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION—MARCH 29.

Report of G. S. on vote of G. E. B. on special assessment was unanimous, so also was vote granting financial aid to New York D. C. on account of Downey strike, and the sum of \$775 was expended for that purpose out of the \$1000 appropriated, \$225 being returned.

A circular of instructions how to push trade demands and conduct strikes or to manage in case of lockouts, which was prepared by the G. S., to send to local unions, contemplating making demands this coming spring, was read to the G. E. B., and was unanimously endorsed by the Board.

The G. E. B. ratified the action of the G. S. in securing a private loan of \$2,500 for sixty days from the American Federation of Labor to pay claims for death benefit now on file in the general office, and said loan to be repaid from the moneys received from the 25 cents special assessment.

Report from L. U. 285, Norfolk, Va., relative to carpenters in the United States Navy Yard working overtime for a single time pay. The matter was referred to the G. S. to follow up the matter.

The G. S. presented to the Board a tabulated statement of the numerical standing of the U. B., also the fluctuations of general receipts and increased expenses, death claims, etc. of the U. B. covering a period of twenty months, of since the Chicago convention.

The G. S. submitted a plan of a printed souvenir for the St. Louis convention whereby the same may be published without cost to the organization, which was approved.

The G. S. was instructed to continue communication with the Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty as to the carpenters employed by that firm.

Communication from L. U. 496, Vicksburg, Miss., relative to special assessment levied June 11, 1891, and asking that the same be remitted. The G. E. B. declined to do so.

The case of J. F. Day, Union 19, Newark, N. J., was again brought before the G. E. B., and on going over the voluminous documents presented it was decided that the case be referred to Brother T. E. Deegan with power to proceed to Newark and settle the matter satisfactorily.

Appeal of L. U. 12, St. Louis, in case of John Greve against decision of G. S., and G. T. On going over the evidence in the case the G. E. B. concurred in decision of G. S. and G. T.

Application of Local Unions 84 and 723, of Akron, Ohio, for sanction of trade demands. The G. E. B. give official sanction to demands but do not think financial aid necessary when 34 out of 35 bosses are favorable to demands.

Application from L. U. 352, Anderson, Ind., for trade demands which was laid over from last meeting was taken up and from information furnished by the union the G. E. B. would advise union 352 to accept any fair concession offered by the employers.

Application from L. U. 29, Baltimore, for 8 hours' per day received the G. E. B. sanction; demands the matter of financial aid to be passed on after Sec. 131 of the constitution has been complied with.

Application of L. U. 621, Cairo, Ill., for demand of 9 hours per day at 10 cents per hour received, the G. E. B. decided that this case take the same course as in the case of L. U. 621, Cairo, Ill.

Application of L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., for an advance of wages and enforcement of trade rules, the G. E. B. approve of the raise of wages, but does not approve of the fourth resolution; prospects appearing good, financial aid is not deemed necessary.

Application of L. U. 153, Fort Wayne, Ind., for demand of 8 hours and 35 cents per hour, the G. E. B. decide to lay the matter over until the report of Union's arbitration committee is received.

Application of L. U. 369, Galesburg, Ill., for sanction of demand of 9 hours per day, the G. E. B. grant official sanction and financial aid will be considered previous to a strike taking place.

Application of D. C. of Grand Rapids, Mich., for 9 hours per day and establishment of trade rules; the G. E. B. advise the D. C. to accept at the present time 9 hours per day and Saturday pay day, and would recommend that the balance of trade rules be waived until the city is more thoroughly organized.

Application of 259, Henderson, Ky., asking for official sanction for demand of 9 hours per day and trade rules, the G. E. B. grant official sanction, and as no financial aid is asked for, there is no need of passing on that subject.

Application of 335, La Crosse, Wis., for demand of 9 hours, the G. E. B. recommend L. U. 335 accept the 9 hour day for the present, and retain the wages of last year until the unions are more thoroughly organized and financial aid be passed on later.

(Continued on page 4.)



## THE CARPENTER.

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Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1892



In our next issue (for June) we will publish a complete statement of all moneys received in the quarter for the months of March, April and May, for the special assessment and Protective Fund, also all expenditures for strikes this season up to June 1, 1892.

## A STATEMENT TO ALL MEMBERS.

This month's journal has been held back so to publish a complete statement of all our trade movements this season up to May 21, 1892. Besides that the office of the General Secretary has been unusually overcrowded with increased work, consequent upon the call for the special assessment of March 17, and the recent call for the Protective Fund on April 15.

This increased work of receipting for, listing, booking and banking all these extra funds has come at a very inopportune time, when the routine work of the general office is greatest on account of the increased growth of the organization in the spring, the issuance of new charters and the various trade movements, strikes and lockouts which crop out at this time of the year.

To attend to all these matters, and pass on the many appeals, grievances, and disputes, and to consider the numerous By-laws sent in for approval, to edit this journal, and keep track of all the official details of the general office is indeed no easy task or sinecure in an aggressive growing organization such as ours. So if at times in the past two months there has been any delay, omission or error we ask your kind indulgence in view of the foregoing statement of the work we have had on our hands.

And added to it we must say General Secretary McGuire has saved the organization thousands of dollars this season by going out on the road, and strengthening the organization by his public addresses. In advance of the date fixed for strikes he has in many cases met the employers in their exchanges, or where he could not do that he has gone around and visited them individually and secured settlements favorable to the men in several cases without strikes. In the Cincinnati district, which also includes Covington and Newport, the settlement brought about by presence and aid of the General Secretary saved over two thousand members from being forced out on strike and alone spared us an expense of \$12,000 per week. But these trips added to the other official burdens and cares of the General Secretary are a severe task on a man's physical and mental powers.

In the spring of the year the general office should be more free to attend to the many trade disputes, strikes and lockouts which then usually occur, and add to the volume of correspondence. Such matters require thought, tact, consideration and care. The general office should not be crowded with the routine and details of extra financial business at such a time.

The moneys for strikes and lockouts should be on hand and available. They should be sent regularly each month with the capita tax, and save all this extra annoyance and worry in the spring of the year. It is not only the bother of receipting, booking, etc.,

the money, but there are disputes and contentions on the part of the unions as to what amount of Protective Fund they really owe. So each account for a year back has to be looked up and examined. And many of the unions, having spent the money for their running expenses, or have never set it aside, send all sorts of pleas, excuses and voluminous letters to exonerate their illegal actions. Our next convention must change our fiscal system in this respect. It badly needs a change.

## LOOK AT BOTH SIDES.

It will not be disputed that strikes are often unwisely and badly managed, that dishonest men otherwise conspicuously unfit for leadership sometimes get at the head of labor organizations. But is this not true of every other form of industrial and social organization? Are capitalist organizations free from these charges? Do they not frequently act rashly, often involving disaster to innocent investors. Have they not Warners and Wards? Cannot the same impeachment be urged with quite as much truth against political organizations and social clubs?

Would anyone venture to say that because there are dishonest railroad presidents and corporation treasurers, the combination of capital should be prohibited? Why should workmen be expected to be more honest and wise than any other class in the community? Why should perfection be demanded of them, when liability to error is conceded to everybody else? Since other social institutions are to be judged by their virtues, why should labor organizations be judged by their mistakes?

Considering their limited opportunities and the extent of the forces arrayed against them, the wonder is not that laborers have made so many mistakes, but rather that they have succeeded at all. These mistakes are not a necessary part of labor organizations any more than dishonest ministers are a necessary part of Christianity. On the contrary, they arise from ignorance and mistaken notions among the laborers, which trade unions are the most efficient means of correcting.

Hence we find to-day that in those industries where trade unions are best organized and exercise the greatest influence, strikes are fewest, wages are highest, hours of labor are shortest, and the relations between workers and employers most confidential and harmonious.

Trade unions, therefore, are not only legitimate economic and social institutions, but they are an integral part of the industrial organization of modern society. They are the economic counterpart of that combination of capital whose existence and development are equally necessary to harmonious social advancement.

It is simple folly, therefore, to regard trade unions as necessarily a menace to industry and social welfare; they are constitutionally important educational institutions, and can never be a power for other than good through the discipline they must confer.

Since labor organizations are the most effectual and nearly the only means of furnishing opportunities for economic education to wage workers, it is alike the interest and duty of both the employing class and the community to encourage their development and increase their usefulness, instead of trying to degrade or suppress them.—Prof. Geo. Gaudin in the Social Economist.

## TWENTY-ONE NEW UNIONS.

In the past month, charters have been granted to twenty-one new unions, viz: No. 85 Hollister, Cal.; 161 Cleveland, O.; 174 Grand Forks, N. Dak.; 296 Shelbyville, Ind.; 303 Milford, O.; 322 Martinsburg, W. Va.; 342 Anna, Ill.; 353 Lancaster, Mo.; 386 Chillicothe, O.; 437 Portsmouth, O.; 460 San Antonio, Tex.; (German); 479 Seneca Falls, N. Y.; 524 Cairo, Ill.; (colored); 565 Syracuse, N. Y.; 568 Lincoln, Ill.; 593 William's Bridge, N. Y.; 604 Lawrenceburg, Ky.; 640 Chicago, Ill.; (German mill and bench hands); 619 Frankfort, Ky.; 662 Holyoke, Mass.; (German); 688 Rochester, N. Y.

## THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Carpenter work this month has a more hopeful aspect than it had earlier in the season. There is every prospect of a busy summer and fall season. In many cities trade at present is extremely brisk, while in certain sections it is entirely flat. Along the Pacific Coast and particularly in California, it is terribly dull and has been so for many months back. In the Northwest and the Southern States carpenters are having very hard times, and the booms in those sections have petered out badly.

Some cities complain as usual of being overadvertised by real estate speculators and cheap-labor builders who want a surplus of labor for their own selfish ends. Among the places suffering in this way and where trade is prostrate and there is a surplus of idle men are the following cities: Milwaukee, Wis.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Memphis, Tenn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and vicinity; Duluth, Minn.; Sioux City, Ia.; St. John, New Brunswick; Little Falls, Minn.; Waxahatchie, Tex.; Boise City, Ia.; Pasadena, Cal.; Harriman, Tenn.; Galveston, Tex.; Watertown, N. Y.; Greenville, Miss.; Aspen, Colo.; Elwood, Ind.; Huntington, Ind.; Seattle, Wash.; Greenville, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Corsicana, Tex.; Vancouver, Brit. Col.; Paris, Tenn.; Buckhannon, W. Va.; and Butte, Mont.

## TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS.

Again the political bazoo is sounded and the sonorous tom-tom beaten through the land; Tom and Dick are remembered and their health affectionately inquired after. But with each repetition of the great and unrivaled quadrennial circus there is a growing unrest, tendencies to conciliate "disaffected labor" and economic issues more clearly pushed to the front. At such a time the Unionist may do well to calmly look upon the fundamental principles involved in trade organizations. The incoherent elements seeking an impossible unity in a People's Party base their efforts upon an entirely different line of policy. The farmers, Knights of Labor, Greenbackers, Nationalists, Prohibitionists, and countless other tin-whistle shrieks have set before them a glorious ideal, but we seriously question whether the road they are pursuing will bring them under its shading shelter. Between the avowed and ostensible ends of these zealous reformers—and we grant them to be such—and the spirit of Trade Unionism there is a difference as wide as that between East and West, as high and deep as that between Heaven and Hell.

The Union is based upon the principle of self-reliance, and in its history has illustrated the social chemistry by which this becomes transformed from a narrow egoistic desire to a broadened mutual alliance, wherein from the root of self-interest we have at length the flower of mutual interest. Like the growth of a plant have been the steps in this direction. From isolated trades, jealous of each other, to alliance, federation, solidarity, each with each, self-interest is seen to be best furthered when merged into mutual interest. And this has resulted because of steady adherence to its own lines of action. While consciously seeking self-interest, there accompanied it mutual reliance, a growing feeling of interdependence, a warming of the sympathetic nature, and a broader view of our relations—all of which were factors in the chemical transformation self-reliance inevitably inaugurates; a chemic-social fusion, as it were, by which new properties arise from the precipitates in the crucible of social life.

In the recent struggle of the carpenters for a shorter day we have seen this illustrated. Not only had they the support of their fellows, which, if not all that could be desired, was far more than ever before possible, and a binding together of self and mutual will into one common purpose. This, again, tends to raise individual character, impart independence, eradicate servility and foster a spirit that will yet strike for far higher ends. It is the struggle on a small scale which characterizes social progress and has evolved civilization, a thread in the warp and woof of the loom of time, incessantly weaving a pattern to which such action gives the brightest tints. It lifts the mechanic from

a drudge to self-respect, to a feeling of manliness, to a higher social worth, all of which are factors making him a better and more competent craftsman.

On the other hand, though the same ideal may inspire, the road taken has far other termination. Ignoring the fact that Government itself is a social institution, having its roots deep in the past, it would change its growth as if it were a bending twig. Instead of relying on mutual action and co-operation to do, it would follow old lines and co-operate to delegate to others the initiative. Instead of beginning with the near and possible relations, it seeks to work for the remote and impossible unity of the mass. Instead of recognizing the autonomy of the groups federated, it would weld them into autocratic union. While the Union finds mutual interest attending upon the assertion of self-interest, political methods demand the subordination of self-interest to the attainment of the common weal. In the course of the development of Unionism the social sympathies are results, and their growth becomes more hardy and lasting when not forced by hothouse culture.

Even were the political tinkers successful, what then? Issues of an economic nature can no more be settled by methods of Statecraft than these latter can by the zeal of a prayer-meeting. The Unionist reserves his prayers for his own soul, and feels no anxiety to kneel to the Government to do what he already sees is being done by concerted action with his fellows. Were even Sir Terence de Scranton in the White House, he could not lift a feather from the weight which economic conditions impose. Whether you attend a prayer-meeting or a caucus is immaterial to the issues you are solving, and by strict adherence to the lines already followed the chemistry of social change will inevitably draw nearer a final solution in Industrial Emancipation. DYER D. LUM.

## Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Mai, 1892.

## Ein Gewerkschafts-Bericht.

Es ist neu an dieser Stelle von Brüderlichkeit der Zimmerleute die Rede gewesen, der zehnte Jahresbericht derselben gibt Veranlassung, nochmals auf sie zurückzukommen. Denn sie mag, was Wachstum mit Erfolg anbelangt, vielen anderen Gewerkschaften zum Muster dienen.

Die Brüderlichkeit ist zehn Jahre alt und hat während dieser Zeit nicht einen einzigen Rückschlag erlitten. Gegründet im Jahre 1881 mit 12 Sozial-Unionen und 2042 Mitgliedern, zählt sie jetzt 797 Unions mit 81,304 eingeschriebenen Mitgliedern, wovon 58,000 „qualifiziert“ sind. Sie ist die größte Fachorganisation der Welt. Es ist von Interesse, die Zunahme der Mitgliedschaft zu verfolgen. Eine Tabelle gibt darüber folgenden Aufschluss:

Jahr.	Zunahme.
1881 . . . . .	1,738
1882 . . . . .	487
1883 . . . . .	1,071
1884 . . . . .	1,425
1885 . . . . .	17,059
1886 . . . . .	4,073
1887 . . . . .	2,950
1888 . . . . .	3,078
1889 . . . . .	22,275
1890 . . . . .	4,168

Wie man sieht, infolge des grössten, ja geradezu phänomenalen Wachstums der Mitgliedschaft in den Jahren 1886 und 1890; im ersten Jahr im Zusammenhang mit der allgemeinen Hebung der Arbeiterbewegung; im letzteren, weil die Zimmerleute in die Bewegung zur Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit eintraten. Die systematische Agitation in beiden Fällen war, welche der Union eine so große neue Mitgliedschaft brachte. Sehr richtig lag daher der Bericht, indem er den Unions die Abhaltung von öffentlichen Versammlungen zur Beipredung von Arbeiter-Angelegenheiten empfiehlt: „Agitation ist das Leben der Organisation. Vernachlässigung der Agitation ist Stillstand und Tod der Sozial-Unions.“

Noch bemerkenswerther als der große Zustrom neuer Mitglieder ist die Thatsache, daß sie auch in der Organisation dauernd festgehalten wurden. Früher waren die amerikanischen Gewerkschaften fast nur Strike-Bereine. Die Fachgenossen kamen zusammen, um eine günstige Gelegenheit wahrzunehmen, und liefen nachher wieder auseinander, gleichviel ob ein Erfolg oder ein Mißerfolg zu verzeichnen war. Im ersten Fall glaubte man die Union nicht mehr nötig zu haben, im zweiten war angeblich ihre Nutzlosigkeit erwiesen. Nun aber sind die amerikanischen Gewerkschaften permanent geworden und wenigstens eine Anzahl von ihnen haben sich so eingerichtet, daß sie für die Gewerkschaften unentbehrlich geworden sind.

Es ist von den Erfolgen der Union auf dem Gebiet der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit

und des Strebens nach Erhöhung der Löhne schon die Rede gewesen. Der erwähnte Bericht erhält eine überflüssige Zusammenstellung davon, die hier mitgeteilt werden mag: Im Jahre 1881 war der zehntägige Tag allgemein. Jetzt aber arbeiten die Zimmerleute in 42 Städten 8 Stunden, in 30 Städten 9 Stunden und in vielen anderen haben sie wenigstens eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit am Samstag durchgesetzt. Dadurch, meint der Bericht, sei für 10,000 Mann Beschäftigung geboten worden — was natürlich nur unter der Voraussetzung zutrifft, daß die Arbeitsmethode nicht insofern verbessert worden ist. Auf alle Fälle aber haben die 60,000 Mann den moralischen und physischen Nutzen, welcher aus der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit entspringt. Lohn-Erhöbungen wurden durchgängig durchgesetzt und der Bericht veranschlagt die daraus resultierende Mehreinnahme der Mitglieder auf rund Millionen Dollars per Jahr in den letzten drei Jahren.

Diese Erfolge sind gewiss sehr zu beklagen worden, wenn man hört, daß die Union in drei Jahren bloss \$109,847 für gewerkschaftliche Zwecke ausgegeben hat. Wäre nicht eine gute Gewerkschaft ist die beste Ersatzkasse der Arbeiter!

Mit der Brüderlichkeit sind Unterstützungs-kassen verbunden und dieselben haben in den letzten zehn Jahren \$156,250 in Sterbes- und \$310,170 in Krankheits-Fällen ausbezahlt. Der Bericht betont aber ausdrücklich, daß die Brüderlichkeit in erster Linie eine Gewerkschaft sein soll, also eine Kampforganisation — eine Auffassung, welcher wir nur völlig zustimmen können. Wo das Unterstützungs-Weesen zur Hauptfache wird, wie das bei vielen englischen Gewerkschaften der Fall ist, verfehlen dieselben gewöhnlich ihren ursprünglichen Zweck. Sie werden „conservative“, legen das Hauptgewicht auf das Annehmen großer Fonds und werden feige in der Aufnahme des Kampfes gegen die Ausbeuter. Der Verfall ist dann nur eine Frage der Zeit.

Es mag überraschen zu erfahren, daß die Zimmerleute in diesem Jahr in mehr und größere Konflikte verwickelt waren, als im letzten. Damals gab es 144 Strikes mit 47,240 beteiligten Mitgliedern, dieses Jahr aber 169 mit 51,300 Mitgliedern. Es erklärt sich dies wahrscheinlich daraus, daß die Unternehmer die ungünstige Geschäfts-Conjunktur benutzt haben, um den Arbeitern entgegenzutreten. Von 258 Strikes oder Aus-schlüssen waren 148 gewonnen, 11 durch Compromiß abggeschlossen und zehn gingen verloren. Die bedeutendste Niederlage war wohl diejenige in Pittsburgh.

Im Zusammenhang damit betont der Bericht eindringlich die Nothwendigkeit der weiteren Verbesserung der Organisation und namentlich der Erhöhung der Beiträge. Es haben nämlich die Unternehmer sich gleichfalls organisiert und während sie von Abtrünnern über „Harmonie“ überlaffen, bekämpfen ihre Verbände die Arbeiter systematisch. Ein Ansturm derselben, um den Arbeitern das Gekommene wieder zu entreißen und ihre Organisation zu zerstören, ist wahrscheinlich genug. Indessen vertritt die Bauartion im nächsten Jahr eine bessere zu werden, was dieses Vorhaben einigermaßen erschweren dürfte.

So können wir zum Schluß nur wiederholen, was bei Beipredung des Gegenstandes unendlich gesagt wurde: Die Brüderlichkeit der Zimmerleute ist eine musterhafte Organisation, soweit stift gewerkschaftliche Zwecke in Betracht kommen. Sie hat, begünstigt von vielen Umständen, eine Reihe außerordentlicher Erfolge aufzuweisen. Nimmt die rasche Entwicklung des Landes, wozu auch die Fortdauer einer arthen Einwanderung gehört, ihren Fortgang so werden die Erfolge fortbauern. Sie werden aber künftig nicht mehr so erkaufen sein, als bisher. Würde sich die Lage der Zimmerleute dadurch beträchtlich über diejenige der Masse anderer Arbeiter verbessern, so käme unvermeidlich die Reaktion. Der Zustoß in die Gewerke, den die Basse jetzt schon mit ihren Trade-Schulen zu fördern versuchen, wäre so groß, daß die gewerkschaftliche Organisation erlahmen müßte. Die Zimmerleute, wie alle verhältnismäßig besser gestellten Arbeiter haben also das grösste Interesse daran, an der allgem. Hebung der Arbeiter-Klasse zu wirken und der Verdr. betont auch ihre Bereitwilligkeit, anderer Organisationen thätig beizustehen und betont den Nutzen der Federation der Gewerkschaften.

Wäre denn auch die Brüderlichkeit dahin wirken, daß die „Federation of Labor“ aus dem engen Rahmen, in dem sie bisher gehalten wurde, herausstrete. Von einer Transmigration, an deren Spitze P. J. McGuire steht, kann man wohl erwarten, daß sie prinzipiell wenigstens so weit geht, als der letzte Congress zu Gewerkschaften in seinen Beschlüssen zu Gunsten gesetzlicher Arbeitszeit etc. Es ist nach unserem Dafürhalten ein schwerer Fehler und er mag verhängnisvoll für die „Federation“ werden, wenn sie auf ihrem jetzigen einseitigen Standpunkt verharret und es verschmäht, die Gesetzgebung der Arbeiter dienstbar zu machen. Phila. Tageblatt.

Höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit. Der Bericht des New Yorker Staats-Schiedsgerichtskomites, welcher sich im Druck befindet, zeigt, daß während des vorigen Jahres 6,258 Strikes vorliefen, von denen 5,433 beigelegt wurden, und war eine „große Anzahl“ mit Hilfe des Komites. Als verloren wurden aufgegeben 464. Die große Mehrheit der Strikes waren Folgen von Lohn- und Arbeits-Fragen. In 2,085 Fällen führten die Strikes zur Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und in 1,941 Fällen zu Lohn-Erhöbungen. Nur 25 Fälle von Gewaltthaten in Verbindung mit Strikes wurden berichtet.



## GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Broad Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.  
 General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General Vice-Presidents.  
 First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 28 Twelfth St., near Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 N. Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
 (All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)  
 Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.  
 T. E. Doogan, 111 E. 86th St., New York.  
 E. A. Stevens, 150 Pearl St., Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 E. J. Kent, 206 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.)

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 28, 1892.

At a regular meeting of L. U. 381 U. B. C. and J. of A., held on the above date, the following resolutions and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to take from our midst our fellow-workman, Brother JOHN M. ELLISON, late President of our Union, and

WHEREAS, Our Union has lost a true, faithful and staunch worker for the principles he so manfully espoused. Therefore be it

Resolved, While we deeply deplore the loss we have sustained, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family the sympathy and condolence due the family of a deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, also spread on our minutes and published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

LEVI NICKERSON, Committee.  
 ALFRED HANSON, Committee.  
 C. M. CUTTS, Committee.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6, 1892.

At a regular meeting of L. U. 681 U. B. C. and J. of A., held on the above date, the following resolutions and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All Wise Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst our fellow-workman, Brother EDWARD TULLER, and

WHEREAS, Our Union has lost a true, faithful and staunch worker for the principles he so manfully espoused. Therefore be it

Resolved, While we deeply deplore the loss we have sustained, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family the sympathy and condolence due the family of a deceased brother, and will be ever ready to extend to them a helping hand in time of need.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, also spread on our minutes and published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

F. BORGERDING, Committee.  
 W. G. CRONCHER, Committee.  
 THOS. WALSH, Committee.

## EXPULSIONS.

S. B. WALKER, from Union 206 Beaver Falls, Pa., for getting admission to Union and receiving benefits on false pretenses.

J. H. HARTEN, from Union 556 Tampa, Fla., for defrauding a brother.

F. J. MCGRAW, from Union 203 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for defrauding a member of Local Union 651.

J. M. GLOVER, suspended from Union 178, Maywood, Ill., for using money of Union while F. S. and not repaying it.

J. SHELLEY and A. LINDBAY, from Union 46, Tremont, Colo., for bad conduct generally.

A. C. THURLE, from Union 561, for misappropriation of funds. He was F. S. of Union 561.

O. S. SCHUMAKER, from Union 667 Aurora, Ill., for cheating men out of their wages. He lives now at 1129 Superior street, Chicago, Ill.

W. S. SCHREIER, from Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., for molesting union affairs to employers and paying "the worker."

R. W. TAYLOR, from Union 684, Middleboro, Mass., for misappropriating Union funds as Treasurer of Local.

HENRY VESTERLING, from Union 378, Morphey, Ill., for habitual drunkenness and abusing the Order.

W. N. DICKSON, from Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., for misappropriating the funds of the Union and failing to settle as per agreement with Trustees.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OUR MOTTO, "Labor Omnia Vincit," means "Labor Conquers Everything."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Our Carpenters' unions have just placed a walking delegate in the field.

Unions not having sent in their Protective Fund or the 25 cents assessment had better do so, for we will publish all delinquent unions next month.

The next Convention of the U. B. will be held at St. Louis, Mo., and will open August 1, 1892. Delegates from locals should be elected on the first meeting in June.

DENVER, Colo.—The Elitch Garden Amusement Company, of this city, is unfair to organized labor, and has broken its agreement with Carpenters' Union, No. 55.

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING MARCH 31, 1892.  
 Whenever any error appears in the G. E. B. without delay, all money received in APRIL, will be published in next month's JUNE paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. E. B. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of MARCH only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-2236	10 166	87 70	331	89 00	496		
2	48 50	167	10 15	332	19 90	497	19 90
3	19 90	168	9 53	333	1 90	498	1 90
4	46 70	169	24 20	334	4 30	499	4 30
5	27 90	170	3 40	335	12 00	500	12 00
6	12 50	171	13 10	336	6 30	501	6 30
7	12 50	172	4 80	337	5 02	502	5 02
8	25 20	173	1 30	338	4 20	503	4 20
9	10 10	174	339			504	5 04
10	8 10	175	26 40	340	56 30	505	56 30
11	41 50	176	16 90	341	6 10	506	6 10
12	10 80	177	16 30	342	5 07		5 07
13	17 40	178	5 40	343	4 70	508	4 70
14	2 70	179	14 80	344	8 20	509	8 20
15	5 70	180	7 30	345	2 80	510	2 80
16	11 15	181	25 80	346	2 51		2 51
17	5 00	182	1 20	347	4 75	512	4 75
18	3 50	183	6 90	348	5 70	513	5 70
19	3 60	184	1 40	349	17 35	514	17 35
20	14 90	185	7 80	350	5 05	515	5 05
21	1 86		4 90	351	5 90	516	5 90
22	58 00	187	6 90	352	10 20	517	10 20
23	20 50	188	5 50	353	5 18		5 18
24	1 88		4 00	354	8 10	518	8 10
25	25 00	190	3 55		10 30	520	10 30
26	16 20	191	9 30	355	5 40	521	5 40
27	11 50	192	9 20	357	2 40	522	2 40
28	63 00	193	1 30	358	3 30	523	3 30
29	88 70	194	2 90	359	7 60	524	7 60
30	50 195		2 80	360	6 80	525	6 80
31	3 10	196	1 60	361	5 20		5 20
32	2 50	197	3 80	362	2 60	527	2 60
33	97 40	198	6 30	363	1 00	528	1 00
34	3 00	199	17 35	364	6 60	529	6 60
35	4 40	200	13 10	365	7 35	530	7 35
36	2 01		3 66	366	2 80	531	2 80
37	8 80	202	4 00	367	12 90	532	12 90
38	5 00	203	9 80	368	6 90	533	6 90
39	18 00	204	3 70	369	7 50	534	7 50
40	9 50	205	2 80	370	10 50	535	10 50
41	3 00	206	15 10	371	2 30	536	2 30
42	4 60	207	3 72		1 30	537	1 30
43	22 50	208	4 40	373	5 38		5 38
44	2 30	209	16 90	374	5 80	539	5 80
45	1 00	210	3 60	375	12 70	540	12 70
46	2 40	211	5 40	376	3 30	541	3 30
47	4 70	212	4 20	377	9 40	542	9 40
48	8 20	213	5 55	378	3 60	543	3 60
49	20 60	214	3 80	379	6 00	544	6 00
50	11 70	215	9 55	380	12 25	545	12 25
51	21 60	216	4 10	381	11 30	546	11 30
52	6 00	217	5 80	382	37 60	547	37 60
53	2 40	218	3 83		3 54	548	3 54
54	45 00	219	5 40	384	4 65	549	4 65
55	9 00	220	3 40	385	10 00	550	10 00
56	2 21		1 25	386	3 51		3 51
57	1 90	222	10 15	387	5 52		5 52
58	1 30	223	5 60	388	1 10	563	1 10
59	4 70	224	8 80		1 80	564	1 80
60	13 00	225	20 00	390	5 56		5 56
61	22 30	226	1 80	391	7 30	556	7 30
62	20 20	227	7 00	392	5 67		5 67
63	34 50	228	16 70	393	3 40	558	3 40
64	17 80	229	6 55	394	4 50	559	4 50
65	3 00	230	8 50	395	5 40	560	5 40
66	2 31		4 00	396	11 80	561	11 80
67	5 04	232	1 25	397	5 00	562	5 00
68	13 60	233	1 30	398	2 30	563	2 30
69	2 00	234	14 20	399	5 94		5 94
70	2 70	235	7 70	400	2 80	565	2 80
71	1 45	236	4 30	401	3 60	566	3 60
72	2 50	237	31 00	402	7 50	567	7 50
73	12 15	238	6 40	403	7 10	568	7 10
74	1 40	239	5 00	404	5 00	569	5 00
75	4 40	240	9 60	405	3 50	570	3 50
76	4 60	241	7 50	406	3 80	571	3 80
77	2 40	242	3 90	407	13 10	572	13 10
78	13 00	243	5 00	408	1 80	573	1 80
79	2 44		3 65	409	2 50	574	2 50
80	3 10	245	3 70	410	18 80	575	18 80
81	2 46		11 60	411	8 00	576	8 00
82	12 10	247	22 70	412	4 10	577	4 10
83	22 50	248	4 00	413	4 00	578	4 00
84	9 05	249	5 50	414	5 75	579	5 75
85	1 40	250	4 15		1 30	580	1 30
86	2 70	251	5 40	416	9 10	581	9 10
87	4 60	252	3 40	417	5 93		5 93
88	18 75	253	7 90	418	8 00	583	8 00
89	11 00	254	1 50	419	5 40		5 40
90	23 80	255	7 40	420	3 00	585	3 00
91	3 70	256	7 45	421	1 90	586	1 90
92	5 30	257	25 45	422	2 40	587	2 40
93	10 70	258	10 70	423	5 88		5 88
94	4 50	259	6 60	424	3 50	589	3 50
95	10 70	260	1 40	425	1 75	590	1 75
96	7 50	261	2 40	426	5 91		5 91
97	4 40	262	1 10	427	1 30	592	1 30
98	4 50	263	2 80	428	5 93		5 93
99	1 40	264	4 20		3 60	594	3 60
100	2 60	265	3 50	430	2 70	595	2 70
101	1 30	266	3 30	431	5 70	596	5 70
102	6 20	267	9 40	432	5 67		5 67
103	3 90	268	9 40	433	10 00	598	10 00
104	4 00	269	8 00	434	3 70	599	3 70
105	2 80	270	8 00	435	1 00	600	1 00
106	2 71		1 20	436	2 00	601	2 00
107	29 25	272	1 60	437	1 42	602	1 42
108	23 90	273	13 65	438	1 60	603	1 60
109	47 40	274	9 50	439	1 90	604	1 90
110	2 40	275	4 30	440	2 60	605	2 60
111	2 70	276	15 30	441	1 60	606	1 60
112	19 20	277	12 20	442	6 67		6 67
113	7 50	278	1 43		1 20	608	1 20
114	3 10	279	3 00	444	3 50	609	3 50
115	6 00	280	11 90	445	3 30	610	3 30
116	2 81		2 40	446	29 25	611	29 25
117	10 10	282	4 70	447	1 90	612	1 90
118	5 40	283	9 05	448	1 60	613	1 60
119	15 60	284	9 44	449	12 40	614	12 40
120	13 00	285	5 50	450	1 60	615	1 60
121	11 00	286	8 45	451	16 20	616	16 20
122	12 00	287	7 10	452	2 90	617	2 90
123	1 70	288	13 70	453	13 30	618	13 30
124	2 10	289	2 50	454	6 19		6 19
125	17 10	290	19 70	455	13 50	620	13 50
126	2 91		9 00	456	3 00	621	3 00
127	3 80	292	1 40	457	10 60	622	10 60
128	1 75	293	2 55	458	20 20	623	20 20
129	2 30	294	8 00	459	15 20	624	15 20
130	2 95		1 85	460	6 88		6 88
131	3 80	296	4 61		3 50	625	3 50
132	9 70	297	7 60	462	5 50	626	5 50
133	2 20	298	23 50	464	6 29		6 29
134	1 70	300	3 30	465	16 40	631	16 40
135	4 30	301	20 20	466	7 30	632	7 30
136	3 70	302	4 67		4 10	633	4 10
137	20 20	303	8 70	469	22 00	634	22 00
138	3 04		5 70	470	9 20	635	9 20
139	3 80	305	5 50	471	4 60	636	4 60
140	5 40	306	4 71		1 75	637	1 75
141	4 20	307	4 00	473	10 60	638	10 60
142	12 70	308	6 55	474	9 85	639	9 85
143	5 30	309	6 70	475	1 00	640	1 00
144	13 40	310	12 50	476	6 41		6 41
145	13 40	312	4 77	477	7 90	642	7 90
146	2 40	313	4 40	478	9 70	643	9 70
147	4 50	314	4 40	479	6 44		6 44
148	9 70	315	3 90	480	12 70	645	12 70
149	11 60	316	9 40	481	10 40	646	10 40
150	3 17		4 80	482	17 50	647	17 50
151	15 40	318	4 84	483	12 80	648	12 80
152	8 20	319	4 85	484	3 50	649	3 50
153	9 20	320	4 87		7 10	650	7 10
154	7 00	321	1 90	487	7 10	652	7 10
155	4 40	322	1 50	488	6 30	653	6 30
156	4 90	323	1 80	489	6 54		6 54
157	2 30	324	10 15	490	9 50		9 50
158	19 40	325	31 70	492	3 00	657	3 00
159	8 00	326	5 00	493	10 65		10 65
160	14 00	329	4 20	494	1 10	660	1 10
161	86 50	330	4 95		9 00	660	9 00



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE G. E. B.

(Continued from page 1.)

Application of L. U. 472 North LaCrosse Wis., being same as L. U. 335, the same decision as above is rendered in this case.

Application of L. U. 292 and 541, Little Rock, Ark., for nine hours, the G. E. B. decided they cannot grant official sanction until Sec. 128 is complied with and more complete report is rendered.

Application of L. U. 714, Loganport, Ind., laid over from last meeting, was taken up and as favorable reports have since been received through conference committee having been appointed, the G. E. B. grant official sanction without financial aid.

Application of L. U. 335, Marion, Ind., to take effect May 1, 1892. The G. E. B. grant official sanction without financial aid.

Application of 336 Marietta, Ohio, to enforce trade rules, the G. E. B. decide they cannot grant official sanction until Sec. 128 of the constitution is complied with in reference to conference committee being appointed to meet employers.

Application of L. U. 552 Meadville, Pa., for 9 hours and retain old wages, referred to G. S., to procure further information.

Application of L. U. 150, Middletown, N. Y., laid over from last meeting and which was referred back for further details was taken up and further information having been received, the G. E. B. grant official sanction.

Application of L. U. 725 of Middletown, Ohio, to demand 9 hours, the G. E. B. grant official sanction.

Application of L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., which was laid over from last meeting, and which was presented to general office May 15, 1891, was again taken up. The G. E. B. grant official sanction.

Application of L. U. 745, Norwalk, Conn., for nine hours per day received and the G. E. B. grant official sanction; financial aid to be considered when strike takes place.

Application of L. U. 539, Paris, Texas, for nine hours per day, the G. E. B. grant official sanction as requested.

Application of L. U. 145 Panxutawney, Pa., laid over from last meeting, was taken up and former decision affirmed inasmuch as no further details have been furnished.

Application D. C. of Indianapolis, Ind., for enforcement of new trade rules, the G. E. B. sanction the demand, the matter of financial aid to be considered after Sec. 131 of the constitution has been complied with.

Application of 508, Holyoke, Mass., for demand of nine hours per day and \$2.25 per day minimum, to take effect. The G. E. B. grant official sanction. Financial aid considered not necessary.

## FOURTH DAY'S SESSION—MARCH 31.

The financial report of the District Council of New York on the Downey strike received. The G. S. was given special instructions to communicate with the D. C. of New York as to irregularities and overcharges apparent in the report.

Application of L. U. 122 Richmond, Va., laid over from last meeting for further information, the G. E. B. reaffirm decision made Oct. 14, 1891, the question of financial aid will be considered in case a strike takes place.

Application of L. U. 341, Sacramento, Cal., for 8 hours per day, the G. E. B. grant official sanction and financial aid will be considered when Sec. 131 of the constitution shall have been complied with.

Application of L. U. 107 Sandusky, O., for demand of 9 hours per day, G. E. B. give official sanction and financial aid will be considered when Sec. 131 of the constitution is complied with.

Application of D. C. of Scranton, Pa., for 9 hours per day, the G. E. B. grant official sanction and reserve sanction of financial aid until Sec. 131 of the constitution may be complied with.

Application of L. U. 665, Somerville, N. J., for demand of 9 hours per day, the G. E. B. grant official sanction and reserve grant of financial aid until Sec. 131 of the constitution may be complied with.

Application of L. U. 298, Sharon, Pa., for demand of raise of wages, the G. E. B. sanction strike. Financial aid will be considered when Sec. 131 is complied with.

Application of L. U. 629, South Bend, Ind., for demand 25 cents per hour minimum and trade rules, the G. E. B. grant official sanction.

A letter was read from Brother S. J. Kent this morning stating his inability of being present at this meeting of the G. E. B. owing to the sickness of his wife which was received with sympathy for Brother Kent in his trouble.

The G. S. was instructed to visit the principal cities where there is a possibility of trade troubles this season, and endeavor to secure an adjustment of affairs without strikes. And the members of the G. E. B. are instructed to hold themselves in readiness to visit any city within their respective jurisdictions where there is any likelihood of trade troubles this season, and to secure settlements wherever possible without strikes.

The question of financial aid to D. C. of Cincinnati, Ohio, which was laid over from last meeting was taken up and the G. E. B. decide to reserve granting financial aid until Sec. 131 of the constitution may have been complied with.

## FIFTH DAY'S SESSION, APRIL 1.

Application of L. U. 776, Covington, Ky., for demand of 9 hours per day, G. E. B. grant official sanction but reserve financial aid until Sec. 131 of the constitution may be complied with.

Application of L. U. 712, of Covington, Ky., for enforcement of trade rules May 2. G. E. B. give the same decision as in case of L. U. 776.

Application of L. U. 605 Jacksonville, Fla., for demand of 8 hours per day. G. E. B. grant official sanction but reserve financial aid owing to the very unfavorable report given.

Application of L. U. 481, of Cincinnati O., (Stair Builders) for enforcement of trade rules. G. E. B. decide L. U. 481 be governed by same decision as rendered in case of Cincinnati, D. C. By orders of the G. E. B. Bro. McKay and Abrams were on March 16, instructed to proceed to Chicago to investigate rumors of irregularities and bad management of affairs of the U. B. and call for all books, papers, persons and other documents necessary to such an investigation. This committee of G. E. B. reported having done so showing a very complete and thorough investigation of affairs in Chicago, in proving that reports of such irregularities, etc., were to a large extent true. After due consideration the G. E. B. decided as follows:

On report of Investigating Committee appointed by the G. E. B. to visit Chicago and to examine the condition of affairs in that city on account of complaints of members and Local Unions in Chicago, the G. E. B. renders this decision:

First.—No person shall be eligible to represent any of our Local Unions of the United Brotherhood in Chicago as delegates of the same in either the United Carpenters' Council or Carpenters' District Council of that city, unless said delegates are actually engaged as journeymen at the carpenter trade or some of its kindred branches.

Second.—All Local Unions of our U. B. in good standing in the District Council of Chicago shall be granted working cards for their members and shall not be deprived of the right of procuring working cards unless found guilty of charges preferred in due form and passed on subject to appeal to the G. E. B.

The District Council of the U. B. in Chicago shall issue its own working cards to our members in Chicago, and that power to issue working cards shall not be waived or delegated to any other council or central body of carpenters outside of the jurisdiction of the U. B.

Third.—All rules or laws governing the D. C. or central body of carpenters in Chicago shall be submitted to the General Office for approval, as required by Sec. 45 of Constitution.

Fourth.—That all the charges and evidence concerning certain alleged financial irregularities of the United Carpenters' Council of Chicago be laid before the next convention of the U. B. for its action.

The G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to forward to each of the Local Unions of Chicago a copy of the decision of the G. E. B. on the report of the special committee of investigation which recently visited that city.

Further report to be continued next month.

## GENERAL SECRETARY MCGUIRE ON THE ROAD.

General Secretary P. J. McGuire has visited a number of cities within the past two months and addressed public meetings in the interests of our order. On April 5 he spoke in Millville, N. J., and on the 13th in Cleveland, O.; 14th, Detroit, Mich.; 15th, Lafayette, Ind.; 16th, Decatur, Ill.; 17th, St. Louis, Mo.; 18th, Indianapolis, Ind.; 19th, Cincinnati, O. On April 20 he visited Covington, Ky., and met the contractors of that city and Newport and from 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. that day, was in conference with the carpenter contractors at the Builders' Exchange, Cincinnati, and from 8 P. M. until 11 P. M. covered the different meetings of our Cincinnati unions of mill men, stair builders, car builders, and German Union 209, all in different rooms of Workmen's Hall, Cincinnati.

The General Secretary reached home on April 22 and worked in the office all that day—left there 6.30 P. M. The same evening after a ride of 88 miles he spoke in Jersey City Heights, N. J., and was back next morning to his office work. On the evening of April 23 he spoke in Asbury Park, N. J., on the 25th in New Britain, Conn.; 26th, Providence, R. I.; on the 27th he interviewed the contractors of Newport, R. I., to secure settlement of strike, and the same evening spoke in Boston, Mass., to a splendid meeting under the auspices of Union 67 in the Roxbury district. After traveling all night, next morning the General Secretary was in Middletown, N. Y., and had a rousing meeting. He came back and though severely prostrated by these continuous exertions he took hold of his office work, and this month he has been to Scranton, Pa., May 3; Wilkes-Barre, May 4; Baltimore, May 9; Scranton, Pa., May 17, in conference with contractors for settlement of Scranton strike and on the evening of May 17 he spoke in Binghamton, N. Y.

While on these trips the General Secretary has important letters forwarded him and attends to many items of work even while riding on the trains. After he returns he then has to work extra hours to catch up with all the routine business and accumulated work of his office. Hence it is utterly impossible for him to accept every invitation sent him to address public meetings. He can only go where he thinks he can do the most service.

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

On the above subject Prof. Ashley of Toronto University, Toronto, Canada, delivered an admirable lecture not long ago. Here are a few cullings from among the many good things he said:

He said it was not true that the forces of supply and demand assign to the workman the wages he is to receive, in the sense that if the men are absolutely isolated, without any combination, and made each his individual contract with the employer, there is some economic force at work which will secure to each man his just wage. Such an opinion is no longer held by any economist of the first or even second rank. Within certain limits the reward of labor depends upon the terms which the laborer can succeed in procuring for himself.

In his negotiations with the employer, many circumstances may effect his success, and among them the circumstance of his being united with his fellows or not. Supply and demand is only a short term for the majority of the circumstances which affect the workman in bargaining with the employer. It is, indeed, another and more scientific term for the struggle of interests which leads to the social war which we deplore. The supply of labor does not become any less a supply when it is organized, just as war does not become any the less war when it is waged between disciplined armies.

Looking back over the development of industry, it will be found that all the great changes have come very gradually, and they have usually been unconscious in their initiation. The doctrine of evolution teaches that the most individual reformers can accomplish is to discover the direction in which more or less unconscious forces are tending and endeavor to utilize them. Now, looking out on the world of industry, is there any movement which bears the impress of spontaneous and inevitable development? Surely the trades union movement bears that character. In England it has reached a period of stability and permanence. Unionism is reckoned as one of the enduring forces in English life, and on the whole a force making for good.

In America the movement has succeeded in creating a number of strong international societies. Labor combinations have managed to obtain a foothold in almost every industry. It is now recognized in all the great staple industries of England that trades unions are come to stay. Most observers would go further and declare that to a very considerable extent they had improved the relations between employers and employed. But it is apparent that the feeling of the comfortable classes in America is still in very much the same stage as that in England a quarter of a century ago. The trades union movement is not only, as John Stuart Mill recognized, an inevitable effort on the part of the working classes to secure a real freedom of contract, which isolated they could enjoy only in name. It is more than this. It is the outcome of a true instinct of the nature of the labor problem. It is based on the feeling that the problem is not how to enable a few specially thrifty or talented workmen to escape out of their class, but how to raise materially and morally the class as a whole.

The causes of the backward state of public opinion in America and Canada are evident. Industrial development has itself been later. The chances of getting on have been so much greater than in England that class feeling and class loyalty have been less. The employers, on the other hand, have been men who have risen, and they have felt that the conditions under which they managed to get rich must be pretty satisfactory. Trades unions are, of course, in the first place, organizations for fighting purposes, so that it may seem odd to speak of an appreciation of their natural place in modern life as itself tending towards industrial peace. But it is surely evident that many of the obstacles to agreement in labor disputes arise from a refusal to recognize or a tardy and grudging recognition of the essential principle of unionism, namely, that the men are justified in uniting to make common terms. If only these preliminary difficulties could be cleared out of the way, if only all unnecessary causes of irritation and soreness could be removed, there would be far more chance of a speedy and sober settlement of the business questions really at issue.

Here in trade unionism is a great spontaneous outgrowth from existing industrial conditions. Here in arbitration, still more in boards of conciliation, could be traced the beginnings of a better social order—a method of industrial peace, which, resting on the union of the men on one side, on the prudence and on the honor of the masters on the other, substitutes reasonable argument and agreement for passion and warfare. Is it not the duty of those who are placed in a position to advance the cause of peace to give some serious thought to these lessons, and when next some trade dispute is nearing to ask themselves whether these facts which have been related do not suggest a practical alternative to the old weapons of starvation and ruin?

## STRIKES, LOCKOUTS AND TRADE TROUBLES OF CARPENTERS THIS SEASON.

The agitation among carpenters this season has aroused them in scores of cities to a great degree of activity, far beyond all expectation. The membership has increased with a boom in April and May, and the number of new unions chartered is full of hopeful encouragement.

We have gained the eight-hour day in several cities and the nine-hour day has been secured in over two score cities, with advances of wages and adoption of trade rules and other gains in many places. And all of this has been obtained with far less cost than has attended our trade movements at any period for several years. We have been successful in pursuing the policy of negotiation and conciliation in dealing with employers and contractors. So far this season we have spent eleven thousand dollars in strikes and lockouts, where in 1891 we expended thirty-five thousand dollars, and in 1890 we spent seventy-six thousand dollars.

At present strikes are still going on in Baltimore, Md.; Holyoke, Mass.; Marion, Ind.; Scranton, Pa.; Winchester, Ky., and Newport, R. I., with prospects of settlement favorable in a short time. Most of the trade movements this year were made May 2, and that is a more favorable time as a rule than at an earlier period in the year.

The eight-hour day has been secured this month in Fremont, Col., with a minimum of \$3 per day, and also at Salt Lake City, Utah, and more than two-thirds of our men have obtained it in Baltimore, Md., and so has our millwrights' union in New York city. Sacramento, Cal., will inaugurate the eight-hour rule June 6 next.

The nine-hour day has been established in the cities named below, and in most cases strikes were unnecessary, while in some cases there were strikes of a few days' duration or more. Here is the list:

Ithaca, N. Y.; Pomeroy, O.; Akron, O.; Cairo, Ill.; Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Decatur, Ill.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Galesburg, Ill.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jacksonville, Fla.; La Crosse and N. La Crosse, Wis.; La Junta, Col.; Louisville, Ky.; Logansport, Ind.; Lockland, O.; Marion, Ind.; Moundsville, W. Va.; Muncie, Ind.; Newtown, Long Island, N. Y.; Norwalk and S. Norwalk, Conn. (after a week's strike Brother T. E. Deegan was successful in adjusting this strike); Me Dalles, Ore.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Paris, Tex.; Sandusky, O.; Somerville, N. J.; Streator, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; Springfield, Mo.; Springfield, O. (53 hours and trade rules); Titlin, O., and Wabash, Ind.

Elwood, Ind.; Sioux City, Iowa; Portsmouth, Va., and Springfield, Ill., are arranging to get the nine hour day in a month or two, while it will positively become the rule on June 1, in Flushing, N. Y., and Meadville, Pa.

Salem, O.; Henderson, Ky.; Middletown, and Olney, N. Y., have not yet settled their trade demands, but will do so at a later period in the season. In Peekskill, N. Y., there will be no strike this year notwithstanding talk that way.

Lewiston, Me.; Knoxville, Tenn. Richmond, Va., want to insist on the card system with sanction of G. E. B. Our union in Staten Island, N. Y., though, were successful in just inaugurating the card system without any trouble.

Troy, N. Y., is moving for a minimum of 30 cents an hour for nine hours a day, and Utica, N. Y., are holding ready to fight any more of the contractors to break down the nine-hour day and return to the ten hours.

Harrisburg, Pa. New Whatcom, Wash.; Grove City, Pa., and Panxutawney, have upheld the nine-hour day this season in spite of several schemes to get back to the ten-hour day.

While Oceanic, N. J., is working 9 hours a day the carpenters in Red Bank want to work ten hours. Marietta, O.; Evansville, Ind.; Middletown, O.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Sea Cliff, N. Y., and Sharon, Pa., have made sure to get advances in wages, and in Indianapolis, Ind., the men made fair conditions as to trade rules for the season. In St. Johns, New Brunswick, some contractors tried to get back to the ten hours but the men held firm for the nine hours.

Cincinnati, O.; Covington, Ky.; Newport Ky., and vicinity, with aid and presence of General Secretary McGuire, compromised with the contractors so the

men's demands go into effect Aug. 15 next, without a strike and remain in effect until May 2, 1894. The men's demands are for maintenance of 9-hour day, 8 hours Saturdays and 50 cents per day advance in wages, so the men will \$3 per day as the minimum.

The mill men of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Lockland and vicinity had to go out on strike May 2, and were out nearly two weeks, when the bosses finally conceded the nine-hour day and full pay to go into effect Aug. 15, 1892. Over 400 men were on strike and every mill was tied up.

The Stair-builders' demands in Cincinnati, O., are not settled, they ask to have them go into effect in June. The prospect of success is excellent.

## FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . . . \$5.00  
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson. . . . . 2.00  
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. 1.00  
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson. . . . . 1.00  
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson. . . . . 1.00  
HAND RAILING MADE EASY. . . . . 1.00  
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations. . . . . 1.00  
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION. . . . . 2.50  
Address P. J. MCGUIRE,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the  
**UNITED HATTERS**  
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.  
The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRETT, President.  
Hat Makers' International Association.  
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary.  
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
THOS. F. O'Rourke, President.  
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n.  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.  
477 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL



At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.  
If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the



# THE CARPENTER.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## LABOR'S NINETY AND NINE.

By S. M. Smith.

There are ninety and nine who live and die  
In want and hunger and cold,  
That one may revel in luxury  
And be lapped in its silken fold;  
The ninety and nine in hovels bare—  
The one in a palace with riches rare.

They toil in the fields, the ninety and nine,  
For the fruits of our mother earth,  
They dig and delve in the dusky mine  
And bring its hidden treasures forth,  
But the wealth released by their sturdy blows,  
To the hands of one forever flows.

From the sweat of their brows the desert blooms  
And the forest before them falls,  
Their labor has builded humble homes  
And cities with lofty walls,  
But the one owns cities and homes and lands,  
And the ninety and nine have empty hands.

But the night, so dreary and dark and long  
At last shall the morning bring,  
And over the land the victor's song  
Of the ninety and nine shall ring,  
And echo afar from zone to zone:  
Rejoice, for labor shall have its own.

## ATTENTION INDIANA LOCALS.

We would most respectfully call the attention of the Carpenters' Unions of Indiana to the meeting of the Indiana State Federation of Trades and Labor Unions which convenes at Logansport, on July 26 and 27. The session will consider matters of vital importance to organized labor. A splendid programme of exercises has been arranged and the local unions of Logansport will arrange for reduced rates on the various railways entering into the city and also provide ample hotel accommodation and will arrange everything for the convenience and entertainment of the delegates who attend. All our local unions who can possibly do so should send a representative to the above mentioned meeting.

## "THE ADVENTURES OF A SILVER DOLLAR."

The above is the title of a book, a labor story—now being written by the veteran labor reformer Geo. E. McNeill of Boston, Mass. It is an argument in novel and romantic form in favor of high dues and benefits, and a thorough exponent of union principles. It is something that will interest the wives and mothers and ladies in the trade union work, as well as stir the men to greater activity. The whole story will deal with the entire field of labor discussion and will contain arguments pro and con on the free silver question as well as unionism, shorter hours, high dues and benefits, tariff, etc., etc. If the members of our unions will send 50 cents or one dollar to this office, it will help the publication of the book, and for such donation a copy of the book will be given each subscriber who makes a donation. Mr. McNeill is a very facile and interesting writer, and the book will be of standard merit.

## SAYWARD'S PRAISE.

It is a matter of common observation among those who are at all conversant with the inside of the labor movement, that the men who have received the education given by membership in a labor society are commonly the superiors of their employers in knowledge as to economic principles and industrial laws. Thus saith the Boston Labor Leader. A striking bit of evidence in this direction came to my notice the other day at one of the legislative hearings. Secretary Sayward of the Master Builders' Association was before the Labor committee, and speaking of the educational value of organization, said: "I am willing to state publicly before this committee that many of the deputations from the labor societies are better qualified to discuss economic problems than the committees appointed to meet them by the master builders. This I attribute almost wholly to the training the men receive in their unions." Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—We have only one "scab" job in town, and it is run by a party named Rogers. He is the laughing-stock of the town on account of his skin prices for work. Some good men are idle, but they won't cut prices. We have a car load of carpenters here ready for shipment to any place where they can get work at union prices. Stay away from Puget Sound.

THE BOILERMAKERS' National Union held its Twelfth annual Convention in Cleveland, O., June 20. The Paterson (N. J.) Labor Standard is now the official journal of the boilermakers. The Shoemakers' and Machinists' National Unions held their Conventions in Philadelphia this month.

## INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

DORCHESTER, Mass.—Union 309 is doing splendidly and at its dance early this month realized \$75 over all expenses.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Union 50 is making a sturdy fight to build up, and the members are "gritty" and faithful and that counts after all.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Union 42 had a grand concert and entertainment, May 18, in the Casino, with a vast array of excellent talent.

THE HOUSE Labor Committee at Washington, D. C., has agreed to a stringent eight-hour bill with a penalty for its violation. This is the only way to have an effective eight-hour law.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Union 440 held its first annual ball, June 2, the proceeds go to purchase a banner for the Fourth of July parade and picnic of the Building Trades Council of this city.

JACKSON, Mich.—Carpenters here this season are doing better than they did last season. They are now all at work nine hours a day, thanks to Union 26 and are getting 25 cents per day better pay.

GALVESTON, Tex.—Union 526 had a rousing large railroad excursion April 25, and acquitted itself grandly. We are holding open meetings with grand success and are starting a building trades council.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—We have a good Trades Council and with its help we drove out the last scab job in this town. We also got early closing hours for the clerks and organized them and abolished Sunday work.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Dull times in this city; carpenters average \$2 per day and mostly small jobs. The men seem afraid to push ahead. Still we have lots of good men. The car drivers won their strike and organized labor is looming up.

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,  
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind from error,  
There were no need for arsenals nor forts.  
—[Longfellow.]

BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—The Buckhannon Land Trust Association of West Virginia and the Alexander or Local Lumber Company of Upshur County, West Virginia, are both advertising to flood this section with men when we are now overcrowded with workmen and there is no land boom such as they talk of.

PREPARATIONS are made for a series of simultaneous monster labor meetings and parades all over California on June 27—on the one date all over the entire State. This is in answer to the challenge of battle offered by the Manufacturers' Exchange of San Francisco, against all the unions and labor societies of the State.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A certain contractor of this city to get a house built quickly offered the foreman a new hat, and the workmen some beer; the result was the house was built 72 hours sooner than it would otherwise have been. The hat and beer seemed to have a magical influence. If all the carpenters of Buffalo were members of the Union, a new hat or a dozen kegs of beer would have little influence in such a case.

A LABOR Conference will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 27th next, to establish an International Correspondence Bureau for the labor movement in the United States. Similar bureaus have been established in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and other countries. The object is to secure information in case of strikes and lockouts in any part of the world and make it known to all branches of organized labor everywhere.

NEWTOWN, Long Island, N. Y., Local Unions 507 of this town and Union 714, Flushing N. Y. have notified the "American Portable House Company," of Corona, Long Island, to comply with union rules. This American Portable House Company fails to do so. Hence we urge all our friends and members everywhere to boycott all coal, lumber, election booths and all manufactured goods coming from this company, until it concedes to union rules.

DEADWOOD, S. Dak.—Here in the Black Hills we find it impossible to unite the carpenters under the United Brotherhood. More than three-fourths of the men are small bosses and jobbers and they prefer to join the Knights of Labor so to have bosses and jobbers all in one society. (REMARK OF THE EDITOR.—We think they might as well not organize at all as to have bosses, jobbers and journeymen all in one organization, for they won't agree or hold together very long.)

## PERSONAL POINTERS.

FRED T. COYNE, of Tampa, Fla., has been appointed District Organizer, vice A. W. Purcell.

P. M. ARTHUR has been re-elected President of the Locomotive Engineers. He has now been re-elected each successive term the past twenty years.

AUGUST DELABAR, General Secretary of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union, after years of service in that position has retired to accept a position in a business house in St. Louis.

ARTHUR VINETTE, formerly financial secretary of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., has prepared an excellent draft of a substitute for the Sub-Treasury and Land Loan bills now in Congress and advocated by the People's party.

ABE SPRING, a prominent labor man in Seattle, Wash., recently published a masterly reply in the *Post-Intelligencer* of Seattle, in answer to the circular attack of the Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco, against the trade unions.

THEO. S. JONES is Business Agent of Union 410, Pueblo, Colo., since last April. This union is doing splendidly. The only two planing mills there are now union and work nine hours a day. Nine-tenths of the work is union and all are quite steadily engaged.

GILBERT DE LA MATYR died in Akron, O., late in May, and in his death the industrial classes have lost an eloquent and devoted champion. Whether in the pulpit at Denver, Indianapolis or Akron, or as Congressman at Washington he was ever our faithful friend.

"THE Palliser specification Blanks" for brick and frame buildings of every kind are in three different forms to suit cost of building. They are published in very cheap form and are very practical; for sale generally by the trade throughout the United States and Canada.

"DIRECT Legislation, by the Citizenship, through the Initiative and Referendum," is a very interesting book of 120 pages and costs 25 cents in paper cover and 75 cents in cloth. It is written by J. W. Sullivan and published by the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., New York.

R. MAROSKE, 2814 Lemp Ave., St. Louis, Mo., is a live member of Union 734, St. Louis, Mo. He has invented a good cheap Regulation Mitre Box. The old style box when cut too deep or worn becomes utterly useless, whereas in Bro. Maroske's new Mitre Box these disadvantages are overcome by means of very simple shift screws.

W. H. BECKLEY, of Union 601, Lebanon Pa., declares himself in favor of electing workmen representatives to legislative positions in Congress and to every State Legislature to make laws in behalf of the working people. He does not favor dragging these questions into our union meetings, but thinks the movement can be made by members of trade and labor unions outside of those bodies.

S. S. BAKER, of Union 162, Chicago, Ill., secretary of that union and also secretary of the District Council of Chicago, has invented "the Baker Repeating Alarm Clock." Any number of calls can be rung with one clock and you must answer the call to stop it. It is particularly valuable to railway men, street car men, postmen, milkmen, liverymen, hotel and boarding house keepers. Address S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave., Chicago, Ill.

## PAUL DESCHANEL'S IMPRESSIONS.

The French Government lately sent a bright young man named Paul Deschanel over to this country to study the labor organizations and industrial conditions of the United States. He visited every large center and town of note, and made a diligent investigation of all the varied interests of the American toilers. Before leaving this country to return to France, he gave his impressions of his trip to a reporter, and these are a few of them. He said:

"Why, the perfection of labor organizations in America is years, I may say dozens of years in advance of anything which has been dreamed of in France."

"The point I would make is, and it is one which has been impressed upon me in every part of America, that the American laboring classes owe their success and their present power and comfort not to any legislation in their favor, but to their own independent efforts. Legislation is the last thing wanted or asked for. Indeed they look with disfavor upon any measure drawn by unpractical philanthropists to improve their condition."

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THE REGULAR quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. takes place on the 27th of this month at the General Office in Philadelphia. The session will last eight or nine days.

BLANKS for officers and password for ensuing quarter have just been mailed to all locals in good standing. Unions not receiving the same should notify the General Secretary.

THIS is your last chance! Any amendment, change or alteration of the Constitution, or any suggestions, appeals or complaints for action of the coming convention should be sent in at once to the G. S.

HAVE you sent in the name of your delegate to the St. Louis Convention? If not you better do so at once, or the Recording Secretary of your union is subject to a fine of \$5, as provided in Section 8 of the Constitution.

THE Seventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, opens in St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1892, and is likely to be in session nine days. Delegates should come prepared for a long session. There are likely to be 140 to 150 delegates present. Further particulars will appear in August CARPENTER.

IT LOOKS as if the New England and Middle States will have only a very small number of delegates at the St. Louis Convention. The bulk of the delegates will come from the Western and Southern States, though more than half the membership is located in the New England and Middle States and Canada.

THE General Secretary has arranged for reduced railroad fares and special hotel rates for the delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Blank credentials will soon be mailed to each delegate whose name and address is reported to the General Secretary. The railroad fares of delegates will be at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip on all the Trunk lines.

## A SUGGESTION AS TO AN INSURANCE SYSTEM.

Mr. L. G. Powers, Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of Minnesota, writes General Secretary McGuire, that the Minnesota Labor Bureau has begun the study of the loss the working people suffer by reason of accidents while at their work.

Mr. Powers further says: "This leads to the subjects of employer's liability laws and the practice of accident and employers' liability insurance. That study and some similar ones leads me to the conclusion that the trade union must be the best means of directing the distribution of all relief, benefit or insurance funds for the protection of the working people."

There is great need of the passage in this State of an employers' liability act that shall be the basis of a greater justice to the toiler. Then there should be an accident insurance that should provide for contingencies that no liability act can cover. This insurance should be in the hands of labor organizations, or trade unions.

With a union such as yours, let each man pay in a sum that on the average will insure him against accident for say \$4000 or \$5000 in case of death and \$1 50 or \$2.00 a day in case of accident that disables and yet is not fatal. Then as the risk of a carpenter is from two and one-half to five times that of the most favored risk, let the union say to the contractors: Pay three-fourths into our treasury and we will as men absolve and release you from all general liability for accidents, while in your service, and look to the union for all this is needed to make good my loss in case of accident or the loss of my family, in case I am killed.

In connection with a trade union managed as is the carpenters' in addition to your present dues the member could insure for \$4000 in case of death by accident and \$1 50 a day in case of disability for a sum not far from 75 cents a month.

If an accident insurance fund was organized on that basis, you could say to the bosses: Give us 50 cents a month for every union man on your pay roll and we will agree to release you from all loss by accident to the men while at work in your employ. You could further say to them: If you desire we will assume the same risk for non-union men, but they or you must pay into our treasury, in addition to the 50 cents, a sum equal to all the dues of a member of the brotherhood. Possibly in some such way it could be made more of an object for the outside carpenters to join the union. At least that is the way it presents itself to my mind.

Yours truly

L. G. POWERS, Commissioner.

## GLEANINGS FROM MANY FIELDS.

THE National Union of Retail Clerks meet in convention in Cleveland, O., July 11.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., and Lynn, Mass., have Ladies' Auxiliary Clubs in connection with our Order.

DUBUQUE, Iowa., has formed a good building trades council and the Carpenters' Union is actively in it.

T. C. WALSH, of Union 63 spoke at a large public meeting of carpenters recently in Yonkers, N. Y., and thereby helped Union 273 very much.

WARREN, Pa., The largest contractor has announced he will hire none but union men for one year to come. This encourages Union 599.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Tenth Anniversary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Boston, Mass., was celebrated in grand style on June 8.

CAIRO, Ill.—Not a scab carpenter in town. Five dollars initiation fee and 50 cents a month dues is our rule. We have a live trades council with six unions.

ALL branches of labor in Battle Creek, Mich., and Owosso, Mich., are now thoroughly organized except the building trades. Both cities have good trades councils.

ALL shoes made by Bouve & Crawford, Brockton Mass., are lasted by scab shoe lasters. So that the Crawford shoe should not be purchased by union men until the firm hires union lasters.

THE Masonic parquet floor layers of New York are on a strike for eight hours a day. So are the Cabinet Makers and Carvers. The Tile Layers also made a successful movement in several cities on May 18 for the eight-hour day.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Union 236 has every carpenter in town except three. And though we have low wages we believe in high dues. We were paying 50 cents per month dues and have \$5 per week sick benefits, and this winter we raised our dues to \$2 per month to pay our sick benefits and we are doing so and have not lost a member through the higher dues.

THIRTY THOUSAND men in the granite trade have been locked out. This comes through the combination of the New England granite quarry owners. They want the men to make contracts for wages and hours in January—in the dead of winter—instead of in May, as has been the usual custom. This lockout involves granite cutters, rammers, pavers, quarrymen and all engaged in the granite industries. The men are firm and many of the bosses have given in.

## BOYCOTT GEORGE EHRET'S NEW YORK BEER.

Fellow-Workmen:—Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Birmingham Convention of the American Federation of Labor a boycott is declared against George Ehret's brewery of New York city.

The following are the reasons for the endorsement of this boycott:

In the early part of 1888 George Ehret, with others, organized the N.Y. Brewers' Pool, and on the 16th of April of that year locked out more than four thousand (4000) Journeymen Brewers, the only reason assigned for their discharge being that they were union men. The men contended for several months, but they were forced into submission. In George Ehret's brewery it is not only the rule that it is non-union, but even if a man is known to lean favorably toward the union or is a subscriber to a labor paper he is summarily discharged.

A few of the men he employs he pays full wages to, in order to deceive the general public, but a large number of men are employed under the guise of being apprentices, paying them practically apprentices' wages for journeymen's work. You can judge what kind of apprentices these men are when it is stated that their ages vary from eighteen to fifty years.

A recent attempt was made by the representatives of the Federation to have George Ehret bring his brewery into line with rather than in antagonism to the Journeymen Brewers' National Union, but in vain. Mr. Ehret believes in the potency of his wealth and defies the power of organized labor.

If the workingmen will give this boycott their undivided support we may yet teach Mr. Ehret a lesson.

Whenever George Ehret's beer is sold make it your purpose to convince the dealer that it is to his advantage to give his patronage to a fairer employer than George Ehret's Pool, non-union brewery.







## GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2025 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—P. M. Wellin, 26 Twelfth St., near Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Second Vice-President—P. W. Birk, 798 Nosstrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.

T. E. Deegan, 111 E. 89th St., New York.

E. A. Stevens, 130 Indiana Ave., Jeffville, Ind.

W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## RECEIPTS, April, 1892.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$5,588.69
" Rent of office	10.00
" Clearances, etc.	1.80
Drawn from Special Assessment	10,000.00
Balance on hand April 1, 1892	47.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,647.56</b>

## EXPENSES—April, 1892.

For Printing	\$575.78
" Office, etc.	633.41
" Tax A. F. of L.	90.00
" Badges and charms	331.07
" Traveling and Organizing	331.11
" Benefits Nos. 1889 to 1790	12,462.75
" Balance on claim of J. B. Forrest	91.75
" Quarterly meeting of G. E. B.	299.25
" Chicago investigation	296.00
Balance on hand May 1, 1892	623.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,647.56</b>

## DETAILED EXPENSES, April, 1892.

Printing	1,000 Notecards	\$25 00
"	5,000 Members' Cards	12 50
"	5,000 Appeals	7 50
"	5,000 Arrears Notices	12 50
"	5,000 Wrappers	5 00
"	1,500 Postal receipts	3 00
"	Electrotypes	2 75
"	5,000 Applications	7 50
"	1,000 Note Circulars	4 25
"	850 Prot. Fund Circulars	5 25
"	1,000 Ode Cards	12 50
"	1,000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
"	500 Rituals	8 25
"	120 Day Books (100-200 pages)	85 20
"	140 Ledgers (100-300 pages)	131 60
"	100 Treas. Account Books	56 00
"	45,500 Copies May Journal	225 75
Wrapping and Mailing April Journal		19 25
Postage on April Journal		14 30
" Supplies, etc.		32 19
1,000 Stamped Envelopes		22 00
1,500 Postals		15 00
Expressage on Supplies, etc		38 14
Twenty-seven Telegrams (strikes etc)		13 39
Salary and Clerk Hire		390 66
Office Rent for March		26 00
W. Slack, Organizing Westerly, R. I.		4 70
C. J. Lakens, Org. Flushing, N. Y.		9 25
Massachusetts State Dist. Organizing		50 00
P. J. McGuire, Traveling Expenses to Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Lafayette, Decatur, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Boston, Newport, Providence, Middletown, etc., etc., mostly on account of strikes		147 58
W. F. Abrams, lecturing trip, traveling expenses, etc., etc		122 58
Tax to A. F. of L.		90 00
Rubber Stamps		3 00
Quarter's rent of P. O. Box		9 00
Insurance on office fixtures, etc.		10 40
Gas bill for three months		22 06
1572 Badges, 2 charms		331 07
F. J. Lambert, attorney fee		10 00
Stationery and Incidentals		4 03
Janitor's work		5 00
H. McKay, attending G. E. B		64 25
W. F. Abrams,		76 50
T. E. Deegan,		45 25
E. A. Stevens		113 25
H. McKay, Chicago investigation		118 25
W. F. Abrams		87 75
Benefits (See page 2 of this paper)		12,554 50
Total		\$15,024 12

## GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

PUBLISHED THE MONTH ENDING APRIL 30, 1892. Whenever any error appears notify the G. S. without delay. All money received in MAY will be published in next month's (JULY) paper. This report includes all moneys received by the G. S. from the Local Unions for tax and supplies for the month of APRIL only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$131.25	166	\$5 70	331	\$2 50	496	28	40
2—60.40	167	13	332	2	00	497	20
3—19.20	168	10	333	2	10	498	7
4—49.80	169	24	334	3	30	499	1
5—1.70	170	3	335	24	30	500	3
6—1.71	171	3	336	6	00	501	1
7—5.60	172	4	337	2	02	502	6
8—25.10	173	1	338	2	10	503	2
9—8.00	174	10	339	5	04	504	1
10—9.55	175	20	340	54	30	505	2
11—55.00	176	16	341	6	35	506	8
12—10.70	177	15	342	10	00	507	8
13—2.60	178	1	343	4	40	508	60
14—2.70	179	3	344	8	00	509	27
15—5.70	180	3	345	5	10	510	11
16—8.70	181	28	346	2	50	511	1
17—6.60	182	1	347	5	12	512	4
18—3.40	183	3	348	5	13	513	23
19—3.75	184	1	349	6	99	514	2
20—14.20	185	15	350	2	85	515	17
21—48.00	186	5	351	4	70	516	1
22—63.80	187	352	9	80	517	6	40
23—27.35	188	6	353	10	25	518	21
24—4.00	189	3	354	5	10	519	6
25—28.30	190	1	355	5	20	520	9
26—1.91	191	7	356	17	50	521	1
27—11.00	192	8	357	5	52	522	1
28—68.10	193	1	358	8	50	523	4
29—77.10	194	5	359	8	00	524	3
30—57.50	195	2	360	10	80	525	3
31—3.20	196	3	361	4	40	526	8



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(Continued from May issue.)

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 1.

Appeal of Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., from decision of G. S. and G. T. in death claim of H. Nitsche. Referred for further information.

Bills of expenses of Committee to investigate Chicago case were approved, \$118.25 for Brother H. McKay from Boston, Mass., and \$87.75 for W. F. Abrams, from Detroit, Mich.

Communication from New York District Council, G. E. B. decide Sec. 67 is very plain and refers to house carpenters, and does not refer to ship joiners, so a member can join a ship joiners' Union and at same time remain a member of our U. B.

Communication from Union 112 Butte, Mont. said Union is allowed to appropriate money to defend law suits of men in that city who were arrested in defense of union principles.

Communication from D. C. of Indianapolis, Ind., asking donation for organizing purposes. G. E. B. decide that the financial condition of the U. B. will not admit of appropriation just now. The request will be given favorable consideration at next meeting.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—APRIL 2.

Communication asking for Organizers to be sent them, were received from these places in Canada: Hamilton, London, St. Catherine, Ottawa, Calgary, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Victoria, also from Mill Men's Union 690, Chicago, Ill., and the Milwaukee D. C., all wanting Organizers at the expense of U. B. G. E. B. decide, as they did in the Indianapolis case, that the condition of the finances of the U. B. would not permit any appropriation until next meeting of G. E. B.

G. S. was instructed to write Union 446, Indianapolis, and insist on complying with decision of the D. C. of Indianapolis in the Parbold and Shookley cases.

Communication from Hudson county, N. J., District Council, asking for loan to pay Protection fund and other debts. G. E. B. decide in the negative.

Communications from various District Councils asking for privilege to club together to send delegates to St. Louis Convention. G. E. B. decide, under Constitution, the delegate to a Convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several locals can club together or so can unions in a D. C. and elect a delegate, but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Appeals to the next Convention were entertained from Union 382, New York, in the Goings case, and from Union 62, Englewood, Ill., in the M. Mueller case.

Appeal from D. C. of Philadelphia, asking for decision on legality of local assessment levied by said D. C. for a mass meeting.

G. E. B. decide Union 8 can not be compelled to pay said assessment as said Union never voted to pay any expense of said meeting and the by-laws of the D. C. do not grant the D. C. power to levy assessments without a vote of the locals.

Appeal Union 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., asking exemption from tax to the D. C. and from obeying rules of the D. C. G. E. B. decide they cannot grant such exemption. (See Sec. 43 of Constitution.)

Application of Union 234 Springfield, O., for sanction to strike. Union 234 advised to accept compromise offered by the employers until the Union is better organized.

Application Union 701, Winchester, Ky., for sanction to strike. G. E. B. decide not to grant official sanction owing to unfavorable answers on official schedule of information furnished by Union 701.

Application Union 327, (mill men) Cincinnati, O., for sanction to strike. G. E. B. grant sanction, but matter of financial aid will be considered when Sec. 131 of Constitution is complied with.

Application from D. C. of Cleveland, O., for sanction to strike against non-union men was laid over for further information.

Application Union 698, Newport, Ky., for sanction to strike. As said union is part of the D. C. of Cincinnati the decision given in Cincinnati application applies to them. (See proceedings of G. E. B., March 31.)

G. E. B. instruct G. S. not to publish the proceedings of G. E. B. in the April CARPENTER, owing to lengthy session and prospect of many strikes.

SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION—MONDAY APRIL FIFTH.

Letter read from D. C. of New York, explaining reasons for expending the money appropriated for the Downey strike, in the manner it was spent. The letter showed an apparent difference of opinion and the G. E. B. authorized Bro. Deegan and Secy. McGuire to visit the D. C. of New York and explain the position of G. E. B.

The demand of the D. C. of Cleveland, O., for sanction to strike against non-union men was, then taken up—further information being on hand. The necessary two-thirds vote not being cast in favor of the movement the G. E. B. decided not to grant sanction and referred the D. C. of Cleveland to decision of G. E. B. on Oct. 15, 1891, in a similar case affecting Columbus, O.

H. Henryoff, of the Furniture Workers' Int. Union appeared before the G. E. B. to secure an agreement or treaty as to trade rules between their U. B. and the Furniture Workers and Cabinet Makers.

A schedule of rules presented by B. Keonen, Sec. of the Furniture Workers was read and a lengthy discussion followed wherein the merits of each article was gone into. The G. E. B. believe that a better understanding between both organizations is necessary and would recommend that the articles of agreement presented be brought before our next convention for ratification.

The G. E. B. however believe that, owing to inability of determining what constitutes

carpenter work and what cabinet work, would recommend that should the articles of agreement be ratified by both organizations questions of such a nature should be settled by the Local Unions of both trades in their respective localities. The G. S. is instructed to communicate with Mr. B. Keonen and Mr. Henryoff informing both of the above decision.

The subject of making various changes in the constitution was fully considered and discussed in all its phases, and laid over until later in the session.

Bills of G. E. B. for attendance at this session were submitted and ordered paid, in all to the amount of \$239.25, for an eight days session. Brother S. J. Kent being absent, Brother T. E. Deegan acted as Secretary Pro. Tem.

The auditing of accounts of the General Office was completed, and shows the following summary of receipts and expenses for the quarter ending March 31 1892.

Balance on hand January 31. . . . \$3,705 62  
Receipts for Jan., Feb., March . . . 18,332 32

\$22,037 94

Expenses for Jan., Feb., March . . . 21,990 87

Balance on hand April 1, 1892 . . . \$47 07

The audit of Reserve Fund and Assessments shows as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1892 . . . \$2,644 86

Reserve fund Jan. 1 to March 31 . . . 1,031 85

Special assessment . . . 82 25

Ret'd by New York D. C. March 15 . . . 228 00

\$3,986 96

MONEYS EXPENDED.

Feb. 22, New York City (Downey

strike) . . . 1,000 00

Balance on hand . . . \$2,986 96

The G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to call for all Reserve Fund of the Locals up to April 1, 1892.

A communication was read from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with reference to the late investigation in Pittsburgh stating they had not organized a second branch there from ex-members of the U. B. and should not do so, also wishing to work in perfect harmony with the U. B. Referred to the G. S. for suitable reply and to continued the friendly relations now existing between that society and the U. B.

A communication from Mill Hands' Union 776 Covington, Ky., stating they had decided to be governed by the advice given by the G. S. and had extended the time for enforcement of their contemplated demands.

A letter from the D. C. of Cincinnati, O., relative to the idea of State organization was referred to the next convention.

Application Union 489, Salt Lake City, Utah, to have sanction for strike. G. E. B. decided to grant financial aid and will consider subject of financial aid in case a strike takes place.

General President Kliver is requested to visit Milwaukee, Wis., at the earliest date, at expense of U. B., and hold a series of meetings to help our Milwaukee Union.

Various necessary amendments to the constitution were considered seriatim to be presented to the next convention at St. Louis, Mo. G. S. instructed to compile all amendments to constitution and submit them to next meeting of G. E. B.

Adjourned to meet Monday, June 27, 1892, at 8 A. M. Signed,

HUGH MCKAY,

Chairman.

T. E. DEEGAN,

Secretary, Pro tem.

Attest: P. J. MCGUIRE, General Secretary.

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## GEORGE W. CHILDS ON "THE BENEFITS OF TRADE UNIONS."

The appended article is taken from the San Francisco Examiner, May 22, and was written by Mr. George W. Childs, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, on the occasion of his recent visit to California. Written, as it was, at the very moment last month when the moneyed interests of the Pacific coast were up in arms against the trades unions, and the pronouncement of the Manufacturers' Exchange of San Francisco had gone forth against Organized Labor, this article comes with welcome interest and redoubled force, coming, as it does, from the pen of such a wealthy and philanthropic employer. Mr. George W. Childs says in his article:

I am a believer in trades unions. It is my opinion that they are of advantage alike to workmen who belong to them and to the public at large. All classes are benefited by them.

Organized labor wins respect; greater respect and greater consideration than it could possibly do were it unorganized.

I have reached this conclusion after many years' experience, both as an employee and an employer.

Of all the unions I believe the printers' is the most intelligent. The printing business is one calculated to enlighten probably more than any other.

It is a trade which keeps one especially well informed and in touch with the public. The oldest union in the United States is that of the Carpenters' Company in Philadelphia. It is over 100 years old. Their building, Carpenters' Hall, is one in which the early Congresses met, and is still in good preservation.

Every year for many years the bricklayers there have met at the beginning of the season, and on consultation decided what they could work for each year. This they always do before the contractors take their regular contracts.

Thus the contractors know exactly how to figure on their work. Of course it would not be right for members of those unions to raise wages after the contracts have been made.

For this reason they act in advance. If they think they should have more than they have previously been paid they simply notify the contractors in time; and it can be considered and acted upon without any inconvenience to anybody. This arrangement prevents needless and often injudicious strikes.

Were it not for the Typographical Union the printers of this country would not now be getting what they do for their work by at least one-third.

I believe in equal rights for all classes, and cannot understand why employees have not as much right to organize as have their employers.

There is scarcely room for more than one opinion about labor organizations on the part of intelligent and impartial men who have investigated their claims, and that is favorable to them.

What human organization is free from faults? No organization is entirely without them.

Labor organizations are not merely economic organizations in a narrow sense.

Well conducted they can, within certain limits, raise wages, or keep wages from falling.

They enable labor to make the best of the existing situation, and this can be as clearly proved perhaps, as anything in political economy.

Labor organizations are generally active temperance organizations, many of their members being total abstainers, if not prohibitionists.

Furthermore, they are educational societies, training their members in discussion, out of which proceeds a better understanding of the questions of the day.

They are, finally, social and beneficial organizations, when the social side in the nature of the members is cultivated, and, in the crowded modern city, this is of special importance.

All this makes it plain how a good deed is done by any one who helps to develop the best features of labor organizations. The following is from my friend Professor Ely:

"The experience of Professor Thorold Rogers, of the University of Oxford, is so typical that it is worth while to quote it here. I may say in this place that it is quite similar to my experience, although I presume I do not expect so much from the organization of labor alone as does Professor Rogers. 'These institutions,' says Professor Rogers, 'were repressed with passionate violence and malignant watchfulness as long as it was possible to do so.

"When it necessary to relax, the severities of the older laws they were still persecuted by legal chicanery, whenever oppression could on any pretence be justified.

"As they were slowly emancipated they have constantly been the object of alarmist calumnies and sinister predictions. I do not speak of the language of newspapers and reviews. Far graver were the allegations of Senior and Thornton. Even my friend, Stuart Mill, treated these forces of industrial life with a strange indifference.

"I confess to having at one time viewed them suspiciously, but a long study of the history of labor has convinced me that they are not only the best friends of workmen, but the best agency for the employer and the public, and that to the extension of these associations political economists and statesmen must look for the solution of some among the most pressing and the most difficult problems of our times.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

## LET US BOOM OUR PAPER.

Editor: THE CARPENTER.—In rumbling through my desk this evening I came across an old copy of THE CARPENTER of the date of February 24, 1891, and, on comparing it with our last issue, I found myself puzzled to realize the difference, and in attempting to solve the question as to why such a difference in our Journal in the last year, I must confess I had to give it up. It cannot be, Brother McGuire, that our "Grand Organization" is on the decline. Then why let our Journal dwindle away until we have little else but the dry routine matter that is of little or no interest at all to the majority of our members. What is the matter Brother? Are we growing lukewarm? Are we not about to forget that "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty"? But when I think how long and tedious has been your work, I only wonder how you have stood the strain so well. But when I look over that old number of THE CARPENTER of February 24, 1891, and re-read your able article "Why We Organize," in which you so ably discuss the Labor situation from start to finish. Then on the second page I find a full page article entitled a Harvard student's essay on our Brotherhood, in which is given a full and complete history of our Brotherhood as gathered by the student of political economy in Harvard College, and besides there are many other articles of interest in the old number (which is an eight page paper while the late number is only four and small at that) I say when I look over the old and then the new, I cannot but note with sore regret that there is something wrong somewhere. We should build our Journal up instead of letting it dwindle away. There is no question, to my mind, but that a good, live paper is one of the most potent agencies that can be employed in the interest of any cause. Then is it not imperatively necessary that we have a good, live, progressive Journal that we may, with pride, hand to non-union carpenters and other members of the building trade with the assurance that it will demand their respect and attention. Now, I am fully aware that it requires a vast amount of labor and considerable money to publish a good paper, but if our cause is worth anything it is worth pushing, and it would be just about as sensible to attempt to run a steam engine without water as to attempt to conduct a reform movement of to-day without plenty of printers' ink (intelligently used), and I am sure there are plenty of our members who are well qualified to contribute able and interesting articles on all subjects pertaining to our trade, and with our worthy and efficient General Secretary as editor-in-chief we find that we have all the means at hand for the production of a live, wide-awake Journal that will commend itself to the reading public. Only one thing more is lacking—that is the money to pay for the white paper, ink, type setting, etc. Yes, the money is all we lack. Well, now, brethren, don't you think that the emergency demands that we take steps to build up our paper, that it may be on a par with any labor or mechanical Journal in the country. We can do it and never miss what it will cost. We cannot, or should not (if we will stop and consider the constant demands made on our General Treasury for death, disability and strike benefits), expect our paper to amount to much under the present arrangements. If we ever hope to have a paper that will reflect the intelligence and magnitude of our grand organization we must contribute something to that end, and I would like to hear from other members on the subject. Let us agitate the matter and see what can be done. I am in favor of each local union paying a sum (in proportion to their membership) sufficient to put such a paper on its feet and keep it going.

Brother we must have a live paper; there is nothing that will tend to build up our order more. Interest the members and keep them interested, as nothing save a good live paper will do, and they will work for their organization in a manner that will tell on the membership roll book at each meeting that will be surprising. There is no one (who is well informed) I presume, that will deny that we are now under a

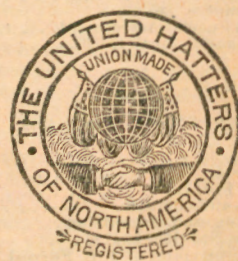
dead strain, as it were, to keep our ship abreast of the waves and with great effort we move forward very slow, but if we will equip her as we should (and easily can) with the most powerful engine known to modern science, the Printing Press (used with a vim) we will steer her clear of the breakers and will overcome every opposition, sailing as it were upon a smooth sea. Let us hear from others.

C. W. FORBES,  
A member of No. 277, Fort Worth, Tex.

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See The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

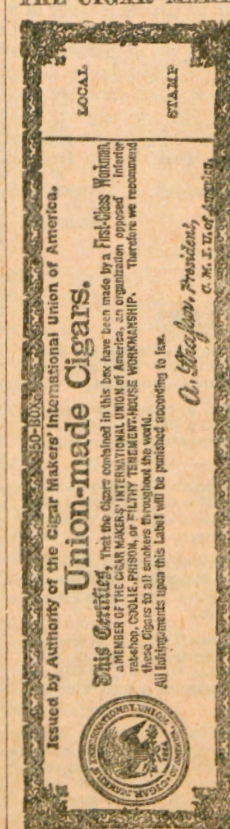
This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRETT, President,  
Hat Makers' International Association;  
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,  
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.;  
JAMES GRAHAM, President,  
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,  
477 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.



At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of booties, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.  
If you favor shorter hours of labor, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the



# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 8.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1892.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL POINTS.

WARASH, Ind.—Union 631 has recently acquired a nicely furnished hall of its own, and this town is becoming thoroughly unionized.

THE UNION carpenters of Edinburg and Leith, Scotland, in June last, got an advance of a half-penny per hour. This involved about 900 men.

THE LABOR organizations of Arkansas held a State Labor Convention at Little Rock, recently. It was well attended. The convict labor lease system was condemned.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Union 25 is now located in its new hall in "Labor Temple." It now has a grand excursion to Chicago June 19, of all the labor societies, and each union got a fair share of the proceeds.

OIL CITY, Pa.—We lost one of our active members Bro. S. G. Terwillinger, by the recent fire and flood in this city. Six of our members had their homes burned up. Our treasurer, Bro. W. J. Polock, lost everything.

CHILLICOTHE, O.—Union 386 is doing grandly in the short time it is organized. It now has nearly all the carpenters in town and we turned out nearly 100 strong with handsome banners on July 4.

DALLAS, TEX.—Union 198 has a member, Brother C. J. Jacobs, who during a membership of five and a half years has only been absent from five meetings in that time, and has held every office in the union.

THERE are 65 organized trades with 2,568 branches and 176,664 members in the Central organization of the Trade Unions of Germany. Forty-four of them have their own trade journals. These unions are growing steadily, and had a wondrous growth last year.

DENVER, Colo.—Union 55 is four-fold stronger in membership than it was eighteen months ago, and "still they come" in scores. We will swing out a fine banner on Labor Day. We are rapidly turning job after job over to the eight-hour rule, and unionizing the jobs.

ALLEN G. THURMAN, "The Old Roman," once very wisely said:—"It is neither to a high nor a low tariff that the organized workmen owe the high standard of wages they are receiving to-day, but simply to the wise and masterly manner in which they have conducted the different trades unions of which they are members."

THE AVERAGE opponent of labor organizations is generally the man who knows the least about them, and, if he is an employer of labor, will oppose them on general principles, which means prejudice arising from ignorance of them and in his blindness will as often injure his own best interests.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Union 453 had a novel badge in its parade July 4. It was in the shape of a small wooden saw, of thin material six inches long, the handle of walnut and the saw blade of pine, and on the blade was printed in black the title of the union. These wooden badges were designed by Bro. H. C. Race, and can be furnished by Union 453 for the sum of 10 cents each.

ON MONDAY, Aug. 15, 1892, the fourteenth annual Labor Congress of the State of New Jersey will be held in the Assembly Chamber of the State House, Trenton, N. J. All bona fide trade unions including all the carpenters' unions in the State of New Jersey are invited. Address, J. P. McDonnell, Chairman Executive Board, Paterson, N. J.

THE PAYERS strike in New York city, after nine weeks has been brought to an end by the unconditional surrender of the men, notwithstanding the trade union men and the Knights of Labor were on the strike. There are charges of perjury on the part of the union men against the Knights of Labor in the conduct of this strike.

CORSIKANA, Tex.—There is not a ten-hour job in town. Mr. Minor who fought Union 731 so hard on the Opera House job last fall, is now working his men nine hours a day. Clepton & Bragg, once members of Union 731, are now running a union planing mill in this town, and will do any mill work or furnish plans and specifications on short notice.

THE EIGHT-HOUR bill, which passed the House this session in Congress, is a good measure, and applies to all contracts for Government work. The Senate will probably not take action on it until next session, though it should be pushed through without delay. When labor is more strongly organized, and uses its voting power for labor measures, such legislation will be attended to more promptly.

SOME LABOR papers say "The carpenters of Birmingham, Ala., are meeting with success in their co-operative building association." If that be true then it is the only thing they have had "success" in for they have no time apparently for "success" in the line of a carpenters' union. Every attempt they ever made has been a failure for want of having the right union spirit of solidarity among the men.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Some newspapers here are boasting that labor was so cheap in this city; that it can now be had in abundance at from fifty to seventy-five cents per day. And further, that contractors will take building at the lowest figures to keep a-going. From this it seems that Vicksburg is a good place to avoid just now. This city is suffering the reaction due to the bad faith of the bosses, who two years ago made an agreement with the carpenters to work nine hours a day, and in a few months locked the men out, and at the end of ten weeks forced them back to ten hours.

AFTER a gallant fight for two months back, the Cabinet makers of New York City have been beaten in their struggle to gain the eight-hour day. The men spent \$50,000 for strike benefits in this strike and in all the time they were out there was hardly a desertion from their ranks. The Vanishers and Polishers were engaged in this strike, and also decided to return to work. The Cabinetmakers' strike of 1872 and 1886 were likewise lost, but this time the Cabinetmakers had every prospect of success. They complain that the Carpenters of New York did not give them every possible support, though to our knowledge the Carpenters helped them whenever called on.

## A GOOD MOVE.

The Carpenters' District Council of Cincinnati, O., will establish an innovation in labor affairs. It has decided to have an office centrally located, where carpenters wanting work, will leave word as to how they can be reached. The headquarters will have telephone connection and the builders will ring up the Council and state the number of men they require. This will obviate the necessity of hunting about buildings or carpenters, and will be a mutual benefit.

## FIRST CONVENTION OF CARPENTERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Fifty-six delegates of locals under our jurisdiction in New England, answered roll call at the carpenters' convention in Boston, July 18. Delegates were present from unions in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Alex. Angus of Union 43, Hartford, Conn., was President, D. Malony, Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., was Secretary. Plans for agitation and extension of the organization were discussed, also amendments to the Constitution and suggestions to the St. Louis convention were agreed upon. The convention was a grand success and decided to boycott Carnegie's structural iron and to raise finances for the Homestead strikers.

## WARNINGS AGAINST FRAUDS.

GEO. MAXLEY, of Richmond, Va., carries a card from Union 40 Wilmington, and has defrauded two members of Union 122, Germantown, Pa. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, wears a white slouch hat, has a reddish mustache and a red face and is a great talker.

THOS. V. COCKRILL, left Charleston, W. Va., for Pittsburgh, Pa. Union 608 informs us that Cockrill cheated his workmen out of their wages.

JOHN HAAS, from Union 543, Town of Union, N. J., for "lumping" and piece work.

## TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS.

### THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The Carpenter: A copy of your tasty journal was placed in my hand recently and I perused it eagerly, as I always do any labor or reform paper. The heading "Trade Unions and Politics" attracted my attention and I read it. It was well written and I recognized its author, Dyer D. Lum, as a writer of verse whose creditable productions I had come across occasionally. The treatment of the subject, however, was disappointing.

While I am an active and earnest trade unionist, I am not one of those who think that all reforms are probable or possible through that channel; nor can I see where in the methods of the union and those of the ballot are at odds. If they are, then, also, are at odds two methods which are employed by reformers in every field: the cure of a fault in the individual and the removal of the cause.

In my judgment the very best outcome of the trade union is the education which results to its members, fraternity, the value of united action, a just estimate of the dignity of labor, and a truer understanding of what is the real cause of the cruel poverty of the working class.

Has Mr. Dyer D. Lum a clear conception of how, through "an adherence to the lines already followed (presumably the methods of trade unions) the chemistry of social change will inevitably draw nearer a final solution in Industrial Emancipation?" Unless he can tell us just what this means his "glorious ideal" is likely to be looked upon by discerning people with as much distrust as he affects with reference to the propositions of the various constituencies of the People's party.

The strongest and most direct weapon that labor has or ever will have probably, is the ballot. It is only the cynic who distrusts all attempt at progress through political methods. What! shall we abandon the freemen's right and privilege of making good laws and continue to put our enemies into office and struggle against the bad laws which they make? Your trade unionist is a voter, and while he throws the ticket put into his hands by his master he forges the chain which enslaves him.

When the working classes have given sufficient thought to the industrial question they will grasp the ballot with a new purpose. Its use as compared with the power of the union for "industrial emancipation" is as a sword in place of a toothpick for fighting.

The Knights of Labor, Greenbackers and Nationalists are not, perhaps, as "incoherent" as the gentleman thinks. Each one sees a portion of the social evil, and the propositions which they have placed before the country in the platform of the People's party are in the right direction to cure all those evils. This party is an infant yet, and is in process of formation. Its growth has been rapid thus far, but the experience of a few years will undoubtedly modify its shape. Neither I nor Mr. Dyer D. Lum can say at this moment just what will become of this venture, but I look upon it as an evidence of deep, stirring thought among the masses—a powerful and blessed awakening of the great people—a movement of the giant of Democracy, which shall ere long hurl Caste and Privilege from their high seats. Greed has ruled—does rule. Justice shall have the throne; and, though I am a Nationalist, I am content to feel assured that the future order, born of the ballot, will be just and good, be it in accordance with my belief or not.

C. F. BLANCHARD.

Corcord, N. H.

## PERSONAL.

GRAND CHIEF P. M. ARTHUR, of the Locomotive Engineers, at the recent Convention of that organization was voted six months' leave of absence at full wages.

EUGENE V. DEBS, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has been in that position sixteen years and recently has decided to take charge of a publishing house in New York city. We wish our old time friend Debs every success wherever he goes.

JAMES LYNCH, was the first Walking Delegate ever placed in the field by any trade union. He was "the Daddy of them all." In the year 1881 he was chosen Walking Delegate by the Carpenters of New York city, and rendered signal service in that capacity.

## INDUSTRIAL GOSSIP.

CARPENTER'S work and building is deplorably dull in Australasia, and has been so for some time back.

THE AMALGAMATED Society of Carpenters from its latest report has 554 branches and 36,007 members, with 799 on sick benefit and 710 on unemployed benefit.

ON THE QUESTION of removing the headquarters of the Amalgamated Carpenters from Manchester, England, the vote stood 3,911 for and 8,666 against removal.

If you believe that your trade union helps your business, make it a business concern by paying dues enough into the treasury to do business with. Cheap dues make a cheap organization.

FOREIGN carpenters are working for \$7 to \$10 per week at Botany Mills, Passaic, N. J. At the famous Botany Bay some carpenters used to work with "bracelets" on their ankles and a seven-pound "fob" at the end of their chains. And it was all time work, too.

LABOR Commissioner Peck of New York is preparing a work on the effect organized labor has upon wages. Mr. Peck proves by statistics that as a rule the trade most thoroughly organized reaps a share of the benefit of any improvement in its own line, and is the last to suffer from a depression.

TORONTO, Canada—Trade frightfully dull. Mechanics and carpenters are leaving in carloads. Speculators, gamblers and botch work, backed by real estate sharks, have ruined the building trades of this city. Many old-established firms have gone to the wall on account of these labor gamblers, who do most of their carpenter work with fishermen.

ENGLAND.—Settlement of carpenters' trade movements have been effected at Loughborough, Lincoln, Hereford, Sligo, Middleton, Stone, and Walsall; but, there is no intimation of any change in the position of affairs at Belfast or Cardiff, where all members of the Amalgamated Carpenters engaged in the house building trade are out in support of an advance of wages and other privileges.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There is a new awakening of the building trades here through the help of the American Federation of Labor, who with the G. E. B. of the U. E. have placed W. F. Eberhard of Union No. 8, in the field as District Organizer. A Federation of Building trades is now under way and our carpenters' unions are commencing to grow nicely. The Plasterers are working eight hours a day and have unionized their trade in the whole city.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE lead glaziers and glass cutters of Chicago went out for the eight hour day May 2, and gained it.

EVEN the Spaniards are trying for the short hour day, and the carpenters and masons of Havana are out on a strike for eight hours.

LAST year 6,384 people, most of whom were railroad employees, were killed in this country in railroad accidents, and 29,025 were wounded.

I LIVE to great that season  
By gifted men foretold  
When men shall live by reason  
And not alone by gold.

When man to man united,  
And every wrong thing righted  
This whole world shall be lighted  
As Eden was of old.

TRADE unionism means fair wages and short hours. Every workman who holds himself aloof from the union of his craft is working against his own interest. —Cleveland Citizen.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Union 55 has established a class of thirty-five members in architectural drawing. Where the men had nerve enough to demand an advance in wages this season they got it.

SALEM, Mass.—Rev. S. B. Nobbs, in response to the request of the Carpenters' District Council, preached upon the short-hour question recently. His text was: "There is nothing better for a man, than that he should eat and drink, and that he should make his soul enjoy good in his labor. This also I saw that it was from the hand of God."

PRESIDENT GOMPERS, of the American Federation of Labor, is making an effort to organize into national unions the various local branches of the Laborers and Hod Carriers, the Longshoremen and Vessel Unloaders' Union and the Street Car Employees' Union. Circulars have been issued asking that a date for assembling a convention be named by the different unions. The street car men will hold their Convention in Indianapolis, Ind., September 13, 1892.

## HOW TO MAKE YOUR UNION A SUCCESS.

Attend its meetings once in three or four months, and only when you cannot find it convenient to go somewhere else.

Always make your engagements for social theatre and surprise parties to take place on the meeting night of your association, and ask other members to be with you.

Pay your dues only when you receive notice to do so, or be subject to suspension, because the association is wealthy and the secretaries receive enormous salaries; they do not work every day like yourself, so have plenty of time to write letters.

If you go to the meeting do not give your opinion on any subject, for it might possibly help the association or some one else.

Do not ask a member in the shop where you are working if he will be at the meeting because it might cause him to be present; say it's none of your business anyway.

Decline to accept any office in your association, informing the members that you are uneducated, incapable and ignorant, and don't forget to say that you do not wish to have the disgrace of holding office attached to your honorable name.

After the meeting at which you have advanced no idea and assisted only by your silence go to the nearest saloon, or stand on the curbstone, break forth oratory, denounce the action of certain members, and ridicule those who were manly enough to express their opinion.

Finally, don't forget to say if the association is not better managed you will drop out and become an honorable scab. —Pattern Makers' Journal.

## THE "SWEATER"

A sweater is a small contractor who has capital enough, perhaps, to buy one hundred dollars' worth of material, it may be for shirts, pants, overalls, caps or jackets. They will understand that the sweater intends to make only the very cheapest of goods and that he requires very little skilled help; that he is ground down by the manufacturing wholesaler to the very lowest notch; that there are hundreds of other sweaters who will underbid for the work if he dares to ask for a reasonable margin, and that consequently the notch is very, very low; that the sweater, after making his bargain with the manufacturer goes to his tenement house sweat-box and, in his turn, puts the screws on his own workmen. Because of this process of squeezing or sweating the wretches who do the work can make only enough to barely exist—not by working nine ten or twelve hours a day, but by toiling fourteen, sixteen, and very often eighteen hours per day.—Ec.

## THE MODERN BARONS.

JAMES A. Garfield, whose eminent statesmanship was never questioned, once said: "The analogy between the industrial conditions of society at the present time and the feudalism of the middle age is striking and suggestive. The modern barons, more powerful than their military prototypes, levy tribute on all our vast industries. The corporations have become conscious of their strength and have entered upon the work of controlling the States. Already they have captured the oldest and strongest of them and these disrowned sovereigns follow in chains the triumphal chariot of their conquerors."

## YOUR TRADE UNION FIRST.

There is something radically wrong with the man who deserts his union and pleads that it takes all he can afford to support the other organizations to which he belongs. Can he forget that trade unionism alone has made it possible for him to belong to other bodies? The first organization that a workingman owes allegiance to is the one that represents the trade at which he earns his daily bread.

## VICTIMS OF OUR SOCIAL ORDER.

Says the Rev. Dr. DeCosta (Episcopalian), New York: "The poor girls in these houses (brothels) are simply victims of the social order, and when the raid is made and the tower falls upon them, shall we argue that they are sinners above all? They had no fair advantages, and are usually the offspring of poverty, ignorance and imbecility. Most of them never had any means of earning an honest livelihood, and had no choice between the river and a life of shame. This the agitators ignore and dare not deal with the cause of vice and crime; that is, the bad manipulation of capital and the false social order, which create and maintain alike the brothel and the saloon. To day the victim of the social order is hounded and the capitalist, the landlord, and their fellow operators, go free."

## AN EXPLANATION FROM CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1892.  
Editor of THE CARPENTER:

You have kindly sent me a copy of THE CARPENTER for June-July, 1892, in which there is a marked editorial asking the question "Why does not the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C., exercise its legal powers in the present lockout in the paving stone and granite trades?" and the editorial further says, "Under the law that made that department powers were granted it to investigate and settle any strike or lockout of an interstate character extending over two or more States."

The law organizing this department, which was approved June 13, 1888, contains this clause:

The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress.

This does not authorize me to take any action whatever, except to ascertain the causes of a strike and report what I may find as to the causes to Congress. It does not seem to me that the present lockout in the paving stone and granite trades would come under an interstate regulation like that quoted. If it did my only function would be to ascertain the cause and report that to Congress. The object of the clause in the law is to have some official body authorized to ascertain the exact causes of a difficulty, and thus avoid the public misconception of a cause, like the Southwestern strike, for instance.

I am, sincerely yours,  
CARROLL D. WRIGHT,  
Commissioner.

## HIGH DUES ESSENTIAL TO A UNION'S SUCCESS.

How little the workman who agrees to labor for less than the union scale reflects upon what he is doing or appreciates the injury he is doing himself as well as his fellow-workmen. There is something mean, small and unmanly about a man, whether he belongs to a union or not, who will take advantage of a strike to get a situation. It is the same qualities of which traitors are made. There are times, it is true, when the hardships which men suffer are so great that they overpower the sense of duty, but this would never happen if every union had a treasury full of money. No matter how little principle a man may have, he is not likely to betray his fellows as long as he receives sufficient benefits to keep his head above water. It is significant that the unions which are most successful are those that impose high dues and can draw upon immense sums of money at a moment's notice to carry out their demands. As a rule, when employers submit to the demands of unions, it is because they believe they would lose more by opposing them than they would gain by defeating them. The organization of non-union men is essential to the success of every union. Shorter hours and increased wages cannot be secured as long as there are thousands of men out of employment who are willing to work long hours and take small wages. Therefore we believe that labor should depend not altogether upon the strength of its organization, but also upon the reserve funds it ought always to have on hand in case of need. Organization without reserve funds avail little. If statistics could be accumulated in regard to strikes, it would be found that the amount of wages lost by strikes could have been saved had the unions accumulated one-fifth of that amount in their treasuries. The history of every strike proves that labor must fight capital with capital.—Cleveland Citizen.

## NATIONAL TRADE CONVENTIONS.

Many trade-union conventions have been held the past few months, and many more are to take place. Among them are the respective conventions of the eight national organizations of railroad men, viz: the engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, car men, car inspectors, railway telegraphers and the conductors. There have been the Conventions of the Shoemakers, the Machinists, and the International Typographical Union—all three in Philadelphia, in June. The amalgamated iron and steel workers met in Pittsburgh in June, and the boiler makers and iron ship builders convened at Columbus, Ohio; the horse shoers at Boston; and tanners and curriers at Milwaukee, while the carpenters and painters have their conventions both in St. Louis this August. The Knights of Labor will hold its General Assembly in Boston in October, and the American Federation of Labor will meet in Philadelphia, Pa.



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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1892.



## HELP THE MEN OF HOMESTEAD!

Don't use any wire nails or spikes from Carnegie's mills! Don't work on any building where structural iron from Carnegie's mills is used! This will help the brave men and women of Homestead. Let Congress refuse any further appropriation for armor plate from Carnegie's mills. Write your Congressman to fight it. Write your Congressman to also see that Congress enacts a law to wipe out the whole capitalistic private army of Pinkertons.

## QUESTIONS OF POLITICS.

The New York "People" takes us to task for publishing Dyer D. Lum's article on "Trade Unions and Politics." The "People" is mistaken in the opinion that the article was published without the knowledge of Secretary McGuire.

We believe the subject is one worthy of thorough discussion and there is an abundance of excellent arguments can be offered on both sides of the question. As we published Mr. Lum's article in the May issue, this month we give a hearing on the other side to our Concord correspondent.

We cannot agree with the extreme view of either side. We cannot stand by those who believe all politics should be eschewed by the labor interests, and the State entirely ignored. Nor do we endorse the position of those who hold that by political action alone the working people can secure their complete emancipation.

There are many questions affecting the welfare of the workers which can be and will be solved without the intervention of the State, through and by the unions. But there are others again that necessarily will require State and Federal legislation and are essentially political questions. When workingmen lose sight of party politics in the presence of these great industrial issues they can then safely deal with politics (labor politics) in trade unions, as is now the case in the unions in England, Germany, France and all over civilized Europe.

The great mistake of many workingmen is to lay too much stress on the use of the ballot box as the cure-all for labor's ills, and in the excitement of a political campaign—particularly in presidential years—these men chase off after political will-o'-the-wisps, forget all other legitimate labor work, neglect their unions and even discountenance them. For such men Mr. Lum's articles are a healthy antidote.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

Trade is exceptionally good this summer in most of the 750 cities and towns under our jurisdiction. But on the Pacific coast and in the Southern States, as well as in all the overboomed towns, trade is very flat and idle labor abundant. Trade is quite bad in Lima, O.; Denison, Tex.; Dallas, Tex.; Waxahatchie, Tex.; Sioux City, Ia.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Bristol, Tenn., and Long Island City, N. Y.

STRIKE OF PITTSBURGH BRICKLAYERS  
VICTORIOUS AT LAST.

Mr. Thomas O'Dea, General Secretary of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union informs us that after a battle of 58 weeks the Bricklayers of Pittsburgh, Pa., have secured a settlement favorable to the union on a basis of eight hours a day and 50 cents per hour. The strike began in April last year.

## LATEST TRADE CONTESTS OF CARPENTERS.

The carpenters in Tampa, Fla., have maintained their nine-hour day after a short strike.

The strikes of carpenters in Winchester, Ky., and Newport, R. I., after long fights have been closed successfully.

The nine-hour day has been gained recently by the carpenters' unions in Colfax, Wash., Everett, Wash., Ottawa, Ill., and Everett, Mass.

The carpenters in Decatur, Ill., have had considerable trouble of late in holding the nine-hour day, and men are asked to stay away from Decatur for the present.

The mill men of St. Louis, Mo., are still out for the nine-hour day and each week are making inroads on the bosses. The men went on strike June 20th, and at present writing are out over a month. We have given them \$1,500 from the Protective Fund to help them.

The stair builders of Cincinnati, O., through Union 481 have secured most of their demands without a strike to go into effect August 1st. Wages have been advanced 25 cents per day, the nine-hour day is recognized and none but union men to be employed, and only one apprentice for every five men.

After a strike of ten weeks, to gain the eight-hour day, and at a cost of nearly \$12,000 from the Protective Fund, the carpenters of Baltimore, Md., declared their strike off, though two-thirds of the men are working eight hours a day. The men ought to have yielded on the card system at first and they could have won their strike the first few weeks.

The carpenters of Scranton, Pa., closed their strike for the nine-hour day in complete victory on July 16th. The strike lasted eleven weeks. At first there were over 400 men on strike and week by week gains were made, until at the end of the 10th week only 10 men were out. In the whole period of the strike only 15 men deserted. They were offered big moneyed inducements. It was a grand victory with all the forces of the Builders' Exchange, coal operators, railroad companies and every corporate interest arrayed against the men.

We now have forty-six cities working eight hours a day, and 393 cities working nine hours a day. Keep on pushing the short hour agitation. Ten years ago the ten-hour day was universal among carpenters. In ten years more the eight-hour day can be made universal.

For the twelve months ending July 1, 1892, we paid out \$72,613 for death and disability benefits, from our general treasury. This is nearly twice as much as we paid out the previous year.

Complaints have come to the General Secretary of a violation of the alien contract law in connection with the importation of some carpenters from Holland to Louisiana, and of cases where the State buildings of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago, are being built on the ten-hour day in violation of the eight-hour day, as agreed to between the organized labor of Chicago and the Directory of the World's Fair. All these matters are under official investigation, and the results will be made known in our next issue.

A very valuable industrial inquiry is now being pursued under the direction of the United States Department of Labor and in charge of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright. The subject is that of building and loan associations, their methods, workings, profits and advantages. The question of building and real estate booms is likewise to be soon considered.

NEWTON, L. I.—Union 507 had a picnic July 4, and a friendly game of baseball with Union 465, of Long Island City.

## OFFICIAL TOPICS.

QUARTERS for delegates can be had at the Laclede Hotel, \$2.00 per day, and at the St. James Hotel for \$1.50 per day.

THE Seventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, meets at Druid's Hall, St. Louis, Mo., Monday morning, August 1, 1892. The session opens at 8 A. M.

ALL communications for action of Convention should be addressed to the General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. McGuire will be there on and after July 27, 1892. The committee on Constitution meets there on that date.

OUR ONTARIO, (Canadian) Locals are hereby urged to send labor statistics and fill out all blanks called for by the Bureau of Industries, of Ontario. The Bureau proposes to issue a very complete report on the subject of statistics of labor organizations, and strikes and lockouts in Ontario, for 1892.

ORGANIZED labor is the conservator of peace and order. In its ranks are to be found those who stand ready at all times to maintain law and order. Unorganized labor alone believes in mob law and bloodshed.

## ORGANIZED SOLIDARITY.

If there is one principle more dear to the American workman than another, and in fact underlying all others, it is that of independence. At root it is ethical, grounded in character, and manifest in self assertion. Most generally unconscious, it is everywhere seen and nowhere more markedly than in trade unions. The American workman is self-assertive and self-respecting. He has clear-cut ideas of his own manhood and the hardy courage to assert it when needed. In his industrial relations he carries his head high and looks askance at those who would reform society by schemes from without, and in his own self-assertive way calls them "social tinkers."

He may not have reasoned out the problem for himself, but the ingrained tendency becomes visible in his trade union action. Nor by this is meant that he is indifferent to social reforms, for such men seldom are; but that his habits tend to lead him to see that society is not a machine by which, with a new screw here or a wheel there, friction is to be overcome. But he does see clearly that if permanent reform is to be sought, it must be by the union of hearts and hands in a common purpose. He also sees that the three spheres of religion, politics and economics are parallel, not intersecting, lines and insists that associations to which he belongs shall be kept within the lines of the purpose in view.

"Organized solidarity" is a phrase especially inviting to all who toil, but the unionist draws a sharp line between its natural and its forced growth. In his own experience he sees what history teaches, that mutual needs bring mutual action and that the solidarity which results is far surer grounded than that which is proposed to be injected in advance. In his own lifetime, if of middle-age, he has seen self-assertion lead from the limited union to federated union, and this branch out into allied trades' councils. It has been a normal growth, not a piece of manufacture, and that just so far as it responds to mutual needs to fill its place as an important factor.

If of a thoughtful and hopeful turn of mind he will see in this fact continued growth, and "dream dreams" of possible action in the future by such allied centres now considered utopian.

With the steady growth of unionism among men of this character, the time will come when these higher centres will exhibit the fundamental character animating those through and by whom they were called into existence. The allied building-trades-to-day is an experiment. They lay down no scheme by which they propose to tinker social growth, but with such growth their own independence will also grow, their minds broaden to larger issues, and through the social sympathy which knits men into combined action, will yet step in for other purposes than to patch up an agreement between the men they represent and greedy employers.

One such course is already within future possibilities. When through growth overcomes friction, some such council may attempt to solve the old belligerent problem of a strike, by securing contracts and placing their own men at work without the intermediary aid of the former employers.

This would be not only strictly in the line of industrial progress, but a step toward a real "organized solidarity," and constituting an object lesson which other workmen, as well as the "social tinkers," might derive some benefit from studying. The Trade Union movement has many possibilities; stick to it!

DYER D. LUM.

## Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, August, 1892.

— Der größte Feind des Wissens ist nicht der Arzum, sondern die Trägheit. Alles, was wir brauchen, ist die Erörterung; dann sind wir sicher, daß Alles in Ordnung kommt, wenn wir auch noch so viele Versehen machen. Ein Irrthum bekämpft den anderen, jeder zerstört den Widersacher und die Wahrheit springt hervor. Dies ist der Verlauf menschlicher Geistesentwicklung, und unter diesem Gesichtspunkt sind die Uebiger neuer Ideen, neuer Reperen, die Wohltäter des Menschengeschlechts. — (Thomas Budde.)

Der Einfluß der Gewerkschaften auf die  
sozialen Verhältnisse.

Unter dieser Ueberschrift bringt das „Int. Cigar Makers' Journal" diesen Auszug aus Howell's "Kampf zwischen Kapital und Arbeit."

Howell sagt u. A.:

1. Sie gewöhnen die Mitglieder an Fügigkeit und Gehorsam gegen die von ihnen selbst geschaffenen Gesetze, durch welche Alles in geordneter und gleichmäßiger Weise geregelt wird. Sie stärken das Selbstvertrauen des Einzelnen und lehren Alle, sich im Nothfall gegenseitig zu unterstützen. Obwohl, wie überall, die Majorität auch hier regiert, so genießt die Minorität doch die vollständige Freiheit deren Handlungen zu kritisieren oder auch umzustossen, indem sie sich bemüht, eine Majorität der Mitglieder für ihre Ansichten zu gewinnen. Das gesamte gesellschaftliche Leben beruht ja auch auf diesem nothwendigen Gange und der Selbstregierung.

2. Durch diese Disziplin erhalten die Ansichten und Bedürfnisse der Gesamtheit den nöthigen Werth und auch den nöthigen Respekt. Macht des Vereinzelten nützt nichts, es erzeugt ein fester Zusammenhalt, Sicherheit, und diese Sicherheit äußert sich nicht nur in finanzieller Beziehung, so wichtig dies auch ist, sondern auch in dem Gesammtverhalten der Mitglieder, welche als selbstbewußte Männer auftreten und dadurch oft und schneller mehr erreichen, als durch leichtfertige Strikts.

3. Durch den freien Meinungsaustrausch in den Versammlungen erweitern die Mitglieder ihre Anschauungen, hören die Ansichten ihrer Kameraden und kommen zu einem Verständniss ihrer Lage und der Mittel zu deren Befreiung. Sie lernen den Nutzen und die Nothwendigkeit einer starken Widerstandslinie einsehen und sind bemüht, eine solche anzunehmen, zum Schutz gegen alle Gefahren und Nothfälle.

4. Sie erziehen die Mitglieder zu ökonomischem und parlamentarischen Verständniss, lehren sie die feststen Fragen in richtigem Lichte betrachten und ihre Ansichten ihren Genossen gegenüber zu erklären und zu verteidigen. Als eine vollstündige Schule giebt es wenig Vereinigungen, die sich den Gewerkschaften gleichstellen können, obwohl der volle Werth und die Macht dieser Erziehung erst noch in der Zukunft ist.

Doch das Ziel und die Macht der Gewerkschaften beschränkt sich nicht allein auf ihre Mitglieder, sondern umfaßt in weitestem Umfange die Arbeiter und ihre Angehörigen eines Gewerbes; denn der Einfluß der organisierten Arbeiter macht sich aller Orten und zu allen Zeiten fühlbar. So ist darum unbedingt nothwendig, daß die gesamte Bevölkerung genau und ausführlich den Zweck der Gewerkschaften und die Mittel, durch welche sie denselben zu erreichen suchen, kennen lernt, so daß man deren Werth abzuwägen, deren Mängel kritisieren und ein Urtheil fällen kann über deren Thaten und Handlungen.

## COMPLETED IN ONE DAY.

The Carpenters' Union of San Francisco lately finished their eighth house built on the plan of a Sunday "raising." Seven houses had been already built on this plan, and the eighth house was for Mr. Chas. Flood, a member of Union 22. The men, nine in number, all Union men started in at 8 A. M., Sunday, June 26, and finished the house in eight hours, complete, with no cost to Mr. Flood for the labor.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Union 78, Troy, N. Y., desires to hear of the whereabouts of MICHAEL CASEY, a member of that union. The last heard of him he was sick in an hospital in New York City. Send information to J. H. Willson, P. O. Box 145, Troy, N. Y.

The plan of sending out representative men of our U. B. to confer with contractors and journeymen in cases of trade disputes has worked to the best advantage of the organization this season in almost every instance. Bros. W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, Mich.; T. E. Degan, of New York; E. A. Stephens, of Louisville; D. P. Rowland, of Cincinnati; W. J. Shields and J. G. Clinkard, of Boston; Henry Gale, Indianapolis, Ind., and W. F. Eberhardt, Philadelphia, Pa., all deserve the utmost honor and credit for their excellent services in this field of labor.

GENERAL SECRETARY MCGUIRE visited Holyoke, Mass., June 7, on account of the carpenters' strike in that city, and was in Troy, N. Y., June 8, to interview the contractors in behalf of the demands of Union 78. In both places he was attended by gratifying success.

The labor organizations of Chicago are in a flourishing condition. Thirteen of the trades in that city are now enjoying the eight-hour day.

AT PRESENT there only eight workingmen in the House of Commons out of a total of 650 members, and the salaries of these men during their terms are paid by contributions and collections from the trade and labor organizations of their respective districts. When members of the House of Commons are paid direct from the public treasury the same as our members of Congress, then the workers of Great Britain, unlike the workers of the United States, will insist on a full adequate representation.

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This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the  
**UNITED HATTERS**  
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRETT, President,  
Hat Makers' International Association;  
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,  
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.;  
JAMES GRAHAM, President,  
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,  
477 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE UNION LABEL.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' BLUE LABEL.

LOCAL

STAMP

Union-made Cigars.

This Certificate, that the cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, an organization approved by the U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, is hereby guaranteed. These cigars are to be sold at a price not exceeding the price of the Union-made cigars of the same quality.

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1886, the accompanying label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men.

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If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.  
If you favor SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR, smoke union-made cigars.  
If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

See that the Blue Label is on the



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OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—W. H. Kliver, Box 156,  
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General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian  
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Second Vice-President—P. W. Birck, 798 Nes-  
sela Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
addressed to the General Secretary.)  
Hugh McKay, 302 Paris St., E. Boston, Mass.  
T. L. Deegan, 111 E. 89th St., New York.  
E. A. Stevens, 130 Indiana Ave., Jeff. Vile, Ind.  
W. F. Abrams, 451 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
J. Kent, 2018 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

## RESERVE FUND.

Report of moneys received for Reserve Fund  
from June 1st, 1892, to June 30th, 1892 inclusive.  
All moneys received since will be reported in  
the September CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-8	3 35 25 5	1 75 100	1 50 6 6	3 60			
9	17 40 26	6 30 102	3 60 609	2 10			
10	3 15 114	28 59 403	2 35 618	2 00			
11	80 17 7	2 60 432	2 30 623				
12	23 73 28	1 10 530	1 31 624	50 00			
13	23 21 21	28 70 425	90 00 625				
14	20 00 22	9 20 429	1 00 629				
15	2 80 227	11 15 434	2 80 637	38 10			
16	1 43 231	85 45	1 15 639	1 6			
17	1 00 232	60 439	70 612	1 8			
18	16 85 233	70 454	20 70 648				
19	10 23 235	3 70 455	1 56 647	3 6			
20	1 12 238	42 20 463	6 10 657	1 6			
21	7 73 243	2 25 468	3 30 664				
22	3 30 244	2 75 467	1 20 665				
23	52 50 256	2 90 468	10 2 6 7	1 3			
24	48 85 257	5 60 469	3 20 684	1 3			
25	17 10 259	1 60 475	8 70 685	1 1			
26	2 00 262	60 181	5 00 686	2 1			
27	1 54 268	4 65 182	6 30 690	3 6			
28	39 45 276	2 75 183	8 81 691	1 9			
29	1 30 277	21 30 184	3 30 694	2 2			
30	90 70 280	2 25 185	3 15 697				
31	1 15 285	2 75 186	2 60 698	6 6			
32	1 75 286	8 15 192	1 00 700	1 7			
33	71 35 287	3 95 500	1 59 703	2 7			
34	1 65 183	18 75 504	2 55 710	3 5			
35	1 40 200	40 10 507	2 35 711	1 8			
36	80 265	1 45 512	2 0 712	18 9			
37	4 55 310	2 75 514	1 00 714	2 2			
38	2 90 314	2 40 515	7 16 715	4 3			
39	11 30 315	9 15 516	1 20 722	12 0			
40	3 30 315	5 00 519	2 00 727	3 0			
41	6 25 330	8 35 521	30 7 8				
42	7 00 332	1 00 525	2 50 751	2 8			
43	27 00 333	2 65 539	2 70 752	6 2			
44	80 341	3 10 557	85 7 9	2 0			
45	3 63 340	1 3 558	2 60 742	3 2			
46	27 40 347	85 539	1 57 743	1 0			
47	2 85 349	35 3 543	1 35 744	5 0			
48	15 30 351	1 10 550	1 06 745	1 2			
49	17 50 354	2 00 555	12 95 751	1 6			
50	17 11 354	17 00 557	1 95 753				
51	7 50 371	80 555	2 10 758	1 0			
52	1 55 362	1 35 561	15 60 760				
53	80 09 366	21 45 571	60 762	2 3			
54	50 55 375	5 50 577	1 40 765	5 0			
55	1 75 380	2 60 580	4 25 770	3 3			
56	95 60 383	60 581	2 10 775	1 3			
57	15 30 384	1 10 580	10 30 778	1 0			
58	10 85 394	3 3 588	1 40 782				
59	9 10 392	1 1 592	19 80 792	1 2			
60	3 10 394	17 00 599	1 85 795				
61	70	1 10 602	1 65 796	2 6			
62	14 85						
Total.				\$1,656			



## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
217. EUREKA—M. B. Fowler, Box 335.  
660. HANFORD—J. M. Dean.  
85. HOLISTER—C. Hickey.  
56. LOS ANGELES—J. D. Newman, Box 482.  
36. OAKLAND—J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth st.  
615. PASADENA—E. H. Shaw, 116 Franklin ave.  
722. REDLANDS—A. S. Backus.  
235. RIVERSIDE—W. J. Embree, 283 E. 10th st.  
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1201 J. st.  
375. " (Cars.) D. D. Paxton, 1705 E. st.  
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.  
22. H. Meyer, 280 Siegel st., B. H.  
304. (Ger.) Will Reinhold, 531 1/2 Birch ave.  
483. GUY LAROP, 108 Taylor st.  
616. (Stair Bldg.) J. W. Nishet, 1217 Stevenson.  
707. (Mill.) P. Belton, 515 Twenty fifth st.  
815. SAN JOSE—M. Blake, Carp. s. Box G. A. R. Hall.  
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 573.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—J. Krallman.  
133. SANTA CRUZ—G. W. Reid, 74 Locust st.

## CANADA

75. CALGARY, ALBERTA—W. Pittman, Jr., Box 191.  
18. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—D. Barnard, 6 Florence st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council.  
B. Lamontagne, 141 Canning st.  
134. (Fr.) L. N. Thivierge, 268 Drolet St.  
311. (Fr.) Isidore Gagnon, 1211 St. James st.  
375. Jos. Skinner, 72 Plymouth Grove.  
466. (Fr.) Jos. Lamontagne, 53 Duluth ave.  
755. NAINAIMO, B. C.—W. T. Kemp, Box 12.  
31. OTTAWA—V. Villiquette, 411 St. Andrew st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.  
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 38 Hamburg ave.  
Dovercourt Branch Office.  
617. VANCOUVER—C. Geo. Gagen, Box 798.  
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Wm. Miller, 99 View st.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—C. Ireland, Box 916.

## COLORADO

630. ASPEN—C. M. Hayes, Box 407.  
630. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
615. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.  
632. CREED—M. K. Comerford, Box 44 Amethyst.  
55. DENVER—C. J. Hendershot, Box 427, High lands P.O.  
506. FREMONT—A. H. Patterson, Box 231.  
590. LA JENTA—W. A. Gorslin.  
410. PUEBLO—W. S. Marble, 1119 Cedar st., Bessemer.  
46. TRINIDAD—G. Hassinger.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—W. J. Barnwell, 168 Park st.  
364. GREENWICH—E. F. Chitt, Box 117.  
43. HARTFORD—Robert Wight, 151 Allen st.  
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, 75 Curtiss.  
137. NORWICH—Jas. Grierson, 15 Elm st., Preston.  
146. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.  
620. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, 25 Gay st.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. Burner, 1741 S. N. W.  
531. " M. D. Bailey, 606 Whitney av., N. W.

## FLORIDA

533. COCOA—W. E. Booth.  
224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) F. Crockett, Hanson Town.  
695. " W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn.  
7. PENSACOLA—R. F. Killgore, Box 71.  
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettitway.  
630. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Sisson, Box 82.  
396. " E. S. Cooper, Box 292.

## GEORGIA

332. AMERICUS—(Col.) Lincoln McKennis.  
173. " J. W. Colson, 311 Furlow st.  
726. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 233 Marbury st.  
317. " S. S. Woodward, 710 Reynolds st.  
144. MACON—W. B. Nowell, care D. P. & E. E. Williams.

## IDAHO

331. BOISE CITY—Harry Bowers.  
610. POCAHELLO—T. P. Davis.

## ILLINOIS

79. ALTON—A. P. Herron, care Letter Carrier 4.  
542. ANNA—B. F. Wagner.  
697. AURORA—C. M. Sedon, 59 S. Lake st.  
483. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 4th st.  
726. BLOOMINGTON—Daniel Sweeney, 1103 N. Oak.  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—Chas. Fournier, 211 38th.  
611. CAIRO—Geo. H. Yunker, 1066 Commercial av.  
77. CENTRALIA—F. Dietrich.  
729. CHAMPAIGN—W. A. Brown.  
724. CHARLESTON—N. S. Brown.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council.  
S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.

1. John Wolters, 795 S. Halsted st.  
21. (French) A. Morency, 210 Centre ave.  
3. J. Haywood, 4943 Princeton av.  
28. W. S. Waeks, 455 Thirty-first st.  
54. (Bohem.) Jas. Sikal, 1016 Turner ave.  
36. (Ger.) Wm. Krugmann, 2133 Wabash ave.  
181. (Scand.) A. Hansen, 198 N. Elizabeth st.  
259. L. G. Fritz, 81 W. Madison st.  
419. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.  
419. (Ger.) J. Suckrak, 916 W. 18th st.  
623. (Polish) J. Tyson, Roseland.  
623. (Bohem.) Joseph Martak, 5140 Justine st.  
640. (Germ.) Mid. John North, 3095 Bloom st.  
690. (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quintmeyer, 1125 Hamilton.

296. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vitale.  
786. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 913 N. Water St.  
558. DE KALB—Albert Horn.  
556. DU QUOIN—E. Valentine.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—R. J. Tojo, 814 St. Louis ave.  
347. EL DORADO—T. J. Gram.  
244. ELMHURST—Aug. Lange.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. Nugent, 622 56th st.  
117. EVANSTON—H. F. Holmbeck, 1033 Wesley av.  
572. FAIRBURY—M. D. Coble, 69 West st.  
60. GALESBURG—E. Chastan, 62 N. Seminary.  
141. GRAND CROSSING—A. Moline, Box 454.  
29. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
362. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave., Chicago.

649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 223 S. Sandy st.  
442. JOHNETT—Wm. Shitt, 306 State st.  
64. KANSAS CITY—(Fr.) E. Lapolice, Box 18 Gano Cook Co.

563. LINCOLN—W. A. Dods.  
178. MAYWOOD—R. Keun, Box 145.  
762. MOLINE—J. I. Swin, 2420 Fifth av.  
80. MORELAND—Alfred Daniels, Box 281.  
78. MURPHYSBORO—W. D. Reynolds.  
783. OLNEY—M. M. Levering.  
691. OTTAWA—R. K. Spohn.  
791. PEKIN—Jacob Brondert.  
245. PEORIA—J. H. Bristol, 1114 7th st.  
313. " (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt st.  
189. QUINCY—Herman J. Marks, 9th and Hemp.  
165. ROCK ISLAND—J. F. Newfield, 2408 sixth ave.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149. Cheltenham, Cook Co.

758. S. ENGLEWOOD—D. Bosgraaf, Jr.  
15. SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman ave.  
495. ST. KATHARINE—Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.  
797. TAYLORVILLE—J. McCarty.  
129. VERNICE—Wm. Pell.  
44. WAUKESHA—W. J. Strickland, 506 Julian.  
78. WHEATON—James B. Weldon, Box 331.

## INDIANA

382. ANDERSON—Chas. Moore, 135 First st.  
383. AURORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochran, Ind.  
479. BLUFFTON—John N. Hatfield.  
795. CLINTON—W. Woodall, Box W.  
494. CRAWFORDVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock av.  
62. ELWOOD—Thos. Heffner.

## EVANSVILLE

60. F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.  
470. M. Hallenberger, Law av., Hartmetz add'n.  
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) L. Kessler, 920 E. Franklin st.

153. FORT WAYNE—Wm. F. Wolke, 107 Wall st.  
728. FRANKFORT—A. F. Raymond.  
445. GREENFIELD—Robert Offutt.  
157. HAUGHVILLE—L. H. White.  
95. HARTFORD CITY—J. W. Carter.  
310. HUNTINGTON—J. A. Mentzer, 41 High st.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council.  
H. Roberts, 189 W. 1st st.

57. (Stairs) Geo. Wernsing, 74 Lockerie st.  
60. (Ger.) Alb. Simonsen, 68 Buchanan st.  
299. C. W. Kruetemeier.  
146. Otto Carier, Peru st.  
695. (Mill.) J. H. Daugherty, 272 N. Miss. st.  
705. J. H. Whisner, 270 English ave.  
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—J. Page, 25 Missouri ave.

- LAFAYETTE—  
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. (Ger.) G. W. Davis, Fifth and Hickory sts.  
656. LAWRENCEBURG—Jas. McLESTER.  
744. LOGANSPOUT—Carson Emory.

613. MADISON—T. C. Lockard, 763 W. Third st.  
635. MARION—J. A. Hodgin, 2621 Hudson st.  
788. MT. VERNON—E. H. Holloman, Box 431.  
192. MUNCIE—J. B. Miller, 123 W. Mich. st.  
19. NEW ALBANY—P. G. Renn, 564 Vincennes st.  
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—Andrew Phillips.  
379. PERU—P. R. Griffin.

756. RICHMOND—F. L. Britt, 207 N. 17th st.  
126. SEYMOUR—H. Moritz, Box 230.  
295. SHELBYVILLE—Nelson Goodwin.  
629. SOUTH BEND—A. Patterson, 128 Mich. ave.  
68. TERRE HAUTE—J. R. Wagner, 1411 S. 11th st.  
754. Mill. C. McKinley, 27 N. 13th st.  
558. VINCENT—Allen Greenhouse, 618 Ellis st.  
631. WABASH—S. Banister, National Hotel.

## INDIAN TERRITORY

679. STILLWATER, Okla. Ter.—E. J. Myers.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—A. Bokenamp, 1333 Angular.  
447. CLINTON—T. F. Clark, 313 Oak st.  
156. CRESTON—R. Strickland, 1304 Burrill st.  
554. DAVENPORT—F. W. Boethcher, 1981 Walnut.  
68. Des Moines—D. Reinking, 1330 E. Grand av.  
778. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 297 7th st.  
903. EMMETTSBURGH—E. H. Froelicher.  
81. Ft. MADISON—M. S. Jessup, 113 Lathrop.  
700. KEOKUK—H. L. Breitenstein, 1524 Bank st.  
707. OTTUMWA—A. C. Minor, 716 W. 5th st.  
721. SIOUX CITY—A. E. Tyler, 405 W. 15th st.

## KANSAS

54. ATCHISON—H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh st.  
761. CHANUTE—A. M. Davison.  
96. CONCORDIA—A. D. Denison.  
49. LEAVENWORTH—W. H. Shouse, Box 25.  
46. PITTSTOWN—Gilbert Snyder.  
759. TOPEKA—B. E. Cook, Box 346.  
729. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, S. Main st.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—J. J. Craig.  
776. (Mill.) J. L. Kist, 84 W. 7th st.  
755. Germantown, Ohio, Nienaber.  
641. DAYTON—J. J. Holloman.  
619. FRANKFORT—N. L. John.  
618. GRAND RIVERS—J. M. Miltard.  
59. HENDERSON—W. V. Dukes, 1015 First st.  
626. LEXINGTON—B. Graham, Box 417.  
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council.  
Thos. Reagan, 325 E. Market st.

7. J. T. Bence, 638 Magnolia ave.  
103. J. A. Stuehr, 3521 W. Market st.  
212. H. Ruby, 724 E. Main st.  
214. (Ger.) Paul Necker, 315 E. Market.  
729. (Carl) Benj. J. Diller, 1021 18th st.  
406. LUDLOW—A. E. Hue, Box 135.  
564. MIDDLESBOROUGH—J. O. Mara.  
778. Mt. STERLING—Jno. Thomas.  
597. MILLDALE—Fred Winesher.  
598. NEWPORT—W. H. Danks, N. E. cor. 5th and York sts.

301. PADUCAH—Chas. Birch, 18 Huntington ave.  
301. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crona, Box 40.

## LOUISIANA

479. MONROE—B. R. Truly, Box 35.  
NEW ORLEANS—  
76. J. G. Bloomer, 432 1/2 Liberty.  
349. F. D. Ross, 612 Constance st.  
214. W. S. Moffit, 15 S. Andrews st.  
34. Hy. Hadner, 132 Taylor st.  
732. (Mill.) Albert Wetzel, 421 Craviter st.  
739. John Sailer, 612 Villere st.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

## MAINE

656. GARDNER—Chas. G. Greene.  
197. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 40 Spring st. Auburn.  
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 62 Anderson.  
772. WESTBROOK—V. L. Porter, Cumberland Mills.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 529 Hopkins ave.  
765. (Sash Factory & Pl. mill.) John P. Heany, 208 Dolphin st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.

584. AMESBURY—R. H. Outhouse, 30 Powow st.  
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council.  
R. Martin, 629 Washington st.  
33. H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st.  
561. Geo. Clark, 7 Medford st., Chelsea.  
234. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.  
136. CHELSEA—L. Joseph, 116 Shawmut st.  
300. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, Hunt st., Atlantic Mass.

218. EAST BOSTON—H. A. Delorey, 7 Union Pl. off Princeton st.  
106. (Ship Joiners) Ezra Huestis, 131 Trenton st.  
603. FALL RIVER—John B. Pariseau, 36 Bridge st.  
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 387.  
60. GLOUCESTER—J. A. McDonald, 16 Cleveland.  
82. HAVERHILL—D. Laro, Wilson, 9 Sixth ave.  
44. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 115.  
605. HOLYOKE—F. Frischi, Lattimore, 109 Walnut st.

692. (Germ.) Henry Frischi, 265 Park st.  
600. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 55 Loring st.  
111. LAWRENCE—T. Dixon, 314 Par. st.  
996. LOWELL—Frank Kappeler, 203 Lincoln st.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 105 Lewis st.  
21. MARLBOROUGH—J. E. Steele, Box 432.  
154. MARLBOROUGH—J. Laddame, 394 Main st.  
192. NATICK—Geo. K. Allen, 55 Western ave.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—H. M. Hammond, 64 Spruce st.  
275. NEWTON—Jos. Butler, Box 71.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—E. F. Follett, 1 North st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.  
727. NORTHAMPTON—D. Pepin, Box 400, East-hampton.

435. NORWICH—Jas. Hadden.  
417. QUINCY—John Parsons, 21 Chestnut st.  
159. REVERE—H. P. Balcom, Winthrop av., Beachmont.  
67. ROXBURY—David Campbell, 48 Norfolk st., Mattapan.

140. SALEM—F. Wilkinson, 3 Parker st.  
702. SAKONVILLE—E. C. Tuttle, Box 121.  
24. SOMERVILLE—Jos. McIntyre, 1 Oak st.  
230. S. FRANKLIN—E. J. Stewart, 41 Gordon.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—J. Bassette, Box 76.  
654. " E. P. Mowrey, 65 Quincy st.  
491. STOUGHTON—G. W. Fernside, Box 276.  
216. WALTHAM—J. P. Veno, 37 Taylor st.  
120. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights P. O.

621. WOBURN—Timothy Ring, 123 Winn st.  
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

77. BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay st.  
129. BAY CITY—Adam Trobert, 614 Birney st.  
686. BENTON HARBOR—John Covell.  
418. CHARLOTTE—G. Hickman, Box 532.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council.  
10. John Crawford, 972 4th ave.  
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.

## MEXICO

293. C. P. Diaz—J. Garnett, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Tex.

77. BATTLE CREEK—M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay st.  
129. BAY CITY—Adam Trobert, 614 Birney st.  
686. BENTON HARBOR—John Covell.  
418. CHARLOTTE—G. Hickman, Box 532.  
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council.  
10. John Crawford, 972 4th ave.  
59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.

219. (Ger.) E. Uckart, 37, St. Joseph st.  
163. EAST SAGINAW—R. W. Lock, 1143 S. 4th st.  
248. " (Mill) A. Yeager, 510 N. 12th st.  
406. " (Ger.) Peter Frisch, 1500 So. Warren ave.

- GRAND RAPIDS—Secretary of District Council.  
L. E. Kendall, 265 Ottawa st.  
65. E. L. Probert, 761 LaBelle ave.  
583. (Holl.) A. Stanburg, 266 Eighth st.  
771. T. Edwards, 670 Jefferson ave.  
793. H. Heaton, 229 Fifth st.  
441. HOLLAND—John Heetebry, Box 275.  
195. IRON MOUNTAIN—Jerome Rayome, 216 Ludington st.

26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 211 Deyo st.  
181. LAKE LINDSEY—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.  
213. LANSING—J. K. Moore, 604 Butler st.  
372. MARINE CITY—Adolph Booske, Box 72.  
392. MARQUETTE—(French) J. Cullin, 234 Mather.  
120. MUSKOGEE—O. T. Brakman, 1014 Houston av.  
123. OWOSSO—Charles H. Cherry, Box 701.  
343. SAGINAW—G. W. Zedel, 1023 S. Harrison, W. S.  
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutlid.

- MINNESOTA  
361. DULUTH—John Sutherby, 222 W. 4th st.  
366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 1922 W. Michigan.  
331. LITTLE FALLS—E. C. Mack.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
411. (Scand.) A. C. Olson, 3133 18th ave., S.  
452. A. Swenson, 320-25 avenue N.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.  
362. WISCONSIN—Carl Kuebler, 107 E. Second st.

- MISSISSIPPI  
312. GREENVILLE—J. B. Guptile, Lake Village, Ark.  
476. MERIDIAN—Geo. Wheeler, Box 282.  
496. VICKSBURG—T. Adams, Box 53.

- MISSOURI  
519. BENTON STATION—J. Cook, 6841 Magnolia av.  
190. CARTHAGE—H. F. Shale, W. Wooster st.  
160. KANSAS CITY—A. McDonald, 1717 E. 11th.  
353. LANCASTER—M. Ashford.  
577. MARSHALL—W. H. Herrmann.  
59. SEDALIA—W. B. Hurt, 159 Vermont ave.  
377. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Talent, 2115 Lyon st., Station A.

780. STANBERRY—H. H. Davis, Box 327.  
430. ST. JOSEPH—L. L. Curtis, 122 North 20th st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council.  
Will Rollins, 457 Evans ave.  
4. Geo. J. Swank, 1701 Newstead ave.  
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2435 Menard st.  
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kissling, 2116 N. 14th st.  
113. V. S. Lamb, 4139 Papin st.  
240. (Ger.) Wm. Althaus, 193 N. 15th st.  
257. J. R. Miller, 2621 Helber st.  
270. E. S. Hinkel, 2535 Belle Glade ave.  
355. (Mill.) Paul Garner, 105 N. 12th st.  
423. P. Bohlen, 2745 Manchester road.  
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
578. (Stair Bldg.) Jos. McCann, 3545 Cozens ave.  
699. J. G. Norton, 2636 Cass ave.  
374. (Ger.) Mill Oscar Staeger, 2502 S. 10th st.

- MONTANA  
88. ANACONDA—J. H. Laird.  
112. BUTTE CITY—A. M. Slatery, Box 623.  
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emerton.  
290. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.  
317. NEHAULT—Jas. Hegarty.

- NEBRASKA  
143. LINCOLN—J. W. Eubenson, 3903 S. st.  
330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willman, 392 S. 17th.  
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, C. Reinhardt, 108 N. Twenty-seventh st.  
58. J. H. Schneider, 2710 Caldwell st.  
683. C. Peterson, 1403 S. Nineteenth st.

- NEW HAMPSHIRE  
213. COXCORD—D. W. Shallis, Box 630.  
186. MANCHESTER—Wilbur G. Colcord, 334 E. High.  
555. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn st.

- NEW JERSEY  
750. ASHLEY PARK—J. F. Seger, Box 897.  
486. BAYONNE—Gus Sippel, 34 W. 24th st.  
211. " J. Anderson, 478 Ave. E.  
121. BRIDGEVIEW—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.  
20. CAMDEN—E. E. Peterson, 35 Mechanic st.  
467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver st.  
157. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.  
687. " (Ger.) Chas. Meiser, 1007 Williams st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—Garret Springer.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Stiggleiter, 117 Bloomfield st.  
265. HACKENSACK—Charles Wood, James st.  
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, N. W. Baxter, 14 Prescott Place, Jersey City.

482. JERSEY CITY—Geo. Williamson, 220 1/2 3d st.  
488. A. E. Stewart, 117 Pine st.  
564. Amos Turley, 484 Central ave.  
370. (Five Corners) A. Wolfe, Cor. Franklin st. and Pa' s'ade ave., Sta. D.  
510. (Greenville) C. Van Winkle, 151 Linden ave.  
594. LEXINGTON—Chas. O. Pettit.  
151. LONG BRANCH—Wm. Pinski.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
368. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, 801 N. Second.  
608. MORRISTOWN—Van Deans, Box 163.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council.  
Chas. H. Cloyd, 24 S. 14th st.  
119. J. N. Dalley, 21 Academy st.  
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 138 Carlton st.  
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 20 Wall st.  
692. OCEANIC—Z. T. Alas.  
477. ORANGE—Thos. Ferguson, 17 Central place.  
325. PATERSON—Oscar Zabriskie, 34 Erie st.  
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, 921 Ferry st., Easton, Pa.

155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. Van Fleet, 43 E. Third st.  
465. SOMERVILLE—J. W. Pittenger.  
466. SUMMIT—M. A. Jilson.  
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 91 Jackson st.  
543. TOWNS OF UNION—J. Wolfarth, Weehawken.  
642. WEST HOBOKEN—H. Burggraf, Paterson Plank R'd.

- NEW YORK  
274. ALBANY—Thos. McNeil, 54 N. Knox st.  
659. " (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, 209 E. Main st.  
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
13. BATAVIA—O. Dewit, Box 223.  
211. BINGHAMTON—A. E. Davis, 52 Carroll st.  
210. " J. D. Martinus, 9 Cary st.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council.  
Wm. Clerton, 17 Fifth ave.  
109. M. A. Maher, 594 Bergen st.  
147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.  
175. Wm. A. Ward, 110 Norman ave.  
223. Robert H. Young, 538 Leonard st.  
6. G. Paynton, 149 Fulton st.  
258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornelia st.  
291. (Ger.) John Lang, 134 Hamburg ave.  
349. (Sash etc.) H. Robinson, 233 47th st.  
347. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R, Flatbush, N. Y.  
451. Wm. Carroll, 22 Bergen st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 25 Ninth st.  
457. (Millwrights) Frank Lahey, 14 Willow st.  
639. M. E. McCabe, 188 40th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council.  
A. E. White, 290 Prospect ave.  
9. R. Hay, 293 Front ave.  
355. (Ger.) C. Roessler, 242 Strauss st.  
374. F. Koerner, 371 13th st.  
440. John Holloman, 1002 Bouck ave.  
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
307. CORNING—E. D. Chase, Dodge ave.  
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. J. Bond, Box 173.  
153. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.  
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-terhorn, N. Y.

714. FLUSHING—F. S. Heild, 50 Locust st.  
200. GLEN COVE, L. I.—Fred. Craft.  
220. GLENS FALLS—Jos. Mills, 32 Notre Dame st.  
272. HEKIMER—Chas. A. Paul, Box 572.  
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.  
149. IRVINGTON—Michael Kiernan, Box 38.  
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 120 W. Buffalo st.  
627. JOHNS TOWN—J. Devo Chipp, Box 100.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—A. A. Miller, 51 Arthur st.  
465. LONG ISLAND CITY—F. Roselush, 484 Albert st.  
643. MAMARONECK—William Hoppe.



# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 9.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## IT STUCK IN HIS CROP.

BY S. W. FOSS.

There is too little corn an' too much husk an' cob,  
An' it sticks in my crop.  
And folks that work hardes' git least fer their job,  
An' it sticks in my crop.  
It takes a big tree to perduce a small cherry,  
An' it needs a large bush for a ternal small berry,  
An' a man must get wealthy afore he can marry—  
An' it sticks in my crop.  
An' the men who earn bread by sweat of their brow,  
(It sticks in my crop.)  
Git the wust kin er bread that there is, anyhow,  
An' it sticks in my crop.  
But the men who dress up like a dude or a dandy,  
They eat nothin' worse than puddin' or candy,  
An' reach out an' grab jest w'at ever comes handy—  
An' it sticks in my crop.  
An' the poor man, like me, who digs in the dirt  
(It sticks in my crop.)  
Never wears a tailed coat, never wears a biled shirt,  
An' it sticks in my crop.  
But the swell chaps who never do tollin' nor spinnin',  
But divide up their time betwixt sleepin' and sinnin',  
Go aroun' like men peacocks in purple an' linen—  
An' it sticks in my crop.  
It sticks in my crop, I can't swaller it down  
(It sticks in my crop.)  
That the hard workin' woman must wear a coarse gown,  
It sticks in my crop;  
While the gals who're too nice to let the ole cat in,  
An' all study music an' paintin' an' Latin,  
Never wear nothin' poorer than sealskin an' satin—  
An' it sticks in my crop.  
An' it sticks in my crop that me an' my wife,  
Gosh, it sticks in my crop.  
Hev pressed sour juice from the wine presser life,  
An' it sticks in my crop.  
Fate seems ter delight just to kick us an' cuff us,  
An' the world doesn't care how much either one suffers,  
If we jaw it exclaims, "What ungrateful ole duifers,"  
An' it sticks in my crop.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The Constitution, when amended, will be ready to send out to the locals on October 15 1892. Cost five cents per copy, or \$5 per 100. It will not go into effect until January 1, 1893.

The vote on the new amendments to the Constitution must be in the hands of the G. S. on or before October 1, 1892. Full explanations as to the return of the vote have been sent per circular to each local.

The amendments to the Constitution, as adopted at the St. Louis Convention are printed on the third page of this paper, so our members can give them due consideration and vote intelligently on each amendment.

UNION 437 Portsmouth, O., has offered a prize to the member getting the largest number of initiations in a given time. It is an excellent plan, which might be adopted by other unions to their advantage.

A BRIEF outline of the proceedings of the St. Louis Convention is published in this journal for general information of our readers. Copies of the official proceedings are now in print and can be had for \$1.25 for 25 copies, or \$5 per 100. Send your orders to the G. S.

SEE the list of unions not sending in their F. S. reports, and the list of unions whose secretaries have failed to send in a list of their newly elected local officers. If your union is on either list see that the matter is attended to, and that the secretary to blame is brought to a sense of his duty.

EACH and every local union ought to have a post office box, then there would be little likelihood of the mail for the local secretaries going astray. Many secretaries live in boarding houses or shift around, and there are many changes which would be obviated by having a post office box for each local.

Two assessments have been levied by the G. E. B. on August 9, 1892. Ten cents each, in all twenty cents for the two assessments. Call for this assessment has been sent each local and 20 cents for each member must be paid the G. S. at the latest by September 22, 1892. These assessments have been caused by our increased death rate the past year.

On page 4 of this journal you will find a synopsis of the General Secretary's report to the St. Louis Convention. It is good instructive reading. Copies of the same can be had from the G. S. for \$2 per 100. It is a good document to use for agitation purposes. Put a copy in the hands of each non-union man and it will do good missionary work.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

E. B. BENNETT, business agent and secretary of the Carpenters' District Council of Cleveland, O., has been doing a great deal of good work for our cause in Akron, O., and other cities close to Cleveland.

FRED. T. HODGSON, author of the celebrated book, "The Steel Square and Its Uses," is now publishing an excellent monthly journal, *The Operative Builder*, price 50 cents per year.

A. J. SMITH, Financial Secretary of Union 25, Toledo, O., is now superintendent of the free public employment office at Toledo, O., under the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics of Ohio, Mr. W. T. Lewis.

GENL. J. B. WEAVER's new book, "A Call to Action," retails for \$1 50, and has twenty chapters with illustrations, and 445 pages of reading on all phases of the labor problem. Send orders to J. B. Weaver, Des Moines, Iowa. Price to agents, \$1.15 per copy.

O. DEHLI is making a tour of this country and of England as a Labor Deputy of the Norwegian Government. He is now in America to ascertain what has been accomplished by labor organizations, as the Norwegian Government has several ameliorative measures in hand for the improvement of the condition of the working people of that country.

## NO LIST OF OFFICERS.

Here is a list of the unions from which no report has been made as to the officers elected in June last. Over two months have passed and still the Recording Secretary has not sent into the G. S. the list of elected officers as required by Section 153 of the Constitution. There can be no valid excuse for such carelessness. Proper blanks to make the returns were sent with the password in June. It is to be hoped these local unions here named will see that the list of officers is sent in without further delay.

13	159	232	390	484	572	675
14	161	292	394	486	576	677
19	166	238	399	494	585	681
26	170	296	401	500	593	682
36	171	299	403	502	595	705
40	172	300	411	503	597	703
53	185	301	413	505	598	708
54	186	302	415	506	599	711
57	188	304	426	508	601	725
58	190	307	427	513	603	726
60	193	312	435	522	613	729
66	194	325	436	525	615	745
69	196	327	441	531	619	757
72	211	330	442	532	623	761
75	220	347	443	534	628	772
77	221	348	447	541	633	775
85	245	349	454	552	634	778
101	248	356	458	563	642	780
106	250	357	467	565	644	795
124	259	359	468	568	645	798
140	261	370	476	562	656	800
113	270	385	477	566	663	802
156	279	387	479	567	672	804

## FINE THESE FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

Under Section 153 of the Constitution it is the duty of the Financial Secretary of each local to send a report regularly each month to the G. S. on the regular official blanks. And in the event of failing to do so the F. S. is to be fined \$2 as a penalty. We have given due warning month after month we would publish this list of financial secretaries, and we do so now in order to have the matter of sending in these reports attended to as it should be. The law must be complied with and the locals are called on to impose the fine required by Section 153.

This is a list of the local unions not having sent in their F. S. reports for either June or July:

15	116	271	398	492	535	697
24	120	278	399	496	591	699
36	122	279	401	500	593	706
39	133	282	403	502	594	708
40	135	291	404	505	595	710
44	136	293	408	507	598	712
46	145	302	411	508	600	714
47	156	316	412	509	605	715
48	157	308	413	513	608	724
49	161	312	414	516	611	725
50	162	315	415	519	613	726
51	166	321	422	522	616	731
52	170	322	424	526	617	732
53	174	337	426	529	619	733
54	177	341	428	532	621	734
55	180	342	432	536	630	737
57	181	343	436	540	633	740
58	189	346	438	541	634	743
63	190	348	439	544	635	745
65	200	354	442	545	649	757
66	204	357	443	552	663	761
67	229	363	447	553	664	765
75	242	364	448	556	666	768
77	243	366	452	566	667	769
79	244	367	454	567	669	777
81	245	370	458	562	672	778
85	250	378	465	564	673	781
88	253	381	467	566	682	786
100	262	387	468	570	683	790
102	267	390	478	576	687	791
106	269	392	484	580	694	792

## CHIPS AND SAWDUST.

WORKING girls of Salem, O., have organized a Federal Labor Union.

R. FLAGG, of Lewiston, Me., is our newly-appointed State organizer for Maine.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Union 6 is increasing in membership, and union carpenters are getting the cream of the work. Trade good.

WAXAHACHIE, Tex.—Union 559 had a grand barbecue, and had good help from the painters and bricklayers to make it a success, with speeches and a general good time.

The products of the cigar factory of S. Otterberg Bros. & Co., New York city, are non-union, and all cigars made by the firm are under boycott and ban of organized labor.

J. J. BRICE has paid his shortage to L. U. 198, for which he was advertised in August journal.

Per order of L. U. 198, of Dallas, Tex. M. S. DALTON, Rec. Sec.

JACKSON, Mich., Union 26, is having an immense growth; 30 new members were initiated one meeting last month and the average is 20 to 25 new members per week. The city is thoroughly organized, with 21 unions of as many trades.

WABASH, Ind., has a good live Trades Council; all branches of labor are organized and the Farmers' Societies are working hand in hand with the union men. They ought to do it everywhere for they have one common cause as producers.

IRON MOULDERS' UNION No. 198, Mansfield, O., are in a struggle with the Eclipse Stove Company, of that city. The firm locked out the union moulders February 27, and in return all good union men should see that the stoves of the Eclipse Company are let alone.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—On August 11 we celebrated Labor Day, under auspices of the Trades and Labor Council. We had a grand procession; every trade represented, and a deputation from the Trades and Labor Council of New Westminster joined in our turnout. We had trade floats and the Mayor and City Council were in line in carriages. The day was a grand public holiday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The labor demonstrations on this coast, June 27, in answer to the United Employers' manifesto were imposing and immensely attended. Workingmen will discover some day that they possess more effective weapons than Winchester—their united ballots—if they will only use them on election day for labor measures and labor men.

THE Unions of the building trades in Montreal, Canada, and in New Orleans, La., have just recently formed very powerful Building Trades Leagues, or Federations embracing all the unions. In New Orleans the architects, contractors and union journeymen have made an agreement to recognize each other, hire none but union carpenters and pay an increase in wages, and all without a strike.

## DEBATABLE THEORIES IN TRADE UNIONS.

On last Sunday I was present at a meeting of presumably as intelligent a body of craftsmen as this city possesses. The beaten path of routine business had been so far strayed from as to bring up for debate the questions of governmental control of telegraphs, and the theory of the Single Tax. It was an excellent illustration of the approved wisdom of trade union policy in keeping its machinery one of "specialized function." Men who agreed heartily as to methods for the defence of the labor seller's interest as against that of the labor buyer's, were at once at swords' point when these questions of the functions of citizenship were introduced. And yet this very strength of the trade union movement is in another sense, its weakness. It surely seems a pity that the substantial machinery of the trade union cannot be utilized in a wider scope. Yet the point was made, and effectively, by an extreme individualist: "What right have you to force me, as a trade unionist, to give my assent to an economic theory that I believe to be unsound? If you Single Taxers should chance to obtain a majority of the votes at this meeting, and thereby pledge the union to the principle, you would not only violate my individual rights as a trade unionist, but you could not justly complain if at a subsequent meeting, another vote should reverse your act, and give your endorsement to a scheme of taxation directly opposed to your theory." F. K. FOSTER.

## TRADE MOVEMENTS OF CARPENTERS.

WINCHESTER, Ky.—Union 701 has the nine-hour day solidly established, after a long strike for it.

NELSONVILLE, O.—Union 736 lately had some trouble with Kraig & Co., contractors and mill men, but the union men showed a bold front and the firm came to terms.

LOGANSPOUT, Ind.—Union 744 has been expecting trouble with some contractors who have been breaking their promises to live up to the nine-hour system. So stay away from here at present.

EVERETT, Wash.—Union 527 has H. M. Brown in the field as walking delegate, and we have gained the nine hour day, and are now fighting sub-contract work, which is a curse wherever you find it.

POMEROY, O.—Union 650 has adopted a rule to make non-union carpenters pay one dollar a month in advance to the union treasury for the privilege of working with union men.

MUNCIE, Ind.—Union 592 has a difficulty with a mill owner, who is endeavoring to run his mill ten hours a day, in violation of his written agreement to the nine-hour rule. The union proposes to hold firmly to the nine hours.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—The Lindsley Bros., mill men and contractors, are still living up to their agreement of nine hours as a day's work, and they are the only firm in this place doing so. All honor to them! The other contractors will have to come to it before long.

CAIRO, Ill.—Union 621 has had quite a struggle with some contractors, who have been desirous of breaking down the nine hours and destroying our Union. But we have maintained our position successfully as Union men, and propose to have the card system too.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Though trade is dull the Union men are still holding to the nine-hour day, and fighting every attempt of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to return us to the old ten-hour rule. The Post Office now being built here by the Dominion Government is a ten-hour job, and so is all the Canadian Pacific Railroad work, but the Union men won't touch a ten-hour job.

## TO OUR CINCINNATI MEN.

CINCINNATI, O.—On August 15 the carpenters of this city and vicinity commenced working under their new trade rules, as per agreement with the contractors last spring. The scale of wages is 33¢ cents per hour for nine hours a day for five days in the week and eight hours Saturdays. This is quite an advance over former prices, and was gained by methods of conference and conciliation without a strike, and is to hold good until the spring of 1894. Some few of the men are dissatisfied because they were under the impression they should receive full nine hours' pay, \$3 per day, for eight hours' work Saturdays. The agreement itself is plain, and specifies the pay shall be 33¢ cents per hour. It is unfair and unreasonable to get 50 cents per day of an advance in wages, and at the same day want full pay for the short day on Saturdays. A demand for an increase in pay and for a reduction in the hours of labor should never be coupled together. They are two distinct and separate demands. And wherever both are insisted on at the same time, it has proven in most cases disastrous to success of the men. Once the hours of labor are reduced the chances for higher wages are improved.

## A CURSE ON THE GREAT MAJORITY.

"To me, at least," says Frederick Harrison, "it would be enough to condemn modern society as hardly an advance on slavery and serfdom, if the permanent condition of society were to be that which we behold; in which 90 per cent. of the actual producers of wealth have no home that they can call their own beyond the end of the week; have no bit of soil, or so much as a room, that belongs to them; have nothing of value of any kind, except as much old furniture as will go in a cart; have the precarious chance of weekly wages which barely suffice to keep them in health; are housed, for the most part, in places which no man thinks fit for a horse; and are separated by so narrow a margin from destitution that a month of bad trade, sickness, or unexpected loss brings them face to face with hunger and pauperism. . . . If this is to be the permanent arrangement of modern society, civilization must be held to bring a curse on the great majority of mankind."

## THE BENEFIT OF LARGE FUNDS.

President Prescott in his address at the Convention of the International Typographical Union, held in this city in June, made this very powerful argument in favor of high dues and a better financial system:

"If I were asked what point in our armor was the most vulnerable, I should unhesitatingly reply that lack of ample means for effective resistance and inability to concentrate our forces in aiding each other in maintaining our just and equitable rights and privileges were our weakest points. Much as we may deprecate conflicts, they cannot be avoided unless we consent to accept conditions repugnant to our ideas of true manhood. If we are to successfully cope with our adversaries and render assistance in the moral, mental and material improvement of our members, we must realize the truth of the axiom that wealth is power, and is the god of industrial battles, and have at our disposal a plethoric treasury. That the existence of a large fund for defensive purposes—demonstrating our ability to prolong a struggle once entered into—would have a most salutary effect on unfair employers is amply demonstrated in the case of Pittsburgh, where the most pugnacious of the employers freely admit that had they any idea that our resources were so inexhaustible as they afterwards proved to be, there would have been no strike.

"Taking this case as a fair illustration, it is for us to consider which is the greater economy,—to amass a large defense fund which will save us from strikes, add to our respect for ourselves, and consequently gain the respect of others, or to spend more money in difficulties which the lack of a proper defense fund has brought upon us. Of course, a large defense fund means higher dues—and higher dues it must be if we are to keep upward and onward with the march of the age, and ultimately attain those objects for which we are striving. In the past much has been accomplished on slim treasuries, but the conditions have changed. Formerly non-union men could not be so easily mobilized, nor were they menaced by organized efforts in that direction; and it is manifest that we cannot hope to improve our position by ignoring the difficulties that surround us. Let us look all such matters square in the face and provide the necessary remedy.

The conclusion of progress on this line means the establishment of what is known as a strong organization—an organization that can achieve results, and in whose welfare every member and every dependent on that member is vitally interested in a financial sense. If we will take the trouble to look at sister organizations, both in this country and in Europe, we will find that those unions which have the minimum of difficulties, whose wishes are deferred to by employers and whose members take the most interest in their organization's welfare, are strong unions, charging dues largely in excess of ours, and that this has in a large measure contributed to their success is undisputed.

## EXPULSIONS.

A. H. PATTERSON, from Union 506, Fremont, Col., for embezzling funds of Union. He is probably at Noblesville, Ind.  
O. VOLK, from Union 601, Latrobe, Pa., for dishonesty to fellow workmen.  
GEO. FINGER and WM. WIRTH, from Union No. 5, St. Louis, Mo., for violating provisions of section 164 of Constitution.  
J. H. SEIDER, from Union No. 770, Jeffersonville, Ind., for non-payment of dues and fine.  
D. O. HOLMAN, from Union 444, El Paso, Tex., for taking piece work.  
ROBERT GRIMESBY, from Union 360, Galesburg, Ill., for scabby conduct.  
W. H. SABELLE, from Union 89, Mobile, Ala., for hiring non-union men, and working more than nine hours a day.  
GEO. SMITH, from Union 404, Port Chester, N. Y., for defrauding a brother member. He is about 5 feet, 6 inches high, light hair, blue eyes and teeth missing in front. Give him a wide berth.  
F. A. MELLICK, formerly F. S., Union 10, Detroit, Mich., for defrauding the union while acting as F. S. He is now located in Canada.



## THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1892.



BE SURE and have your union send in  
Assessments Nos. 2 and 3 as soon as possi-  
ble so to not be in arrears.

THE VOTE of the locals on the St. Louis  
Amendments to the Constitution must be  
in the office of the G. S. by Oct. 1, 1892,  
at the latest.

THE NEW RITUAL as adopted at the St.  
Louis Convention is much simpler and  
better than the one we formerly had in  
use. The new Ritual is now in print and  
will be mailed on the 15th of this month  
to all locals in good standing, along with the  
Password and blanks for the ensuing  
quarter.

## THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

From a thousand groves and hillsides,  
by rippling brooks and gurgling streams,  
the loud hosannas of Labor's hosts were  
heard on Labor Day this year!

And what mighty portent in the sound!  
With concerted action, intelligent  
thought and ballots to use, the labor  
element can before long control all the  
forces of government, and all the avenues  
of public advancement.

Political parties, heedless of Labor's in-  
terests at other times, are now catering  
for the votes of the "bone and sinew."

Political heebers and ward strikers, even  
in the holy garb of Labor's cause, are out  
for the "boodle"—making mercenary  
menace on political committees.

Meanwhile the Devil's Dance goes on!  
Capital organized keeps grinding its  
social and legislative toll from Labor.

The subsidized newspapers chant the  
siren song of capillist melody, "Down  
with Strikes and Organized Labor."

A stronger government with "A Man  
on Horseback" is called for by the mon-  
eyed people.

The echoes of Homestead, Cour de  
Alene, Tennessee and Buffalo are made  
the pretext to crush out Organized Labor.  
Legislation in that line will be called for  
in many States this winter.

Shall it be done? That rests with the  
labor interests. See no man of doubtful  
record on this labor question ever receives  
a labor vote this coming election.

Question every candidate for public  
office carefully. Elect those who will  
stand by Organized Labor, and defeat  
every political enemy or trimmer, who  
cannot stand squarely in line for labor  
measures.

## TWENTY-THREE NEW UNIONS.

In the past two months we issued char-  
ters to twenty-three new unions, viz:  
No. 139, Fall River, Mass., (French) 271,  
New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.; 428  
Fairmount, W. Va.; 529, Rogers Park,  
Ill.; 735, Charlottesville, Va.; 777, Cen-  
tralia, Ill.; 789, Clinton, Tenn.; 791,  
Brandon, Manitoba; 794, Jermyn, Pa.;  
779, Taylorville, Ill.; 799, New Haven,  
Conn.; 800, Carlstadt, N. J. (German);  
801, Hochalaga, Canada (French); 802,  
Buffalo, N. Y.; 803, Oklahoma City, Ok.  
Ter.; 804, Racine, Wis.; 805, Cortland,  
N. Y.; 806, Selma, Ala.; 807, Worthing-  
ton, Ind.; 808, Dunkirk, Ind.; 809, Lake  
Charles, La.; 810, Roanoke, Va., and 811  
Gainesville, Tex.

## TRADE FAIR.

Carpenter work is really very brisk in  
most cities, better indeed than it has been  
in many summers. But there is consid-  
erable dullness of trade and surplus of  
carpenters in New York, Brooklyn, New-  
ark, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cincinnati,  
O.; Cleveland, O.; San Francisco; Denver;  
Austin, Tex.; Pensacola, Fla.; Elizabeth-  
ton, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Nanaimo, B.  
C.; San Rafael, Cal.; Harriman, Tenn.; St.  
Catherines, Canada; Vicksburg, Miss.;  
Marquette, Mich.; Everett, Wash.; Nyack,  
N. Y.; Buckhannon, W. Va.; Madison, Ind.;  
Martinsburg, W. Va.; Eureka, Cal.; At-  
lanta, Ga.; San Jose, Cal. and Salt Lake  
City, Utah.

Union 95, Hartford City, Ind., how-  
ever, writes there is a chance for several  
hands in that town, ten hours a day, nine  
hours Saturdays, wages \$2.25 to \$2.50.

## HELP HOMESTEAD!

Boycott Carnegie's structural iron,  
spikes and nails, and help the brave  
workers of Homestead, Pa. All honor to  
the union carpenters of New England, of  
West Superior, Wis.; Hazlewood, Pa.;  
Grand Rapids, Mich.; Washington Court  
House, O., and many other places pub-  
lished in the daily papers, as having  
pushed this boycott. Keep on with it  
everywhere. And send money to help  
the Homestead people to William Weihe,  
514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. No-  
tify T. J. Crawford, Box 196, Homestead,  
Pa., of all moneys sent. Despite the  
mendacious and well-planned lies of our  
daily papers, there is no break in the  
ranks at Homestead. With all the pow-  
ers of the State and county, the news-  
papers, State militia, Pinkertons and  
capitalists combined against them, the  
people of Homestead have made a brave  
stand and deserve victory. With the  
help of organized labor they can and  
must win.

## THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

It is hardly necessary to here give more  
than a brief synopsis of the proceedings  
of the St. Louis Convention. Those mem-  
bers or unions desiring fuller details, can  
purchase copies of the official printed pro-  
ceedings, which can be had of the G. S.  
for five cents per copy, in orders of not less  
than five copies to one address.

The Seventh General Convention was  
held in St. Louis, Mo., opened August 1,  
1892, and remained in session seven days.  
The best of feeling prevailed, and the ut-  
most unanimity of purpose was evident, in  
every effort of the delegates to do the  
best they could for the welfare of the or-  
ganization. No convention of any craft  
had more perplexing problems to deal  
with, but the delegates were fully equal to  
the occasion. The debates were instruc-  
tive and masterly, and conducted in an  
admirable spirit of tolerance and were dig-  
nified far beyond the usual run of talk at  
conventions. All in all, the St. Louis Con-  
vention marks an epoch in the history of  
our organization, long to be remembered,  
for the kindness of spirit of the delegates,  
the considerate thought, the practical  
work and zealous endeavor. Despite the  
intense overpowering heat of the weather  
at that date, the delegates held firmly to  
their work, and had but very few ab-  
sentees on the roll. The delegates were  
kept busy with committee work and the  
Convention sessions were eight hours a  
day.

The Convention was opened by Acting  
Mayor Walbridge, of St. Louis, an old-  
time carpenter; 130 delegates and 3 gen-  
eral officers were present, 97 unions and  
58 cities in 29 States and the Dominion of  
Canada being represented. Owing to the  
extreme distance west to St. Louis, the  
eastern unions were not so largely rep-  
resented, but all sections had fair recog-  
nition at the Convention.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, of New York,  
President of the American Federation of  
Labor, delivered a very encouraging ad-  
dress.

Delegates Bryson, of Homestead, Pa.,  
and Charles Lane, of Butte, Mont., gave in-  
teresting talks as to the labor situation in  
their districts. The former spoke of the  
struggles of the iron workers against the  
Carnegie Steel Company, and the latter  
spoke of the trouble in the mines of Cour  
de Alene, Idaho.

Every effort of a committee appointed  
at the beginning of the Convention was  
exerted, to adjust the strike of the planing  
mill men then going on in St. Louis, but  
without avail.

Considerable time was taken up in a  
general discussion of the need of a better  
financial system, with higher monthly  
dues, and the sentiment of the delegates  
was unanimously in favor of changing our  
laws accordingly. Each amendment to the  
Constitution was thoroughly discussed,  
and resulted in the adoption of 24 amend-  
ments, which are now in the hands of

the locals for a general vote. These amend-  
ments are printed in this journal.

The reports of the General President,  
General Secretary and General Treasurer,  
were read and reported on favorably by  
the appropriate committees. Various ap-  
peals and grievances were passed on, after  
due consideration in committee and in the  
Convention. Arrangements were made  
to place organizers and lecturers in the  
field in all parts of the country, as soon  
as the amendments to the Constitution for  
a better financial system go into effect.  
The Ritual has been condensed and  
simplified and the singing of Odes and  
use of long initiation ceremonies dispensed  
with. The size of our official journal, THE  
CARPENTER, is to be enlarged to 12 pages  
at an early date. Movements for the  
eight-hour day are to be encouraged by  
the G. E. B. in preference to strikes for  
the nine-hour day or for higher wages.

Telegrams and letters of greeting were  
received from J. P. McDonnell, editor of  
the Paterson, N. J., Labor Standard  
and from the Convention of the Stone  
Cutters International Union, from the  
Brewery Workmen's International Union  
and from Union 698 Newport, Ky.

The report of the Committee on Organi-  
zation is a very interesting and instructive  
document, and we will give it space in our  
October issue. The report deals with the  
necessity for a stringent eight-hour law  
in every State of the Union and for labor  
legislation and united political action of  
the organized working people. A reso-  
lution committing the organization to the  
theory of single tax on land values was  
discussed. While the sentiment of a  
large number of delegates was favorable,  
still it was considered impolitic under rule  
4, page 25, of the Constitution, to commit  
the organization to any debatable theory  
or ism of a political character until first  
discussed in the locals, and voted on by  
the members of the organization.

The following officers were elected:  
Henry H. Trenor, New York City, gen-  
eral president; J. C. Larwill, Cleveland,  
O., first vice president; Charles Lane,  
Butte Montana, second vice president; P.  
J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa., general  
secretary, and M. A. Clemente, Cincin-  
nati, O., general treasurer. Brothers  
Lane, McGuire and Clemente were elected  
unanimously. Secretary McGuire now  
enters on the twelfth year of official ser-  
vice for the organization, and fully ap-  
preciates the repeated marks of honor  
and confidence bestowed on him by be-  
ing elected unanimously so many con-  
secutive terms.

The new y elected G. E. B. are: Hugh  
McKay, East Boston, Mass.; A. M. Swartz,  
Allegheny, Pa.; W. T. Dukehart, Nash-  
ville, Tenn.; D. J. Rowland, Cincinnati,  
O., and S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb. The  
delegates elected to attend the Conventions  
of the American Federation of Labor  
for the next two years are: P. J. McGuire,  
Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Linehan, Chicago,  
Ill.; L. R. Carl, Auburn, N. Y., and R. C.  
Longdon, St. Louis, Mo.

It was decided to have the amend-  
ments to the Constitution go into effect  
January 1, 1893, in case they are adopted  
by the unions, and W. F. Plumb, New  
York; George A. Sanborn, Salem, Mass.,  
and George Heath, Baltimore, Md., were  
chosen a Canvassing Board to count the  
votes on the amendments. It was re-  
solved that wood working machine hands,  
whenever they desire to do so, can join  
the locals of the U. B. and remain mem-  
bers without being compelled to join the  
Machine Hands' International Union. A  
number of resolutions on various sub-  
jects were agreed to, and will be given  
space in October journal. A boycott on  
Carnegie's structural iron, nails and spikes  
was ordered.

The next Convention will be held in  
Indianapolis, Ind., in 1894.

## Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, September, 1892.

## Der Jahres-Bericht des General-Sekretärs.

Die United Brotherhood of Carpenters &  
Joiners hält in St. Louis ihre National-  
Konvention ab. Die letzte Konvention fand  
vor zwei Jahren statt. Der Bericht des Ge-  
neral-Sekretärs P. J. McGuire wurde den  
Delegaten vorgelegt. Wir entnehmen dem-  
selben die folgende Einzelheiten:

Mitarbeiter! Vor elf Jahren versammel-  
ten wir uns in dieser Stadt, um den Kern  
zu pflanzen, aus welchem die mächtige Or-  
ganisation emporgewachsen ist, welche Sie  
heute zu vertreten die Ehre haben. Bevor  
dieselbe existierte, wurden in allen größeren  
Städten dieses Landes vergebliche Versuche  
gemacht, die Löhne zu erhöhen und unsere  
Interessen zu fördern; aber stets sind diese  
Versuche in Folge der Konkurrenz mit  
den nichtorganisierten Carpenters zu Schan-  
den gemacht worden. Der Geist des Unio-  
nismus war damals ein sehr eng-  
herziger unter den Carpenters. Die  
Unions in den verschiedenen Städten küm-  
merten sich nicht um einander. Es fehlte das  
Band der Einigkeit und Solidarität. Des-  
halb herrschten überall die 10 Stundenarbeit  
und niedrige Löhne vor. Dann aber wurde  
für eine nationale Union agitiert. Zwei  
frühere Versuche, eine solche zu bilden, wa-  
ren in den Jahren 1854 und 1867 fehlge-  
schlagen. Der dritte Versuch aber war er-  
folgreich und nach elf Jahren erstaunlichen

Fortschritts stehen wir als ein Volkwerk in  
der vordersten Reihe der Arbeiterorganisa-  
tionen. Wir haben mehr Lokal-Unions mit  
mehr Mitgliedern, wie irgend eine andere  
Gewerkschaft in der ganzen Welt; wir haben  
die besten und ältesten Organisationen weit  
hinter uns zurückgelassen. Hoffen wir, daß  
diese Konvention unser System weiter aus-  
bauen möge, damit unsere geliebte Organi-  
sation allen Angriffen auch in der Zukunft  
widerstehen könne. Als wir uns organisir-  
ten, hatten wir zwölf Unions mit 2024 Mit-  
glieder n. Heute aber beträgt die Zahl der  
Lokal-Unions 802 und die Mitgliederliste ist  
84,376, von denen 51,313 aufsteigend sind.  
Es wurden bereits jetzt über 60,000 fern wenn  
vor 2 Jahren die Noellen bezüglich der Zus-  
penbindung nicht so streng gemacht worden  
wären.

Mit Erfolg haben wir in den letzten zwei  
Jahren unsere Agitation für Verkürzung der  
Arbeitszeit fortgesetzt. In 46 Städten haben  
wir den 8-Stundentag, während 1890 der-  
selbe nur in 36 Städten eingeführt war, und  
in 432 Städten haben wir kürzere Arbeits-  
zeit am Samstag. Durch die Verkürzung der  
Stunden haben wir 11,150 Mann in Arbeit  
gebracht. Und wo die Löhne vor 11 Jahren  
\$1.50 und \$2.50 täglich betrugen, sind sie  
jetzt auf \$2.50 und \$3.50 erhöht worden und  
sogar in 531 Städten. Obwohl nun diese  
Vorteile in vielen Fällen durch Streikact  
und Konsequenzen erzielt wurden, haben wir  
dennoch für Strikes in den letzten 4 Jahren  
\$246,000 ausgegeben. Unsere Ausgaben für  
Konten- und Streikfälle während der letz-  
ten 11 Jahre betrugen \$452,160 und davon  
\$22,613 im vergangenen Jahr.

Die Abnahme der Mitgliedschaft im letzten  
Jahre ist auf den sehr schlechten Geschäfts-  
gang im letzten Winter und die dadurch ver-  
ursachten Suspensionen zurückzuführen.  
Auch die Agitation für 8 Stunden hat nach-  
gelassen. Dieselbe hatte 1890 eine Zunahme  
von 22,000 Mitgliedern zur Folge gehabt.  
Ebenso gewannen wir während der Acht-  
Stunden-Agitation im Jahre 1888 über  
17,000 Mitglieder, während im folgenden  
Jahre, als die Agitation darniederlag, die  
Zahl abnahm nur 4000 betrug.

Was wir nun hauptsächlich bedürfen, um  
die Unions zu stärken, sind höhere Beiträge.  
Wir würden dadurch zu unbeflegbar werden,  
wie wir an Mitgliederzahl stark sind. Keine  
Gewerkschaft der Erde kann ein solches  
Wachsthum aufweisen, wie die unsere. Wir  
haben als Pioniere der 8 Stundenbewegung  
in der vordersten Reihe gestanden und die  
mächtigsten Organisationen von Arbeitgebern,  
die National Association of Employing  
Builders, welche über \$50,000,000 Kapital  
repräsentiert, hat vergeblich versucht, uns zu  
vernichten. Aber die Arbeitgeber haben den  
Gedanken, uns auseinander zu treiben, noch  
nicht aufgegeben und in der nächsten Zukunft  
werden wir langwierige Strikes und Lock-  
outs zu bestehen haben, als je zuvor. Des-  
halb sollten wir uns vorbereiten und unsere  
Beiträge auf 60 Cents per Monat erhöhen.  
Von den 169 Strikes im vorletzten Jahre  
haben wir nur 10 verloren und im letzten  
Jahre nur 3 von 128.

Nur unseren Protektive Fond gingen  
während der letzten zwei Jahre \$75,277.24  
ein und \$75,014.24 wurden verausgab-  
t. augenblicklich sind noch \$4,863 in diesem Fond.  
Die Gesamtneinnahme seit dem 1. Jan.  
1890 war \$163,026.80 und die Ausgabe  
\$162,971.57.

Das Disziplin unserer Mitgliedschaft ist  
gut und sollte immer besser werden. Eben-  
so ist das Solidaritätsgefühl ein außerordent-  
lich gutes. Zu allen nationalen und in-  
ternationalen Unions haben wir freundliche  
Beziehungen unterhalten, ebenso mit den lo-  
kalen Central-Organisationen, während un-  
sere Mitglieder sich eifrig bemüht halten, an  
dem Ausbau der American Federation of  
Labor mitzuwirken und anderen Gewerks-  
chaften bei der Organisation von Lokal-Unions beiz-  
zustehen. Im Jahre 1890 hat uns die Fede-  
ration \$12,000 geliehen und die Anleihe ist  
von uns zurückbezahlt worden.

Wir sind augenblicklich in einer Geschichts-  
periode, in welcher nicht nur die Augen aller  
Amerikaner, sondern diejenigen der Völker  
aller civilisirten Länder auf die Gewerks-  
schaften Amerikas gerichtet sind. Der Kampf,  
welcher vorigen Monat an den Ufern des  
Morgantela River begannen, hat eine grö-  
ßere Anzahl von Leuten zum Denken veran-  
laßt, als irgend ein anderes Ereignis seit  
1870. Es ist ein Kampf der Wenigen, welche  
den Reichthum und die privilegierten Inte-  
ressen der Publikt vertreten, und der or-  
ganisierten Arbeiter, in erster Linie der Eisen-  
und Stahlarbeiter, welche die Muskeln des  
Gehirns und das Herz der enterbten Millionen  
bilden. Unter dem Namen der Gewehre und  
dem Donner der Kanonen, in dem feinen  
Gewühl der Schlacht sind endlich die Vink-  
tons zum Gehen verdammt worden! Und  
mit ihnen werden bald die Privilegien des  
Geldsacks und der des Volke schädlichen In-  
teressen der Monopolisten verschwinden!

In diesen schweren Zeiten ist es die  
Pflicht der Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen, die  
Ruhe und Ordnung aufrecht zu erhalten,  
dennoch unsere Sache beruht auf Gerechtigkeit  
und Menschlichkeit und deshalb haben wir  
von der Anwendung brutaler Gewalt wenig  
zu erwarten. Durch einen Appell an die  
Vernunft, durch öffentliche Diskussion, durch  
intelligente Anwendung unserer Stimmzettel  
und die legitime Arbeit der Gewerkschaften  
können wir mehr ausrichten, als durch einen  
Appell an die schreckenden Mächte des Bür-  
gerkriegs, mit all seinen Schreden und sei-  
ner Unsicherheit. Aus diesem Grunde sollten  
wir bestrebt sein, die gelammte Arbeiterbe-  
wegung zu fördern, in welcher es sich nicht  
nur um unsere eigenen Interessen, sondern  
um diejenigen der arbeitenden Millionen  
handelt.

## Eine Stimme aus Pittsburgh.

Als ein altes Mitglied von der Brüder-  
schaft möchte ich die Aufmerksamkeit der Brü-  
der darauf lenken, daß bei der diesjährigen  
Convention eine Erhöhung des Protektive-  
fonds geplant ist und ich möchte die Brüder  
in den verschiedenen Unions bitten, alles  
darauf zu verwenden, daß die betr. Erhöhung  
angenommen wird. Ich selber habe mir vor  
zwei Jahren gegen eine Erhöhung der Mit-  
lagen etc., aber nur deshalb, weil wir über  
den Stand unseres Geldschatzes, d. h. fomen-  
es Strikes und Lockouts anbetraf, schla-  
ge unterrichtet waren. Wir hatten aber im  
letzten Jahr bei unserem Strike selbst wahr-  
scheinlich erfahren, daß wir verloren sind, wenn wir  
nicht dafür sorgen, daß 20 bis 25 Cents der  
Kopf zum Protektivefond zurückgelegt in dem  
Pittsburg war seit einem Jahr der Haupt-  
platz von Strikes und Lockouts und demnach  
alle sind sie verloren gegangen aus Mangel  
an Unterstützung, und wie es argumantirte  
bei dem großen Lockout der Eisenarbeiter  
ausfiel, das steht einem förmlich vor den  
Augen. Sobald unsere Ausbeute merkt,  
daß sie verlieren, requiriren sie einfach Mi-  
litar. Die ganze Macht des Staates wurde  
aufgeboten, um den Lockout zu brechen. Ich  
das eine Saurie auf den hochentwickelten  
Schussloß? Und unwillkürlich drängt sich  
mir die Meinung auf, ob es nicht die letzte  
Zeit ist eine eigene Partei zu gründen, um  
durch unsere eigenen Repräsentanten diese  
Gefahr zu erlangen. Ich möchte alle Brüder  
einladen auch über dieses gründlich nachzu-  
denken und dann ist noch ein Punkt, der er-  
örtert werden soll: die Arbeiter in der Ge-  
gend sind nicht solidarisirt genug. Die Ei-  
senarbeiter hatten uns im letzten Jahr be-  
lehrt, sie seien richtig zu ob wir unterlegen  
oder nicht. Wir sind unterlegen, und heute  
mo wir ihnen so gerne helfen möchten, ist es  
uns unmöglich durch unsere Niederlage von  
letztem Jahre. Die eine Organisation hat  
ruhig zu wie der andern das Genid getrieben  
und Alles was wir nöthig haben ist mehr  
Fonds, mehr Solidarität; wir müssen unsere  
eigenen Repräsentanten wählen, wir müssen  
männ es nöthig wird unsere Rechte erlangen.  
Pittsburg, Pa. J. L.

## ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY.

I have prepared a new and complete  
method of obtaining bevels and lengths  
of hip and valley rafters and roof work  
and the more difficult or harder the roof  
is to frame, the more value this is to car-  
penters. It is easily learned. I furnish  
a separate drawing of both hip and valley  
roof work, accompanied with full ex-  
planation of drawings. Satisfaction guaran-  
teed or money refunded. By sending  
twenty cents by postal note or stamps I  
will send post paid to any address, one  
copy if sent for ninety days.

THOS. GRUBB.

Member of Union 68,  
Des Moines, Iowa

Box 287.

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Address P. J. McGuire,  
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This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the  
**UNITED HATTERS**  
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the Indorsement of the  
General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of  
the American Federation of Labor.  
The Label is placed on every union-made  
hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a  
dealer takes a hat from one hat and places it in  
another, or has any detached labels in his store,  
do not buy from him, as his labels may be counter-  
feit and his hats may be the product of subor-  
non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are  
printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow  
paper. As a general thing they are not perforated  
on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated  
edges has lately made its appearance. It is lower  
than the genuine one. The genuine label is about  
an inch and a half square and is printed on  
colored paper. When purchasing a hat ask the  
dealer to show you the genuine label with the perforated  
edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for  
Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-VELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRETT, President.  
Hat Makers' International Association  
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,  
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
JAMES GRAHAM, President,  
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,  
477 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.



## GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President, Henry H. Trenz, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian st., Philadelphia, Pa.GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.  
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box 911, Butte, Mont.GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be made to the General Secretary.)  
Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.  
D. P. Rowland, 253 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.  
W. T. Dukehart, 203 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.  
A. M. Swartz, 118 James st., Allegheny, Pa.

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
7-8	9 90 20	2 65 39	1 30 52	11 85			
9	5 50 28	126 00 00	1 55 59	8 10			
10	1 70 21	1 80 40	3 20 61	5 10			
11	2 40 23	60 40 1	2 75 00	2 95			
12	6 40 23	70 41 3	15 00 11	2 40			
13	1 85 23	3 50 42	1 05 61	2 10			
14	1 55 25	2 80 45	90 61 6	2 5			
15	4 25 28	5 45 47	10 00 61	7 00			
16	1 65 59	1 45 49	1 75 64	17 00			
17	3 50 26	4 40 41	3 20 62	7 45			
18	12 00 42	60 43 8	1 25 65	33 15			
19	1 50 28	5 15 43	80 63 7	3 70			
20	11 60 27	54 95 4	2 90 64	5 90			
21	80 276	5 35 45	1 60 61	7 80			
22	13 05 28	2 30 46	3 90 62	85			
23	20 80 27	4 15 49	1 60 67	1 15			
24	7 35 29	71 51 41	20 63 4	1 30			
25	1 50 24	5 04 41	4 95 68	1 35			
26	80 235	1 40 42	6 25 68	3 15			
27	1 25 27	1 70 43	3 80 67	1 50			
28	2 25 30	1 70 43	3 80 67	1 50			
29	5 00 34	3 15 49	1 60 70	85			
30	90 310	2 05 50	65 70 5	2 70			
31	3 20 31	2 45 53	1 20 70	28 30			
32	11 15 34	7 50 57	2 01 71	1 95			
33	1 80 34	2 25 61	2 00 72	65			
34	6 25 34	2 70 51	1 60 73	1 25			
35	24 00 37	7 51 62	1 75 74	3 25			
36	10 75 50	11 20 51	2 10 74	89			
37	2 75 30	70 52 2	10 74 4	2 80			
38	2 25 36	1 20 52	2 40 74	2 25			
39	4 05 36	3 30 53	80 75 1	1 05			
40	13 65 37	5 30 57	90 75 2	1 00			
41	5 20 37	1 55 59	3 10 75	95			
42	1 55 39	2 30 54	1 25 75	2 00			
43	9 50 34	12 30 54	1 90 76	1 65			
44	8 65 32	6 55 50	5 75 76	1 70			
45	2 55 35	12 20 57	1 95 70	3 25			
46	1 00 38	12 85 57	3 15 78	1 90			
47	90 387	2 85 51	60 78 7	1 15			
48	6 80 34	3 25 51	2 80 70	1 85			
49	1 25 38	1 10 53	1 08 72	1 35			
50	6 25						
Total				\$932 15			

## SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Received during the month of July.

No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
294	\$5 00	603	\$4 25
487	16 50	613	4 00
522	75	768	7 50
555	2 05	787	60
598	8 50		
601	10 50		
Total			\$82 85

## OBITUARY NOTICE.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.)

**WATERTOWN, N. Y.**  
Carpenters' Union, No. 580.  
WHEREAS, An over-ruling Providence has deemed it best to call from our midst our fellow-member, LOUIS ROBY, be it  
Resolved—That in his death we feel the loss of a faithful member of this union, and be it further  
Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the bereaved family, and the same be published in THE CARPENTER.

JAS. PARKINSON,  
J. McMEIKEN,  
G. P. BRECHER,  
Committee.

EUREKA, CAL., June 28, 1892.

Union No. 217.  
WHEREAS, The Grand Architect of the universe saw fit to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother, B. L. TAYLOR. Therefore be it  
Resolved, That we extend to the Brother and his family our heart-felt sympathies in the loss of a wife and mother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the Brother, also published in our official journal and spread in full in the minutes of our meeting.

ALMON G. HINCKLEY,  
M. B. FOWLER,  
E. H. GARDNER,  
Committee.

## FAKES AND FRAUDS.

JACK WRIGHT, a member of Union No. 769, Champaign, Ill., has embezzled union funds and is a fraud of the worst character. He is five feet seven inches tall, light complexion, heavy sandy mustache, blue eyes, fairly dressed, a smooth talker and always has a smiling face.

THOMAS McGEACHIE, previous to the fire, had charge of the door department of Grey, Jenks & Co.'s mill, Cleveland, O., and worked in it as a nine-hour mill. Now this man McGeachie is in business for himself making a specialty of veneered doors and is working ten hours a day. He sends these doors to New York City, Des Moines, Iowa and other places. Union Carpenters are asked not to handle these doors or put them up.

## AN INJUNCTION!

Owing to an injunction having been issued restraining the Federated Trades of San Francisco, Cal., from circulating requests to all persons to boycott National and Jackson Breweries' Beer, organized labor, recognizing the fact that the Federated Trades, being a law-abiding body, cannot, and will not violate the instructions of the Court, desires to inform the public that the relations existing between the National and Jackson Breweries and Labor Organizations have not changed, and therefore these breweries should not be patronized nor should any person deal in their products. Such is the appeal of organized labor.

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

Amounts sent to the G. S. without delay.  
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.  
Money received in AUGUST, will appear in next month's OCTOBER paper. This report for JULY, amounts and receipts on the G. S. from the local unions for tax and supplies for the month of JULY only.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$139 50 66	\$10 60 331	\$	496			
2	48 70 167	18 80 332		497		26 05	
3	19 40 168	13 30 333	6 00	498			
4	67 60 169	25 20 334	4 60	499		1 70	
5	170	3 70 335	17 50	500		3 20	
6	4 40 171	10 60 336	6 50	501		1 25	
7	6 80 172	357	13 10	502			
8	26 90 173	60 338	11 00	503		2 90	
9	13 90 174	5 00 339		504			
10	8 30 175	21 25 340	51 70	505			
11	41 65 176	34 70 341	54 50	506		15 40	
12	11 70 177	43 60 342	507			0 45	
13	178	343	4 70	508			
14	2 60 179	8 30 344	7 80	509			
15	5 40 180	7 40 345		510			
16	24 90 181	346	2 80	511		11 80	
17	5 30 182	1 00 347	1 60	512			
18	4 60 183	7 40 348	10 10	513		52 65	
19	3 90 184	1 40 349	11 80	514		5 30	
20	185	15 60 350	8 00	515		14 30	
21	186	4 70 351		516		1 50	
22	50 70 187	2 70 352	8 10	517		2 85	
23	21 90 188	5 30 353	1 70	518		19 60	
24	9 00 189	3 00 354	6 00	519		4 20	
25	23 70 190	2 00 355	7 70	520		4 40	
26	11 10 191	6 00 356	6 40	521			
27	9 60 192	8 75 357		522		3 90	
28	78 60 193	4 60 358		523		2 20	
29	75 45 194	2 50 359	8 10	524		1 80	
30	21 30 195	15 90 360	13 45	525		5 30	
31	2 70 196	2 80 361	1 40	526		8 50	
32	197	2 80 362	2 50	527		5 00	
33	84 30 198	6 00 363		528			
34	3 25 199	16 60 364	2 80	529			
35	3 90 200	10 40 365		530			
36	201	9 10 366		531			
37	3 10 202	3 50 367		532			
38	4 40 203	9 70 368		533			
39	204	389		534			
40	9 50 205	3 10 370		535			
41	1 90 206	12 50 371		536			
42	5 10 207	14 50 372		537			
43	20 25 208	5 00 373		538			
44	2 00 209	17 70 374		539			
45	1 60 210	2 80 375		540			
46	5 60 211	50 60 376		541			
47	212	7 70 377		542			
48	7 50 213	6 10 378		543			
49	12 50 214	60 379		544			
50	215	17 20 380		545			
51	216	381		546			
52	11 40 217	5 30 382		547			
53	218	2 00 383		548			
54	24 00 219	5 10 384		549			
55	40 50 220	5 80 385		550			
56	3 00 221	386		551			
57	5 25 222	7 50 387		552			
58	6 22	4 30 388		553			
59	3 40 223	389		554			
60	14 50 224	17 50 390		555			
61	21 20 225	391		556			
62	29 70 226	6 40 392		557			
63	227	35 30 393		558			
64	16 00 229	5 45 394		559			
65	3 80 230	10 30 395		560			
66	231	1 80 396		561			
67	6 30 232	2 00 397		562			
68	15 40 233	1 40 398		563			
69	1 50 234	21 10 399		564			
70	3 00 235	7 00 400		565			
71	236	2 30 401		566			
72	23 30 237	41 40 402		567			
73	13 60 238	6 40 403		568			
74	4 20 239	404		569			
75	3 00 240	3 10 404		570			
76	3 60 241	3 90 405		571			
77	90 242	14 60 406		572			
78	14 60 243	8 10 408		573			
79	244	2 30 409		574			
80	4 20 245	3 50 410		575			
81	246	411		576			
82	11 60 247	22 50 412		577			
83	21 90 248	9 30 413		578			
84	7 20 249	2 00 414		579			
85	1 70 250	415		580			
86	251	7 70 416		581			
87	4 30 252	417		582			
88	4 70 253	418		583			
89	6 40 254	419		584			
90	24 00 255	420		585			
91	7 05 256	7 35 421		586			
92	4 90 257	30 20 422		587			
93	258	10 00 423		588			
94	7 10 259	2 90 424		589			
95	8 80 260	425		590			
96	7 80 261	1 70 426		591			
97	3 40 262	1 40 427		592			
98	6 00 263	428		593			
99	1 80 264	1 10 429		594			
100	8 75 265	1 00 430		595			
101	1 60 266	2 30 431		596			
102	267	432		597			
103	8 80 268	10 30 433		598			
104	7 10 269	13 30 434		599			



## BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

(For the two years from July 1, 1890, to  
July 1, 1892.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY 25, 1892.

To the Officers and Delegates assembled at the Seventh  
General Convention of the United Brotherhood of  
Carpenters and Joiners of America:

**FELLOW TOILERS:**—A little over eleven years ago in this city where you are now assembled,—herein St. Louis, Mo., in the Spring of 1881—the seed was planted which sprouted forth in the Convention at Chicago on August 12, 1891, and led to the formation of the powerful organization you now have the honor to represent. Effort after effort had been made to raise wages and advance the interests of the trade in St. Louis and as often as the union men were successful, they were again pulled back by the influx and competition of carpenters from lower paid towns in adjoining States and from other portions of the country.

### A Sketch of the Past.

The same condition of affairs likewise prevailed in all other large cities where unions existed. The spirit of unionism among carpenters at that date was to some extent narrow and contracted. The carpenters of one city were indifferent to the interests of the carpenters of other cities. Union carpenters might strike in one city and it mattered not to other cities whether they succeeded or not. There was no tie of unity no bond of solidarity among the carpenters of America. Everywhere the ten-hour day of drudgery was universal, wages low, piece work and lump work quite general and the fiercest underbidding and most reckless competition prevailed.

Then it was that the idea of a national union of Carpenters was advanced and advocated by your humble servant. The first work was to issue a small monthly journal to push the movement. Two previous attempts at a national organization of American carpenters had signally failed—the first in 1854; the second in 1867. Under this discouragement, the work was attempted a third time. And after eleven years of amazing progress the United Brotherhood is now a fixed institution in the front rank of labor organizations. It has the largest membership and greatest roster of local unions of any trade union in the entire world—outstripping all the oldest and best labor organizations and unparalleled in the successes achieved and in the fruitful good accomplished. Let us trust that at this convention, we may perfect its financial system and remedy its laws, so that with the approval of the members, our beloved organization will be equal to all occasions and will be invincible to all attacks, no matter from what source they may come.

### The Formation and Growth of the Order.

Eleven years ago, on Aug. 12, 1881, our organization was established at a convention called for that purpose in Chicago, Ill. Twelve Local Unions and 2,042 members were the extent of the organization at that date. Now we have 802 Locals and 84,376 enrolled members—with 51,313 members in good standing and benefit. And were it not for the hardship of the laws enacted at our last convention, two years ago, particularly severe as to suspended members and their reinstatement, we would now number over 60,000 members in good standing. In fact had it not been for the extension the past year of dispensations to weak Local Unions permitting them to amnesty suspended members and reinstate for the sum of two dollars, our organization would have been seriously reduced in membership.

### Shortening the Hours of Labor.

In the past two years we have continued the agitation for shorter hours and with good effect. We now have 46 cities working eight hours a day; in 1890, we had only 36. We now have 393 cities working nine hours a day; in 1890, we had only 234. We now have 432 cities working shorter hours Saturdays; in 1890 we had only 260. These reductions in the hours of labor by actual calculation estimating on an eight-hour basis have led to the employment of 11,150 additional carpenters more than would be employed were the ten-hour day universal as of old. These men, who would have been idle and penniless, foot-sore looking for work, can thank our organization for the betterment of their condition, and those who are now working the shorter hours of labor well know the gladness advantages they have obtained.

### How Wages Have Been Advanced.

Where wages eleven years ago were \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, they have been advanced to \$2.25 to \$3.50 per day. Thousands of carpenters, union and non-union men, now go home on a pay day, with more wages than they had prior to the advent of our Order. In 531 cities we have forced wages up, that on a careful computation, close to five and a half million dollars more wages have been annually distributed in the last five years among the journeymen carpenters in cities and towns where we have unions.

These gains in wages and advantages in shorter hours have not always been attended by costly strikes and lock-outs. Much has been done by strategy, tactics and conferences, backed by the moral force of organization, and by the knowledge the employers had of the strength and ability of our organization to make a sturdy fight if need be to enforce its demands. Still in the past four years we have spent nearly \$146,000 from our general fund in strikes and lock-outs.

### The Benevolent Advantages.

While the United Brotherhood is really a trade union for the protection of our trade interests and for the advancement and the welfare of the working people, at the same time, we have various benevolent features of great advantage to our mem-

bers. While our local unions have taken care of the sick and needy members, and in that way have spent \$452,160 the past eleven years, the general organization has taken care of the disabled members and of the widows and orphans of our deceased members. In the past nine years we have paid out \$228,863 for these general benefits from headquarters; \$72,613 of this was spent the past year.

These facts should speak in thunder tones to every man, and prove an all-convincing argument as to the good, the value and benefits of trade unions.

### Extent and Composition of the Organization.

With 802 local unions, our United Brotherhood now extends to every State and Territory of the United States and into Mexico, and has a hold in the leading provinces of Canada.

We have unions in 724 cities; 46 of the unions are German, 7 French, 4 Scandinavian, 4 Bohemian, 1 Polish, 1 Jewish and 2 Holland.

Eighteen of the locals are composed of planing mill men; 2 of these are exclusively of machine hands, or of sash, blind and doormakers; 5 are exclusively stair builders' unions, 4 of car builders, 3 of millwrights and 1 of ship joiners.

Of these 802 unions 1 is located in Mexico, 16 in Canada, 34 are on the Pacific coast, 127 in the Southern States (10 of these are composed entirely of colored men), 64 are located in New England, 263 in the Middle States and 233 in the Western States.

New York leads the list with 93 unions, Pennsylvania comes next with 80 unions, and Ohio third with 74 unions.

### Lapsed Unions and an Organizing Fund.

Our greatest loss in lapsed and suspended unions has been principally in the smaller towns of the Western and Southern States, mostly in new towns where building "booms" have been under way and collapsed. In a number of instances, the members of these lapsed unions have gone into other towns and organized new unions or joined those already existing.

Quite a number of these unions might have been kept alive and strengthened had we established an Organizing Fund to send out speakers and pay them. The creation of such a fund I have recommended again and again at previous conventions, and now more than ever I advocate its adoption, or our Organization will have a larger number of lapsed unions in the next few years. I am free to say many of these lapsed unions might to-day be in existence had their monthly dues been large enough to pay expenses.

### Our Annual Growth.

For the purpose of comparison, I now beg leave to submit the following table showing our annual growth from 1881 up to date.

Years.	No. of Unions in Good Standing	Charters Issued.	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions.	Members in Good Standing.	Gain of Members.
1881 . . . . .	12	—	—	—	2,042	—
1882 . . . . .	24	13	—	11	3,780	1,738
1883 . . . . .	26	11	8	3	3,293	487
1884 . . . . .	47	21	—	21	4,364	1,071
1885 . . . . .	80	50	17	33	5,789	1,425
1886 . . . . .	177	104	7	97	21,423	17,639
1887 . . . . .	306	129	—	129	26,408	4,973
1888 . . . . .	439	178	—	178	28,416	2,990
1889 . . . . .	527	164	75	88	31,494	3,078
1890 . . . . .	637	227	57	170	53,709	22,215
1891 . . . . .	798	215	114	101	56,937	3,228
1892 . . . . .	802	147	167	4	51,313	5,624

### \* Loss.

The total membership above reported is only of those in good standing and in benefit, and for which the local unions pay per capita tax to the General Office.

This table of figures printed above shows a net gain the past two years of 105 new unions and a gain of 3,168 members in 1891, or 7 per cent increase in membership, while this past year, owing to very dull times last winter, and to suspension of members, the membership was decreased 5,624 members, and is actually less by 2,456 members than it was at the time of our Convention two years ago.

The radical changes in our laws at the last Convention on the subject of suspended and reinstated members had a great deal to do with our decrease in membership. It is to be hoped that these laws will be properly changed at this Convention.

Another good reason for this decrease is, that in the past year, there was not the same general widespread agitation and consequent public awakening on the eight-hour question, that prevailed in 1890, through the work and plans of the American Federation of Labor. Then we added over 22,000 new members to our Organization.

In 1889, when there was an active agitation on the eight-hour question we gained 17,000 new members that year, but the next year in 1887 our increase in membership was only a trifle over 4,000. Whenever there has been any general lively agitation in the labor movement it has helped our Organization.

### A Few Words of Advice.

To-day we can maintain the proud position of having the largest membership and greatest number of unions, of any one trade in the entire world. And I repeat now with more emphasis than ever in view of past experience, what I have again and again urged for years in my annual reports, that all we now need as an organization is a system of higher dues and larger financial resources to make the United Brotherhood equal to any occasion, and as invulnerable financially as it is massive in numbers.

No other trade organization on earth has ever had such a wonderful growth and remarkable history as ours. Young and aggressive, enthusiastic and zealous, we have spread the gospel of labor organization in almost every town and hamlet in the land. We have been in the forefront of battle as the Pioneers of the modern Eight-Hour movement. We have withstood the

onslaughts of the most powerful organization of employers—the National Association of Employing Builders, representing, as they do, over Five Hundred Millions of invested Capital. And yet to-day our lines remain unbroken, and our Organization has grown stronger and stronger, in spite of odds against us. Out of the few defeats we have suffered we can profit if we but heed the lessons taught us, and "In time of Peace prepare for war." Let us raise our monthly dues all along the line to sixty cents or more per month, and have a good Reserve Fund to sustain us in our trade struggles.

### Strikes and Lockouts.

The strikes of the future in our trade are likely to be more prolonged, and there is possibility of many lock-outs and bitter contests close at hand. These struggles will test the manhood and devotion of our members. We will have to pass through a crucial ordeal, which will strain every nerve and fibre of our Organization. The employers are preparing for it, and so must we. With dull times on their side, and an array of selfish interests they present a formidable front. On our side, we must be more than ever united, harmonious in our counsels, cautious in our actions, and ever vigilant and determined in the protection of our fraternal interests backed by the "sinews of war," in the shape of an abundance of funds to do manly battle whenever provoked to conflict. At all times our policy should be first to secure conferences with the employers, and, by negotiation or conciliation, endeavor to secure a settlement only resorting to a strike as a last alternative. But when we do strike let us strike to win, and give little notice of our intention to strike. And strike only when carpenter work is plentiful and let our strikes be short and decisive.

Last year the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had in all 169 strikes and lost ten. This year we have had 128 trade movements and have been successful in all but three instances. This is certainly a good record to find only 3 strikes lost out of 128. For strikes and lock-outs we spent in all \$75,497 in 1890, \$14,400.20 in 1891 and this year we spent only \$26,114. Nearly one-half of this was spent in the Baltimore strike this year for the eight-hour day. In that strike we expended nearly \$12,000 from our Protective Fund.

### Results Gained.

The records on file in my office show the following number of cities involved in trade disputes in 1889, 1890, 1891 and the results:

	1889	1890	1891	1892
For higher wages . . . . .	19	14	24	29
" eight hours a day . . . . .	1	42	22	6
" for nine hours a day . . . . .	63	81	167	65
" shorter hours Saturday . . . . .	6	7	3	15
Against reduced wages . . . . .	2	—	13	7
Lockouts . . . . .	—	—	—	7

Total . . . . .	82	144	169	128
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### THE RESULTS.

No. of strikes won . . . . .	78	132	148	118
" " " lost . . . . .	12	8	10	3
" " " compromised . . . . .	2	4	11	7

Total . . . . .	82	144	169	128
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A complete recapitulation of all moneys received from Protective Fund and special strike assessments and the moneys expended for strikes and lockouts from July 24, 1890 (the date of report to last convention) to July 23, 1892, can be found in the printed official proceedings.

Counting from July 1, 1890, up to April 1, 1892, (the date of the last call for the fund) the Protective Fund on the membership reported each month would amount to \$54,695. But up to date only \$49,714.30 of that amount have been paid to the General Office which leaves \$4,981 not paid in—most of which is lost by unions lapsing or has been spent by some unions for local expenses and they can not replace it. There was also the sum of \$5,851 of this fund outstanding in the same way and for like reasons at the last Convention. This amount of \$5,851 added to \$4,981 makes \$10,835 as good as lost in the past four years for want of having the Protective Fund sent to headquarters regularly each month with the capita tax.

### Financial Affairs.

Full details as to receipts and expenses were submitted in print to the Convention, and can be found in the official copies of the printed proceedings.

The total receipts of the General Office for the two years ending July 1, 1890, are \$163,026.80 the total expenses \$162,971.57, leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1892, of \$55.23 in the General Fund with the sum of \$4,500 due from the General Fund to the Protective Fund, and which will have to be replaced by an assessment on the members or in some way as may be devised at this Convention. Proper legislation will have to be enacted at this Convention to either increase our revenues to meet the increased demands on our funds to pay benefits, or else to decrease the amounts to be paid. The wisdom of the latter policy however may be questioned, though to abolish the wife funeral benefit has been advocated by some.

The cost of wife funeral benefits the past two years has been \$23,650, which is an enormous sum, and is equal to twice the amount of money raised by the special assessment lately levied on March 17, 1892, to replace the deficiency in our General Treasury. This deficiency was caused by the increased death rate of the past two years incident to the "Grippe," and which has likewise severely affected the finances of all fraternal and benevolent organizations. The levying of that assessment of 25 cents, imperatively necessary and small as it was, caused considerable dissatisfaction in a number of the Local Unions. Many of the locals were suffering at the time from impoverished finances owing to heavy drains on them for payment of local sick benefits.

Hence the G. E. B. refrained from levying this assessment until no other course was left them. And when it was levied it caused quite a number of unions to break up and lapse. Until we have a system of higher dues this condition of affairs

is apt to occur. And it really appears as if the law of "the survival of the fittest" would truly apply to trade organizations, for where unions do not make ample financial provision, by having dues high enough to cover more than their running expenses, they are not likely to survive any great length of time.

An examination of the financial report reveals that the revenue from sales of printed supplies and members' badges not only covered the entire cost of the same, but in addition to that it was also sufficient to pay the cost of issuing our monthly journal—THE CARPENTER—and paid for all our bills for wrapping, mailing, postage, expressage, telegrams, and all the running expenses of the General Office, exclusive of salaries and office help.

The cost of the new G. E. B. for six meetings included in the above report amounts to \$2,332.31 or \$393.50 per meeting—about \$1575 per year. My original estimate of \$1700 per year for an Executive Board as under the present system has been more than realized. Under the old system of a local G. E. B. with cost of annual meeting of General Vice-Presidents, the cost amounted to \$1900 per year.

### The System of Funeral and Disability Benefits.

Under the new Constitution as adopted at the late Chicago Convention fewer claims for benefits are disapproved and much more satisfaction is found with the new laws in regard to benefits. Since July 1, 1890, only 118 claims amounting to \$10,350 have been disapproved, while 994 claims amounting to \$117,346 have been paid. This is more than half of all the money and all the claims paid in the past ten years.

Of the 994 claims approved 484 were for members' funeral benefits, 487 wife funeral benefits, and 23 disability benefits. Out of the \$117,346 paid out in funeral benefits nearly one-fifth of it—or \$23,650 were paid for wife funeral benefits the past two years.

Our general death rate based on benefits paid on male deaths, at our last Convention amounted to about 3 1/2 to the thousand members; including claims paid on female deaths, and disapproved claims, the death rate amounted to about 7 1/2 to the thousand. Estimating on our average membership for the years 1889 and 1890 the cost of our benefit system has been 81 cents per member per year, or 6 1/2 cents per month.

But for the year closing June 30, 1891, our benefit system averaged a cost of 8 1/4 cents per member each month. For the year closing June 30, 1892, our expenses are proportionately heavier for benefits. They have cost us \$1.37 per member for the year, or 11 1/2 cents per month. This is more than our actual capita tax for each month.

### AMOUNT OF GENERAL BENEFITS PAID.

Years.	No. of Benefits Paid.	Amount Paid.	Balance on Hand.
1883 . . . . .	6	\$1,590 00	—
1884 . . . . .	9	2,250 00	\$ 28 34
1885 . . . . .	36	5,700 00	228 02
1886 . . . . .	54	9,200 00	2,080 12
1887 . . . . .	139	16,275 16	3,333 55
1888 . . . . .	172	18,750 00	7,960 51
1889 . . . . .	224	25,575 00	6,535 65
1890 . . . . .	294	31,267 49	5,986 22
1891 . . . . .	374	44,732 65	8,232 51
1892 . . . . .	620	72,513 35	55 23
Total . . . . .	1,888	\$228,863 65	—

### Practical Fraternity.

We have also maintained the most intimate and friendly relations with all National and International Unions, and through Central Labor Unions or local delegate bodies, our local unions have shown a practical interest in the welfare of all branches of United Labor. And through our connection with the American Federation of Labor we have given ample proof of our faith in the Solidarity and Unity of all Organized Labor, and in return we have had the good will and fraternal help of all sister trade organizations in the Federation. They have organized and built up many of our local unions, and assisted them substantially with money in local strikes.

The Federation by its agitation of the eight hour question and by its powerful influence in public through the distribution of labor documents has been one of our most valued adjuncts in the building up of our Organization. Ever since the United Brotherhood was founded in 1881, it has been in the front line of the Federation along with its sister trade unions. The work the Federation has done for us is worth more than all the money it has cost us. Besides that the Federation has helped us practically by a donation of \$12,069 in our eight-hour strikes of 1890, and by generous loans to us at critical time last year and again this year. These loans have been all repaid.

### Reports from Local Unions.

In the matter of sending in their monthly reports, the Financial Secretaries of a large number of the local unions are entirely too negligent or indifferent. This is also true to even a greater extent in the matter of sending in Trustees' reports and lists of new officers, every six months. This largely comes from the frequent changes in local officers. Still it is very gratifying to find the great bulk of the locals are prompt in remitting the monthly tax and in attending to all their legal requirements.

The reports from local unions show 95 per cent. of them now charge 50 cents or more per month for dues, and 75 per cent. hold weekly meetings and pay \$4 to \$6 per week sick benefits for 26 weeks per year. In a number of cases the locals have bankrupted their treasuries in being too lavish in payment of sick benefits, by paying too large a sum per week and for too great a length of time. This ought to be checked by some action of this Convention, for in the impoverishment of the locals, the general organization suffers in the decimation in membership and final loss of these unions.

### General Review.

Brother James Troy, General Treasurer, will make a report of the amount of moneys he re-

ceived from me, and of the cash balance shown in the report up to July 1, 1892. He has also acted in conjunction with me on all Claims, By-Laws, Appeals and Grievances, as required by law.

The new General Executive Board has met at the General Office in Philadelphia, ever since its organization regularly every three months as required by law. They have passed upon all appeals and grievances legally referred to them, audited my accounts quarterly, and supervised the interests of the Brotherhood, giving to their duties the utmost care and zealous attention, which requires a large amount of sacrifice and devotion on their part. Their decisions, along with the regular official proceedings, are published in THE CARPENTER.

As far back as last December, through our official journal I called on our locals and members to offer any amendments to the Constitution, or any suggestions, they might desire presented to this Convention for your action. I repeated this invitation month after month, so that if there are any who hereafter may grumble that they have not had a fair chance, it will be their own fault if they have not made their wants known. The call has brought a large number of suggestions, etc., and these I have placed before the Committee on Constitution for their report.

To this Convention I present the first souvenir or "Official Hand Book" ever issued by our Organization. The advertisements therein have netted our treasury a handsome sum of profit over and above all expenses. The favorable reception this souvenir has had in the advertising patronage of tool manufacturers and business men generally, leads me to believe that our official journal, THE CARPENTER, can now be enlarged to 12 pages and placed on a paying basis by means of advertising patronage.

### Importance of the Occasion.

This large convention of delegates from all sections of the country indicates the extensive and wide-spread character of our Organization. And now at this time more than any other, the eyes of the American people, and of all the civilized lands are centered on the trade unions of America. The contest which began last month on the banks of the Monongahela is a struggle, which has aroused more solid thought and produced a larger public awakening than any like movement since 1877. It is a struggle between the organized few, representing the corporate wealth and privileged interests of our Republic, and organized labor—the iron and steel workers—representing the bone and brawn, the brains and heart of the disinherited millions. In the crack of the rifle and amid the thunder of cannon, in the fiery glare of battle and in the fury of the people, the Pinkerton service has at last been condemned to go! And with it in time will go all vested privileges, moneyed rule and every monopolized interest detrimental to the people!

In these trying times, the duty of maintaining public order and peace rests with the men and women of toil for as our cause is based on justice and human fraternity we have little to gain by any appeal to brute force. By an appeal to reason, by public discussion by the intelligent use of our ballots, and by the legitimate work of Trade Unions, we can accomplish more than by any appeal to the destructive powers of civil conflict, with all its internecine horrors, and uncertainties.

In the sight of this great responsibility, our actions and words at this Convention should be carefully guarded. All our legislation here should be directed to the furtherance of the movement, we are engaged in and which has so much at stake, not only for our own members, but for the millions of workers.

### Conclusion.

On you, the officers and delegates here assembled, rests the honored dignity and exalted work of enacting such laws and making such provisions as will promote the best interests and guard the welfare of the entire Organization. In all your deliberations I trust there will be a due regard for each other's opinions, and that there will be the utmost harmony and good-will, and that your proceedings will meet with the enthusiastic approval of the thousands of members who are now eagerly watching the results of your deliberations. I now desire to thank the officers and delegates here assembled, the General Executive Board and General Officers, and the officers and members of all our local unions, for the effective aid and zealous co-operation they have given me in all my official duties as General Secretary.

And now by virtue of my office, and in conformity with the custom and law of our Organization, I beg leave to close my biennial report as General Secretary for the term of two years, ending June 30, 1892, and I now submit the same to you and sincerely hope you will find my humble efforts worthy of your endorsement and approval.

*P. J. McGuire*  
General Secretary

### AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION. (Concluded.)

(See Page 3.)

### DUTIES OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

SEC. 183.—Insert the words "and shall give such bond as may be required of him by his L. U." at end of last line.

SEC. 186.—Insert the words "except where the punishment is specified in the Laws," at end of last line.

### FINES ON MEMBERS.

New Section to be added after Section 169. "All fines levied by any L. U. or D. C. on a member of an outside district, for violation of trade rules shall be charged and collected from him by his L. U. under penalty of suspension."



# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 10

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1892

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## THE DAY OF WRATH.

Swing inward, O! gates of the future,  
Swing outward, ye doors of the past,  
For the soul of the people is moving  
And rising from slumber at last;  
The black forms of night are retreating,  
The white sparks have signaled the day,  
And freedom her long roll is beating,  
And calling her sons to the fray.

And woe to the robbers that gather  
In fields where they never have sown,  
Who have stolen the jewels of labor  
And built to Mammon a throne;  
For the snow-flake asleep by the fountains  
Shall wake in the summer's hot breath,  
And descend in his rage from the mountains,  
Bearing terror, destruction and death.

Swing inward, O! gates of the future,  
Swing outward, ye doors of the past,  
A giant is waking from slumber  
And rending his fetters at last—  
From the dust where his proud tyrants found him  
Unhonored and scorned and betrayed,  
He shall rise with the sunlight around him  
And rule in the realm he has made.

JAMES G. CLARK.

## THE BUFFALO SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

Of all the hyena cries of moneyed power against organized labor, the railroad switchmen's strike at Buffalo brought out the most fiendish from the vast editorial depths of the subsidized dailies. Their news columns teemed with the most sensational misstatements of railroad cars burnt, and scenes of riot and outrage to prejudice the public against labor societies. The truth cannot be expected from such interested sources, and workmen had better be very chary in believing the general run of newspapers as to labor matters.

The *Switchmen's Journal* of Chicago, shows a state of affairs which perfectly justified the Buffalo strike. All fair-minded people will agree that the demand made by the strikers was most reasonable, while the conditions against which they rebelled were simply outrageous; that they demanded the same pay received by other men doing the same work in the same city, that they demanded the ten hour day enjoyed by their comrades and legalized by the legislature of their State; that they rebelled against working regularly eleven hours a day and frequently fourteen, sixteen and eighteen; that cases are on record in the Erie yards of thirty-six hours on duty without rest or sleep; that cases of seventeen to twenty hours without time for meals were common; that in the eleven and twelve-hour day but half an hour was given for meals, and that those who protested against this white slavery had been discharged.

Never in the history of railroad labor have employees thrown down the gauntlet to corporate power with a more righteous cause to contend for or a better right to presume that all organized labor would stand by them to the last ditch.

To win this strike the Railroad Switchmen's Association expected the help of the Association of Railroad Firemen, Trainmen and Conductors. They had good reasons to hope for such help. They had stood by the conductors and brakemen on the Canadian Pacific, last March, when that road discharged the union men in those two branches. It is not a year since the switchmen were called on by the brakemen to help them in a strike in St. Louis, and the switchmen gave that help. In view of these facts the switchmen very justly feel indignant at the policy of "masterly inactivity" pursued by the other organizations of railroad men. Until there is more practical fraternity between all these societies of railroad men there will be little hope of any successful railroad strike in the future.

Still there is much significance in the statement of the *Switchmen's Journal* which indicates the possibility of an immense railroad strike during the progress of the World's Fair at Chicago. It says: "Now that the strike is declared off the newspapers are more frantically agitated than before because they see foreboding signs that the same troubles will again arise during the World's Fair, when the railroad companies could ill afford to lose even one day's use of their lines; and the railroad men are first threatened and then appealed to, to preserve this nation from anything so disastrous."

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis.—Eleven contractors signed for the nine-hour day June 6, and only one of them kept his word. Honorable Bosses!

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Building trades of this city had a grand picnic August 15. This is the dumping ground for much emigration and it hurts us.

The granite cutters are to be congratulated upon the victory they achieved. Five months and more they fought the combined power of the Manufacturers' Association and finally broke the lockout of the employers. The bosses proposed to have the working rules and agreements with the journeymen go into effect on January 1—in the dead of winter—instead of in the spring as formerly. The real purpose was to crush out the unions, but the men have won a complete triumph.

## ENCOURAGING WORK IN SOME UNIONS.

UNION 101, Oneonta, N. Y., has nearly doubled its membership the past year through the zealous labors of a few good members.

AFTER BEING at a standstill for years, Union 158, Topeka, Kan., is undergoing a remarkable revival. At one meeting 72 new members were initiated. On Labor Day the union took first prize a handsome banner, for the best showing. They paraded in shirt sleeves, white aprons with emblem of U. B., and straw hats. They had a float in line with carpenters at work. This union has been pushed ahead by the intrepid, hard work of the members acting together.

UNION 94, Providence, R. I., has risen "out of the mud," and is pushing ahead with wonderful activity. At one meeting last month 35 new members joined, and each week adds to the membership. No union in our jurisdiction has undergone any greater reverses or been any weaker than Union 94. So there is hope for the humblest of our unions if the members will only take hold in the right spirit.

## THE WALKING DELEGATE AGAIN.

The walking delegate has recently been the subject of a good deal of acrid criticism, saith the *Chicago News-Record*. He has been held responsible for the industrial troubles of the season and indiscriminately condemned. It has become fashionable to "jump on" him.

Yet the walking delegate, despite his short comings, is not half a bad fellow. It is true that he sometimes foments strife. It is equally true that he occasionally courts trouble in order to justify a continuance of his salary. But as a rule he performs services for his union which the members could not very well perform for themselves and in various ways earns the money which he receives. He is not infrequently the leading man of his organization, he holds the respect of those he represents, he speaks with their voice, and when they have a grievance he knows how to formulate it and give it force.

Why he should be so roundly abused is not readily apparent. He is to his union what the paid attorney is to the corporation. The latter cannot do certain things for itself, and so it employs a keen, too often an unscrupulous lawyer, whose business it is to take care of the affairs of the employer and keep watch and ward over the interests involved, placating enemies, "fixing" legislators and courts and doing all things soever which may promote the corporate welfare. As for the public welfare, that is another matter.

But there is no particular howl against this legal walking delegate. His views receive attention and his ways, however sinuous, excite but the mildest criticism in quarters where the other sort of walking delegate, the man who represents a union and the interests of men who toil, is held in abomination and is the subject of bitter reproach.

## PERSONAL.

D. P. ROWLAND late Business Agent of Union 2, has been chosen as the Superintendent of the State Labor Bureau at Cincinnati, Ohio. Labor Commissioner, W. T. Lewis in making this appointment has secured the services of a well qualified, painstaking official.

W. F. EBERHARDT, the Financial Secretary of Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., has lately been appointed one of the Emigration Inspectors at the Port of Philadelphia. His duty is to see that the laws on emigration and alien contract labor are enforced and he is performing that work with his most intense zeal. He has been a member of the U. B. from the start over eleven years ago.

## MILL MEN'S STRIKE OF ST. LOUIS.

The Executive Committee of the planing mill men's strike of St. Louis, Mo., which embraced Unions No. 895 and No. 734, have published a report of the amounts collected and disbursed in their recent fight for the nine-hour day. The list of donations and collections is very long, embracing over three hundred unions, etc., and would make a whole page of this paper, and the disbursements, if itemized, would cover twice the space. The aggregates, however, are as follows:

Total receipts from all sources	\$11,630 80
Disbursements:	
Committee work	\$774 70
Relief granted by Executive Board	1,385 15
Strike allowance	9,405 50
Total	\$11,565 35

Balance Aug. 10, when strike was declared off \$65 45 |

This balance has since been used to relieve cases of distress.

The mill men's strike of St. Louis was well backed, financially, by all the trade and labor unions of that city. The men struck before they were fully organized, and should not have coupled a demand for apparently an increase of wages at the same they asked for the nine-hour day. The men held out bravely for over seven weeks, and though the men did not win, they have built up a strong organization and will now maintain it. Next year they have prospects of securing the nine-hour day very easily without a strike.

## FLOATING GOSSIP.

SINCE July, 1890, the Iron Molders' Union of North America has expended \$115,441 in strike pay to members.

IN CERTAIN Eastern mills children work seventy hours a week, facing placards which read: "No laughter permitted in this mill. Children who sing will be discharged."

STUDEBAKER Wagon Works, at South Bend, Ind., the largest in the world, were obliged to shut down, owing to 3,000 men refusing to work on account of the company using material purchased from the Carnegie Steel Company.

TRADE in the carpenter line is reported extremely dull, and that there is a surplus of carpenters in Harriman, Tenn.; Marion, Ind.; Elizabethton, Tenn.; Rochester, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Pomeroy, O.; Nashville, Tenn.; Vancouver, B. C.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Jacksonville, Fla.

H. WALTER WEBB, the autocrat, who has bobbed up again in the Buffalo strike, was formerly a sporting man in New York city. He and his brother Seward were prominent at every dog show held, and were noted for their ability to live without work. When Seward married Vanderbilt's daughter their fortunes were made.

It is significant that the unions which are most successful are those that impose high dues and can draw upon immense sums of money at a moment's notice to carry out their demands. As a rule when employers submit to the demands of unions it is because they believe they would lose more by opposing them than they would gain by defeating them. The organization of non-union men is essential to the success of every union.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

## EXPULSIONS.

UNION 365, Marion, Ind., has expelled A. T. FRAZER for violation of obligations and SYLVESTER WHITZLER for embezzling partnership funds and defrauding creditors. Whitzler has left Marion.

Geo. F. PECK, late financial secretary from Union 620 Stamford, Conn., for bad conduct.

Geo. ROSKY, from Union 163, Rock Island, Ill., for defrauding his employer and fellow members. He has left Rock Island.

HARRY BRATY from Union 621, Cairo, Ill., for dishonesty and general rascality.

JOHN FLECK, from Union 26, W. Newton, Mass., formerly treasurer of union, for embezzlement and fraud, and convicted in Court of these offenses.

Geo. WALKER, from Union 301 Newburgh, N. Y., formerly financial secretary of union for violation of obligation as financial secretary.

W. M. GIBBS, from Union 51, Little Rock, Ark., for misappropriation of union funds.

FRED H. ENGLAND, from Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., for conduct unbecoming a union man, and while recording secretary of the Union.

J. B. BANKER, from Union 697, Aurora, Ill., for defrauding his creditors and fellow workmen. He is somewhere in Dakota. He wears a moustache, is 40 years of age, five feet ten inches, weighs 160 pounds and of dark complexion.

JACOB SIMON, from Union 164, Pittsburgh, Pa., for scabbing at Homestead Roller Mill.

HENRY ARZHEIMER, from Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., for defrauding the union out of its funds.

T. SHAEROTTE from Union 105, New Brighton, N. Y., for embezzlement.

CHAS. BICKEL from Union 418 New York, N. Y., for embezzlement.

## OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ON SUNDAYS.

The subjoined resolutions were adopted by a very large majority, at the Seventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters at St. Louis, Mo., August 8, 1892:

To the Seventh General Convention of U. B. C. and J. of A.

Whereas, The Congress of this United States in appropriating money to the World's Columbian Exposition, has made it conditional that the Exposition should be closed on Sundays.

And whereas, the closing of said Exposition would throw thousands of people on the streets of the city of Chicago, thereby compelling them to seek entertainment of a questionable character.

And whereas, In the effort to secure the Exposition the working people of that city have subscribed their hard-earned dollars, expecting to be able to enjoy the benefit of Sunday opening. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention, in regular session assembled, demand of Congress the repeal of that part of said law which enforces the Sunday closing.

Resolved, That we call upon the World's Columbian Exposition Directory of Chicago to use all means in its power to keep said Exposition open, thereby keeping faith with the people from whom they have solicited and received subscriptions, and we call upon all local unions of our craft to use every honorable means in their power to compel their representatives in the House of Congress to vote for the opening of said World's Columbian Exposition; and be it further

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention of Carpenters it will be wiser, from a moral standpoint, that said Exposition should be open on Sunday than that strangers visiting the city of Chicago should be compelled to run the gamut of the numerous saloons, confidence games, brothels and gambling halls which already, in anticipation of a large harvest, are establishing themselves in that city.



GENERAL PRESIDENT TRENOR.

Henry H. Trenor was born in New York city in the year 1839. He attended the public schools of the city, and at the age of 15 years was apprenticed to the trade.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, New York State militia, and went to Washington with the Regiment. At the expiration of his term of service he joined the First New York Volunteer Engineers, under Colonel Edward W. Serrell, and served through the campaign of the Department of the South, and in 1863 the Regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Trenor served in the campaign of that department until his regiment was mustered out of service in August, 1865. He rose from the ranks to the command of his company.

He is a past officer of the I. O. O. F., and has been connected with the Royal Arcanum, the G. A. R. and other organizations for a number of years. He was one of the charter members of Lodge No. 9 of the old United Order of Carpenters, and was one of the committee of the joint conference in April, 1887, which met in Newark, N. J., to consolidate the United Order with the United Brotherhood.

On being convinced that it was for the best interest of all, he advocated most strenuously and ably the amalgamation of the two Orders, and on its consummation, with a very large majority of Lodge No. 9, formed Union No. 473 of the U. B., and was the first presiding officer of that union. Ever since then he has taken an active part in its work.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Trenor has been in the employ of one of the largest building firms in New York. He is affable and pleasing in address, with firmness and determination well stamped in his character; conservative and cautious in action, but decisive and resolute to an intense degree. He is a logical, convincing speaker of a practical turn of mind. He is far from being a "putty" man. And in his election the St. Louis Convention has chosen an Executive Officer of marked ability, and one whose administration will be of credit to the United Brotherhood.

## COMPLIMENTARY TO PRESIDENT TRENOR.

WHEREAS, The Seventh Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in the city of St. Louis, August 1 to 8, 1892.

Recognizing the services and ability of Brother HENRY H. TRENOR, delegate from Local Union No. 473, of New York city, by electing him General President of the Order not only honored our worthy brother, but also honored the Local and the District of New York by the selection of the brother as the Executive Officer of the organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to Brother HENRY H. TRENOR our hearty congratulation on his election to the office of General President, and we can assure the United Brotherhood, from our experience with Brother TRENOR, that he will bring to the office dignity, ability and zeal of such a marked degree that the organization will be greatly benefited by his selection to that high and honorable office to which he has been called.

Resolved, That, in appreciation of the honor conferred upon this Local, a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother HENRY H. TRENOR, duly attested; also that they be published in THE CARPENTER.

NEWPORT, Ark.—Trade very dull. We are trying to start a carpenters' union. The contractors are opposing it. We have trouble here and want carpenters to not touch this town for a month or two.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

WATCH CHARMS, gold plated with emblem of U. B. cost \$1.25 each.

SEND in Assessments Nos. 2 and 3 if you have not done so, or your union will be out of benefit.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS for 1893-1894 are now ready for sale to the unions at one cent each or \$1 per 100.

PASSWORD for current quarter, new Rituals and new blanks were sent September 16, to all locals in good standing.

FINE Gold plated pins durable and good, with emblem of U. B. can be had of G. S. in any quantity for twenty-five cents each.

COPIES of the General Secretary's report to the St. Louis Convention can be had for \$1 for 50 copies or 50 cents for 25. It is good to use in converting non union men.

NEWLY AMENDED Constitutions as just adopted by general vote are now ready. Send in your orders at five cents per copy. \$5 per 100.

THE AMENDMENTS to the Constitution adopted at St. Louis convention have all been ratified by a large majority vote of the members.

LOCAL UNIONS should set to work and frame their own By-Laws now to conform to the Constitution as amended at St. Louis convention.

TREASURERS should not write business communications to the G. S. on the remittance blanks when they send money. Send correspondence on separate sheet of note paper.

THE Use of odes and the use of the card, "Remember your Obligation" has been dispensed with per orders of the St. Louis Convention. The new Ritual dispenses with both.

WINTER is coming: work will be scarce in many cases. Why not now while at work pay enough dues ahead, to carry you through until spring. This will keep you from danger of falling in arrears and getting out of benefits.

HOLD public meetings, festivals or entertainments this fall and winter, to bring out non-union men and your own members as well. Agitation is the life of the movement. Stagnation means internal discord and eventual dissolution.

SICK BENEFITS in most of the locals are more of a detriment than a benefit. They have become a constant weakening drain on the majority of unions. They have bankrupted numerous unions and caused considerable contention. On the whole our unions in most cases would be in better financial condition were it not for the sick benefits.

POLITICAL campaign literature of various kinds we find is being sent by the various political machines to our Local Secretaries. For this we are not responsible. Our list of Local Secretaries as published in our journal is used by these people, and we can't stop their access to it as long as the list of Secretaries appears in our journal.

UNION 141, Grand Crossing, Ill., holds a "Columbian" entertainment and ball October 20.

THE BARBERS' National Union is doing well and has 119 Locals and an official monthly journal.

THE ELECTRIC WIREMEN'S Union of New York, is only a year old, and has already secured the eight-hour day.

THE PAVING Block Cutters' Union is National and numbers 94 unions and keeps on growing at a healthy rate.

AN EIGHT-HOURS Carpenters' League has been formed in Los Angeles, Cal., to establish the eight-hour day, October 24.

THE ANTICIPATED trouble on the Reading railroad on account of the discharge of union men was satisfactorily compromised by Chief Arthur and other Brotherhood railroad men's officials.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Firemen held their convention September 12, at Music Hall, Cincinnati, O. We regret to know Secretary EUGENE V. DEBS, declined reelection. He enters into the publishing business with the well wishes of ourselves and the thousands who have known his sterling worth in the labor movement for fifteen years and more.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Union 626 sent \$50 to the Homestead strikers and on Labor Day made a grand showing. All the trades societies were in line and many floats in the parade. The bricklayers and masons are well organized and gained the nine-hour day without a strike. The carpenters will be next as the hod-carriers made demands and gained them. We have organized the colored carpenters.



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PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1892.



## FOUR NEW UNIONS.

Since our last issue charters have been granted to four new unions, viz.: No. 71, Lexington, Ky. (colored); 152, Washburn, Wis.; 812, Johnson City, Tenn.; 813, Chicago Heights, Ill.

NEXT MONTH we will publish a full and complete report in detail of all moneys received for Special Assessments, Nos. 2 and 3. All unions in arrears for these assessments had better pay up right away so not to be published in arrears.

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor has decided to appropriate the sum of \$250.00 to make a test case in the Courts of the State of Indiana for violation of the Eight-Hour law of that State, by certain contractors of Elwood, Ind. Carpenters' Union No. 652 has furnished the information.

THE GENERAL Executive Board elected at the St. Louis Convention were in session at the General Office, 124 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., all week from October 3 to 8, 1892. Their chief work was to audit the books and accounts and pass on various appeals. The proceedings of their session will appear in November CARPENTER.

THE CAMPAIGN ORATOR is abroad in the land. He is now nightly howling himself hoarse and dry in his professions as "the friend of labor." Hodge and Podge are patted on the back and told they are "good fellows," and "the poor workingmen" are promised "better times" if they will only vote as these orators advise. Amid all this political pyrotechnics the trade union work goes on. It is educating and preparing the workmen to eventually use their ballots for themselves and for "better times" by struggling for higher wages, shorter hours and better treatment. The trade unions are practically establishing much more in that line than can be done if workingmen wait for politicians to help them.

## WHAT IS A SCAB?

Though printed and reprinted again and again, by special request we once more give this definition of "a scab" to our readers:

Some ten years ago a union man was tried in one of the courts of London, England, for intimidating a "scab" for going to work on a strike job. In summing up the case against the prisoner, the prosecuting counsel said:

"According to these unionists a scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country; and, though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all, so, when help is needed, a 'scab' is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grab a benefit he never labored to secure; he cares only for himself, but he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for momentary and worthless approbation would betray his friends, his family and his country. In short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellowmen, and is himself afterwards sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to posterity."

## THE LAST ACT OF DESPERATION.

"High Treason" is the latest form of crime charged against the Homestead strikers. This fairly exhausts the entire decalogue of criminal research on the part of the Carnegie-Frick attorneys.

Arrests of labor men in this strike have been made for every conceivable crime from ordinary assault to murder in the first degree and from conspiracy to "High Treason." What the next move of the firm will be in the line of legal and judicial coercion no one knows.

We are satisfied it will have no better effect in breaking the solid ranks of the strikers than all previous attempts of the firm in the line of high-handed intimidation.

Mr. Frick has played a desperate game all through, but it will avail him naught as against the sturdy manhood of the Homestead people. It is his last act of desperation as an offset to the recent desertion of numbers of non-union men from his employ.

If Chief Justice Paxson wants a good case of "High Treason" in "levying war against the peace and quiet of the State," let him arrest Messrs. Frick, Lovejoy and the Pinkertons for their actions in bringing armed hirelings to Homestead.

"High Treason," indeed! It has come to a grave state of affairs if all the machinery of Government, and the Courts, the police, the militia, the newspapers, and all the lickspittles, lackeys, legal pettifoggers and understrappers of society are to combine in the service of capital to exterminate strikes and strikers, labor organizations, and the independent spirit of united labor.

Before this course of oppression prevails, one thing must be remembered! The working men have ballots and they are learning to no longer "throw them away" on the political tools of capitalists and corporations. The trade union workmen and laboring men will make common cause with the farmers and all honest workers, and with millions of ballots, united together, they can overwhelm the privileged few possessed of millions of money.

## AND STILL NO LIST OF OFFICERS FROM THESE UNIONS.

This is the second time we publish this list. The publication of it last month stirred up a large number of unions to send in their lists. And we hope this publication may serve to bring the balance of them to a sense of duty.

Three months have passed since the election of officers last June, and why should not the Recording Secretaries of these unions have sent in the list of new officers by this time? Some of these unions will very likely be the loudest in complaint that mail from the General Office does not reach them. How can we send them mail correctly, if we have not the latest list of their officers?

There is no excuse for such negligence on the part of any Recording Secretary. Section 152 of the Constitution very plainly specifies as one duty of the Recording Secretary, that "he shall send a list of all new officers to the General Secretary and also all changes." Proper blanks to make report as to the names and addresses of the officers elected were sent all the unions with the password, on June 15, last. Why not attend to this matter without further delay?

Here is the list of unions from which we have not received any list of the names and addresses of the local officers up to Oct. 1, 1892.

19	245	467	600
54	248	476	601
57	250	477	603
60	270	486	613
69	282	494	615
75	299	500	628
85	300	503	633
101	301	505	642
140	307	506	643
161	327	508	656
166	330	525	675
170	348	531	705
171	387	534	706
186	394	541	708
188	399	555	725
190	401	566	729
194	403	567	772
196	413	593	775
211	415	595	780
220	427	597	795
221	458	598	798

## SEND DONATIONS TO HOMESTEAD.

The carpenters' unions under our jurisdiction have not been behind-hand in giving moneys to help our struggling comrades in the iron and steel industry at Homestead, Pa. And just as President Weihe of the Amalgamated writes us: "The contest has changed only from the fierce onslaught to a stubborn trial of endurance, on one side is a giant monopoly with its millions melting rapidly for the want of the brawn and brains that created it, while we have the same spirit that we had on the sixth of July, enlisted in this fight of waiting and it seems equally as staunch in one condition as the other."

We sincerely trust our locals and members, where they have not done so, will send money to help in this struggle. The men have been out now nearly four months and their families remain unbroken. In spite of the over-whelming odds of money, Government, courts, Supreme Judges, grand juries, police, militia and every possible force of the plutocracy, the men are still undaunted and determined. Every cent given to the Homestead people will be rigidly accounted for and will be help to nerve the hearts of these brave heroes. Send the money to Wm. Weihe, President of the Amalgamated Association, 814 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and notify Thomas J. Crawford, Box 196, Homestead, Pa.

Here is a list of all moneys received by Mr. Weihe from carpenter's unions up to September 26, 1892.

Union.	Amt.	Union.	Amt.
1 Chicago, Ill.	\$50.00	355 Buffalo, N.Y.	\$10.00
3 Wheeling	25.00	362 Winona, Minn.	5.00
23 Chicago, Ill.	25.00	367 San Antonio, Tex.	25.00
26 Jackson, Mich.	15.00	377 Springfield, Ill.	25.00
33 Boston, Mass.	100.00	379 Ashland, Wis.	7.20
35 San Rafael, Cal.	10.00	385 Dayton, O.	25.00
41 Hartford, Conn.	50.00	405 Lowell, Ky.	10.00
45 Shreveport, La.	5.00	440 Buffalo, N.Y.	14.15
50 Portland, Ore.	25.00	449 Cleveland, O.	25.00
70 Brighton Park, Ill.	5.00	466 E. Saginaw, Mich.	5.00
89 Mobile, Ala.	10.00	496 Vicksburg, Miss.	6.50
103 Louisville, Ky.	5.00	515 Colorado Spgs., Colo.	25.00
115 Bridgeport, Conn.	25.00	520 Astoria, Ore.	10.00
133 Santa Cruz, Cal.	5.00	526 Galveston, Tex.	25.00
141 Grd Crossing, Ill.	15.00	545 Boston, Mass.	5.00
140 Kansas City, Mo.	5.00	618 Grand River, Mich.	11.00
170 Bridgeport, O.	10.00	626 Lexington, Ky.	50.00
174 Grd Forks, Tex.	25.00	637 Hamilton, O.	25.00
184 Lake Linden, Minn.	2.00	639 Brooklyn, N.Y.	25.00
198 Dallas, Tex.	5.00	667 Cincinnati, O.	10.00
224 Tiffin, O.	15.00	684 Middleboro, Mass.	10.00
245 Peoria, Ill.	7.50	701 Zanesville, O.	25.00
251 Rondout, N.Y.	10.00	716 Winchester, N.Y.	15.00
275 Newton, Mass.	8.00	731 Corsicana, Tex.	5.00
284 Springfield, O.	50.00	740 Pekin, Ill.	5.00
305 N. Easton, Ill.	5.25	759 Asbury Park, N.J.	5.00
335 La Crosse, Wis.	85.00	11 Carpenters, per capita	
346 Dayton, O.	47.00	W F Eberhardt, Phila., Pa.	11.00
352 Anderson, Ind.	10.00	Carpenters' District Council per D. Maloney	25.00
From various unions	65.00		
Sum Total			\$1172.50

In addition to the above Mr. Weihe reports that Building and Trade Councils of various cities have contributed large sums of money, and in each of these Councils there are carpenters' unions of the U. B. represented. There are a number of carpenters who send money and do not specify the organization, and others again send their name and occupation as a "carpenter," and no address. Any carpenters' unions which have sent money and are not included in the above list, can report the same to this office and the matter will be attended to.

## HOSTILITY TO NON-UNION MEN.

"There is great danger in the fact of unions taking an attitude more and more hostile to non-union men." So says the New York *Solidarity*, quite truthfully. And then it continues: "Many unions are already trusts or combines of superior workmen to hold their own, not alone against the employers' class, but against the lower class of workmen. Many unions have established high entrance fees, some almost prohibitory ones. There are organizations to which admission is quite a privilege. The war waged against non-unionists, the persistence and mercilessness with which these are, when possible, driven out of employment, do not contribute to foster good feelings, or sympathy for the unions. Very little effort is made by the latter to approach non-unionists to stretch them a helpful hand, to overcome their ignorance or their prejudices."

"When a strike occurs, there are many men who are compelled by sheer necessity to take the places left vacant. If to these still more are added who have cause to complain of the union and to avenge injuries received at its hands, the strike is surely doomed to be lost. Solidarity should not be preached only in time of strike to would-be 'scabs,' but should be practiced beforehand by the union towards the unorganized and the unemployed workmen."

"The spirit of many unions is bad. It is a spirit of egoism more than a spirit of solidarity—a spirit of submission to the capitalist system more than of emancipation. A great prejudice has taken hold of the minds of some classes of workmen; i. e., that they may by strict regulation of their number, by restrictions put on apprenticeship, etc., keep up their wages steadily at their present rate. But this view is mistaken. Prohibitions and restrictions will avail only for a short time, but they will prove useless and vain in the long run. Laws which govern wages cannot be counteracted by such poor and artificial means."

No labor union can stand the double pressure of capitalists and lower labor combined together. To raise, or even to maintain, wages in the higher occupations, the wages of inferior ranks of workers must be raised or maintained. The conditions of the superior classes of workmen are determined in relation to those of the inferior classes, and the key of the whole system is the situation of unskilled laborers and the number and chances of unemployed. The superior workmen are therefore interested in the promotion and elevation of the lower ranks. They should fight their own battle on the battle-field of the lower classes. Solidarity is their best policy; nay, there is no other policy."

"Neglect of educational work in the unions, and pitiless persecution of non-

unionists, are the greatest mistakes ever committed by labor organizations. Such mistakes, it must be avowed, have been committed over and over again. But now we perceive signs of a change for the better. We notice a craving on the part of the intelligent workmen for the new unionism. What is needed is real union, founded on general as distinguished from particular interests—on the co-operation of all members, not on the will and the ruling of the leaders—on education, not on discipline—on equality, not on privilege."

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(These proceedings could not be published in our September issue, as the space was largely taken up by the G. S. report. Amendments to the Constitution and other business of the St. Louis Convention. These proceedings are in a condensed form. The proceedings of the October session will appear in our November issue.)

## FIRST DAY—JUNE 27, 1892.

Most of the day consumed in auditing accounts of the G. S.

Claim of Otto Wenk, Union 518, St. Louis, referred to Convention.

Application to strike, from Union 283, Concord, N. H., for nine-hour day sanctioned. Report of Deputy Clerk having visited Concord received favorably.

Demand of Union 176, Newport, R. I., for balance of strike pay alleged to be due, was refused by G. E. B.

## SECOND DAY—JUNE 28, 1892.

The entire day was spent in auditing general accounts of the G. S. and Protective Fund and Assessment.

## THIRD DAY—JUNE 29, 1892.

Death claim of M. Mueller, Union 62, Chicago, Ill., laid over for further evidence.

In regard to strike in Tampa, Fla., Unions 600 and 996 advised to secure nine-hour day first and not insist on cash system at same time.

Com. Union 637, Vancouver, B. C., as to prospects of a strike. Referred to G. S. with private instructions.

Com. Union 788, Decatur, Ill., as to trade troubles. Referred to G. S. to send some competent person.

Com. Union 652, Elwood, Ind., for financial assistance to prosecute violations of the State Eight-Hour Law. Referred to American Federation of Labor.

Communications were acted on from Unions 471, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 230, Port Angeles, Wash.; 129, Bay City, Mich.; and 51, Chicago, as to special assessment No. 1, and from Unions 164, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 41, Spokane Falls, Wash.; 336, New Whatcom, Wash., as to Protective Fund. Referred to G. S. with instructions as to reply.

Case of J. F. Day vs. Union 119, Newark, N. J., considered. Union 119 ordered to reimburse Mr. Day in good standing on payment of two months' dues which he owed at time of suspension. Union 119 to pay the G. S. ten cents tax and five cents Protective Fund on account of Mr. Day, during his suspension and Union 119 is censured for their illegal and insubordinate action and special instructions given G. S. in this case.

Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, selected as headquarters during Convention and St. James' Hotel also to be recommended in circular to delegates.

G. S. instructed to rent a suitable hall for the Convention and preference be given Druid's Hall.

## FOURTH DAY—JUNE 30, 1892.

Resolutions from Chicago Unions 1, 21, 23, 28, 62, 70, 73, 80, 141, 162, 181, 199, 299, 498, 690, 758 received calling for correspondence sent from Chicago to General Office which caused the investigation of affairs in Chicago. The G. E. B. decided it was sufficient that said letters were read in Chicago during the investigation, and every opportunity which they owed at time of suspension. Union 119 to pay the G. S. ten cents tax and five cents Protective Fund on account of Mr. Day, during his suspension and Union 119 is censured for their illegal and insubordinate action and special instructions given G. S. in this case.

Appeal of D. C. of Chicago vs. decision of G. E. B. referred to St. Louis Convention. Chairman McKay chosen as representative of G. E. B. to defend G. E. B. decision.

Special railroad rates for delegates to St. Louis Convention were then discussed at length. It was decided best to allow the delegates to make their own special rates.

Bill of \$25, Syracuse, N. Y., for organizing, ordered paid when itemized bill is rendered.

Bill of \$16.95, W. A. Kenyon, Cincinnati, O., for organizing seven locals in that vicinity ordered paid.

Union 498, Dallas, Tex., wants balance as alleged due on E. P. Dawson's claim. G. E. B. decided as all legal bills for funeral expenses are paid, and as a headstone is not in the line of funeral expenses, money cannot be paid from the General Treasury for that purpose.

W. F. Eberhardt, of Philadelphia, chosen as General Organizer for one month to offset work of Knights of Labor in trying to disrupt our unions in Philadelphia and surrounding territory. Brother Eberhardt to organize the building trades more thoroughly and to give special attention to the carpenters.

Bill of \$9.00 of A. M. Smith, San Jose, Cal., for organizing, ordered paid. G. S. instructed to caution Brother Smith.

Bill of \$10 of J. F. Jordan, Denison, Tex., for organizing Sherman, Tex., ordered paid.

Claim of Union 701, Winchester, Ky., for \$124 strike pay, not allowed, as the union had received all the donations could be given.

## FIFTH DAY—JULY 1, 1892.

Mill Men's Union 327, Cincinnati, O., claim for strike pay disallowed as men were not on strike full two weeks as required by our laws.

Mill men's strike of St. Louis, 59.0 allowed and Brother Valerius of Cincinnati to go there to adjust affairs and investigate. G. S. to consult G. E. B. as to further financial allowances.

Donation of \$300 allowed Scranton, Pa., on strike, and further financial aid to cease from this date, unless otherwise ordered by G. E. B.

G. S. ordered to wire for a delegation of the men on strike in Baltimore, Md., to visit G. E. B. to explain situation of strike there.

\$18 appropriated as strike pay due Union 725, Middletown, O.

Petition of S. W. Perigo vs. Union 446, Indianapolis, Ind., to reopen appeal in his case, already passed on. G. E. B. decline to reopen.

On appeals in disapproved claims of Hugh McMahon, Union 11, Cleveland, O.; Jos. Sandusky, Union 1, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Allison, 380 Gloucester, Mass.; decisions of G. S. and G. T. reversed on further evidence and claims ordered paid.

On appeals in claims of B. Briody, Union 63, New York, and Mrs. A. Morris, Union 89, Mobile, Ala., decisions of G. S. and G. T. sustained.

Case of Frank Schalling, Union 53, New York, referred to D. C. of New York for settlement.

Complaint, Union 758, South Englewood, Ill., as to imported alien contract labor in carpenter trade at Grand Lake, La. G. S. showed investi-

gation had been made, and the case is in the hands of the Inspector of Immigration, New York city.

Audit of accounts of G. S. continued in evening session.

Delegation from Baltimore, Md., Carpenters on strike given a hearing, and a long consultation with them and the G. E. B. took place.

## SIXTH DAY—JULY 2, 1892.

Audit of accounts of G. S. continued and completed. Books and accounts found in good order, and the following summaries are shown:

Balance on hand April 1, General Fund \$47.67  
Receipts—April, May, June . . . . . 30,303.46

Total . . . . . \$30,351.13  
Expenses for same period . . . . . 31,266.36

Deficit . . . . . \$915.23

Further loan from Protective Fund . . . \$1,000.00  
Deficit paid . . . . . 915.23

Balance on hand July 1, 1892 . . . . . \$85.23

The audit of Protective Fund and assessment shows as follows:  
April 1, balance on hand . . . . . \$2,053.56  
Received April, May and June . . . . . 23,731.75

Total . . . . . \$25,785.31

July 1, balance on hand . . . . . \$3,988.75  
Loaned General Fund . . . . . 4,549.10

Total . . . . . \$8,537.85

Further conference held with delegation from Baltimore and \$1,296.00 strike pay allowed. Further financial aid to cease from date.

Bills of G. E. B. for \$448.20 for attendance ordered paid.

Union 598 St. Louis, Mo., stair-builders ask for financial aid for trade movement. Instructed to comply with Constitution.

D. C. Richmond Company, New York ask for financial aid for strike. Required to first comply with Constitution.

Action of G. S. approved in transferring temporary loan of \$4500 from Protective Fund to General Fund to pay claims.

D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati, O., instructed to visit mill men on strike in St. Louis and adjust their trouble, inasmuch as Brother Valerius wires he cannot go.

Adjourned to meet October 3, 1892.

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Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

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Hat Makers' International Association.

JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,  
623 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES GRAHAM, President,  
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,  
4



## GENERAL OFFICERS.

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

324 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President, Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Monroe st., Philadelphia, Pa.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.

Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box 911, Butte, Mont.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

D. P. Rowland, 253 W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.

W. T. Dukchart, 203 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.

A. M. Swartz, 128 James st., Allegheny, Pa.

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

(Received during the month of August.)

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
7-8	3 25 225	1-6	1 05 412	1 70 620	8 53
9	5 75 231		90 414	3 35 634	20
19	1 70 232		60 422	1 05 626	7
21	2 40 233		70 425	85 637	3
31	1 30 238		3 30 429	1 70 641	6
36	10 75 241		2 65 434	3 25 645	1
37	1 40 245		2 65 435	1 25 646	4
46	5 50 249		2 95 449	6 10 647	8
48	2 10 252		11 80 452	1 39 652	1
51	11 05 256		2 25 456	1 00 657	3
54	1 50 257		65 457	3 95 660	7
67	7 70 259		5 90 467	6 10 667	14
70	1 45 260		1 50 469	1 55 677	1
78	2 05 262		90 481	4 00 684	1
79	85 278		5 25 482	6 45 685	1
80	1 30 278		1 60 481	3 90 686	3
81	1 75 281		90 488	6 70 690	5
88	4 40 285		2 15 495	6 80 691	9
93	2 05 287		4 25 501	1 49 700	2
95	27 10 288		1 45 503	85 705	2
99	90 300		3 30 512	2 00 710	1
101	3 20 309		5 00 513	95 701	1
110	1 40 337		3 85 517	1 70 711	1
112	6 10 340		1 05 515	7 27 717	2
115	45 310		2 00 516	80 728	2
127	6 45 314		2 40 519	2 15 732	7
131	4 70 316		20 50 525	1 00 734	1
132	10 55 317		75 511	6 05 742	3
138	4 05 331		1 75 530	90 743	1
139	2 30 341		2 70 537	80 744	1
144	3 10 344		1 45 540	2 90 747	2
145	2 55 350		1 05 553	1 00 749	1
146	125 85 351		3 25 559	55 751	1
156	5 55 361		70 562	4 00 753	1
170	1 40 366		1 20 574	55 755	1
177	7 30 370		3 55 580	7 80 762	2
180	65 375		355 581	5 70 765	1
184	1 45 380		2 55 588	1 00 768	1
188	2 50 381		6 05 592	11 80 770	3
193	90 383		70 599	9 62 774	3
196	8 00 391		3 25 601	1 00 781	2
206	1 55 392		25 602	3 40 787	1
209	6 15 400		1 60 606	2 70 790	1
218	7 70 402		3 25 613	1 00 795	1
220	1 15 405		1 45 618	93	
Total.					\$1,025



## FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

## ALABAMA

612. BRIDGEPORT—W. A. Carruth.  
 92. MOBILE—E. Marschal, 607 S. Elmore st.  
 92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.  
 806. SELMA—A. L. Hanson, 423 Broad st.  
 339. SHEFFIELD—Wm. R. Ambrose.

## ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—M. H. Packard, 109 Tulip st.  
 292. LITTLE ROCK—D. W. Gaskill, Box 371.  
 511. " C. L. Lucas, Box 291.  
 432. PINE BLUFF—John Matz, Box 125.

## CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.  
 217. EUREKA—M. B. Fowler, Box 335.  
 660. HANFORD—J. M. Dean.  
 85. HOLLISTER—C. Hickley.  
 56. LOS ANGELES—J. D. Newman, Box 482.  
 20. OAKLAND—J. F. Gallin, 1119 Ninth st.  
 235. PASADENA—H. E. Shaw, 116 Franklin ave.  
 237. RIVERSIDE—W. J. Embree, 347 Bridge st.  
 341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1201 J st.  
 875. " (Cars.) D. D. Paxton, 1705 E st.  
 34. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wagoner, Box 797.  
 22. H. Meyer, 280 Siegel st., R. H.  
 804. (Ger.) M. Trepte, 1723 Stevenson st.  
 483. Guy Lathrop, 108 Taylor st.  
 616. (Star) Blids, J. W. Nibbett, 1917 Stevenson.  
 816. SAN JOSE—M. Blake, Carp's Box G. A. R. Hall.  
 35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
 226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.  
 183. SANTA CRUZ—G. W. Reid, 74 Locust st.  
 837. STOCKTON—J. H. Holden, 359 Grant st.

## CANADA

701. BRANTFORD, MAN.—Jas. Lang.  
 75. CALGARY, ALBERTA—W. Pittman, Jr., Box 191.  
 83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
 18. HAMILTON, D. B. Barnard, 61 Florence st.  
 801. HOWALAGA, QUE.—J. L. Foster, 207 Dezery.  
 194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 206 Dundas st.  
 1. MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, J. B. Champagne, 691 Langlois st.  
 134. (Fr.) O. Chevalier, 1375 Ontario st.  
 311. (Fr.) N. Normand, 456 Centre st., Pt. St. Chas.  
 376. Jos. Skinner, 72 Plymouth Grove.  
 666. (Fr.) Jos. Lamontagne, 53 Duluth ave.  
 221. OTTAWA—E. J. V. Villiquette, 411 St. Andrew.  
 38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.  
 297. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.  
 27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
 617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—F. Gladwin, Box 798.  
 344. VICTORIA, B. C.—G. Malloy, Box 92.  
 383. WINNIPEG, MAN.—G. Ireland, 80 Juno st.

## COLORADO

630. ASPEN—M. C. Hayes, Box 407.  
 560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.  
 150. COLORADO SPRINGS—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.  
 55. DENVER—C. J. Hendershott, Box 427, Highlands P. O.  
 506. PUEBLO—A. D. Davy, Box 234.  
 590. LA JENITA—W. A. Goring, Box 174.  
 410. PRECOLO—W. S. Marble, 1110 Cedar st., Bessemer.  
 46. TRINIDAD—G. Hasting, 413 Short st.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—W. J. Barnwell, 168 Park st.  
 64. GREENWICH—E. F. Chitt, Box 117.  
 45. HARTFORD—Robert Wright, 53 Allyn st.  
 97. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.  
 97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, 75 Curtis.  
 179. NEW HAVEN—M. J. Connely, 963 Grand ave.  
 137. NORWICH—Jas. Grierson, 15 Elm st., Preston.  
 745. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.  
 620. STAMFORD—F. M. W. Stamford ave.

## DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. Burner, 1741 Seaton, N. W.  
 831. " M. D. Bailey, 629 Whitney ave., N. W.

## FLORIDA

833. COCOA—W. E. Booth.  
 234. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) F. Crockett, Hansom Town.  
 605. " W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn.  
 74. PENSACOLA—R. F. Killgore, Box 71.  
 127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettitway.  
 600. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Sisson, Box 32.  
 396. " E. S. Cooper, Box 232.

## GEORGIA

332. AMERICUS—(Col.) Lincoln McKennis.  
 136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 233 Marbury st.  
 144. MACON—W. B. Carlton, 526 Calhoun st.

## IDAHO

331. BOISE CITY—Harry Bowers.

## ILLINOIS

79. ALTON—A. P. Herron, care Letter Carrier 4.  
 842. ANNA—Ben. F. Warner.  
 617. AURORA—C. M. Seiden, 150 S. Lake st.  
 634. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
 70. BRIDGEPORT—Chas. Fournier, 2111 38th.  
 624. CAIRO—Col. Alfred H. House, 616 21st st.  
 621. " J. B. Huiler.  
 777. CENTRALIA—Ed. Hodges.  
 769. CHAMPAIGN—W. A. Brown.  
 724. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown, Box 259.  
 813. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—C. D. Nelson.  
 CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, S. S. Baker, 705 Oglesby ave.  
 1. John Walters, 795 S. Halsted st.  
 21. (French) A. Morency, 210 Centre ave.  
 23. J. Haywood, 4943 Princeton ave.  
 28. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.  
 54. (Bohem.) John Rund, 336 W. 20th st.  
 79. (Ger.) Wm. Krugmann, 2133 Wabash ave.  
 181. (Scand.) E. Engberg, 121 Barclay st.  
 269. J. E. Brooks.  
 416. Jas. Bell, 331 Van Horn st.  
 419. (Ger.) J. Schrak, 916 W. 13th st.  
 416. (Holl.) P. Tyson, Roseland.  
 623. (Bohem.) Joseph Farsik, 4718 Wood st.  
 690. (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quimby, 1126 Hinman st.  
 295. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Box 471.  
 788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.  
 558. DEKALB—Albert Horn.  
 566. DU QUOIN—E. Valentine.  
 169. EAST ST. LOUIS—R. J. Tojo, 814 St. Louis ave.  
 47. EL DORADO—T. J. Gram.  
 214. ELMHURST—Aug. Lange.  
 62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 622 58th st.  
 17. EVANSTON—N. F. Hollenbeck, 1039 Wesley ave.  
 672. FREEPORT—M. D. Coble, 9 West st.  
 60. GALESBURG—Jas. R. Rogers, 506 Mulberry st.  
 111. GRAND CROSSING—A. Moline, Box 484.  
 625. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
 162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7916 Oglesby ave.  
 619. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 223 S. Sandy st.  
 419. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapollie, Box 18 Gano Cook Co.

568. LINCOLN—W. A. Dodds, 326 Third st.  
 91. METROPOLIS—B. P. Schroder, Box 184.  
 762. MOLINE—J. L. Swim, 2420 Fifth ave.  
 80. MORELAND—Alfred Daniels, Box 281.  
 753. OLNEY—R. N. Massey.  
 661. OTTAWA—R. K. Spohn, 817 E. Joliet st.  
 240. PEORIA—Philip Reinhard, 710 Park ave.  
 813. " (Ger.) J. Senlow, 616 Howitt st.  
 189. QUINCY—Herman J. Marcks, 319 S. 10th st.  
 526. ROCK ISLAND—J. F. Newfield, 2408 Sixth ave.  
 129. ROGERS PARK—H. W. Cook.  
 599. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham Cook Co.  
 758. S. ENGLEWOOD—D. Bosgraaf, Jr.  
 16. SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman ave.  
 466. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.  
 77. TAYLORVILLE—J. McArthur.  
 122. TOWN OF LAKE—Aug. Manning, 4606 Bishop.  
 242. VERNON—Wm. Pell.  
 445. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 906 Julian.  
 281. WERABO—James B. Weldon, Box 331.

## INDIANA

352. ANDREWS—Chas. Moore, 136 First st.  
 383. AURORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochran, Ind.  
 439. BLUFFTON—John N. Hatfield.  
 795. CLINTON—T. C. Martin.  
 494. CRAWFORDVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock ave.  
 808. DUNKIRK—H. Smith.  
 622. ELWOOD—Jas. Heffner, Box 279.  
 EVANSVILLE—  
 90. F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.  
 470. M. Hallenberger, Law av., Hartmetz add'n.  
 742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) L. Kessler, 920 E. Franklin st.  
 153. FORT WAYNE—Wm. F. Wolke, 107 Wall st.  
 728. FRANKFORT—A. F. Raymond, 232 N. East st.  
 646. GREENFIELD—Columbus Davis, Box 176.  
 157. HARTSVILLE—B. G. Hollingsworth.  
 95. HARTSFORD CITY—J. W. Carter.  
 310. HUNTINGTON—G. A. Mentzer, 41 High st.  
 INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, H. Roberts, 131 Fayette st.  
 57. (Stairs) Geo. Wernsing, 74 Lockerbie st.  
 60. (Ger.) R. Schellberg, 47 N. Alabama st.  
 299. C. W. Kuchemier, 128 Mann ave.  
 446. J. M. Pruitt, 15 S. West st.  
 699. (Mill) W. B. Fuldner, 73 Columbia ave.  
 706. J. H. Whisner, 210 English ave.  
 770. JEFFERSONVILLE—L. Fogelman, 237 Meigs av.  
 LAFAYETTE—  
 215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
 783. (Ger.) G. W. Davis, S. Third st.  
 656. LAWRENCEBURG—Jas. McLESTER.  
 744. LOGANSBORO—Carson Emory.  
 613. MADISON—T. C. Lockard, 763 W. Third st.  
 365. MARION—L. A. Hodgins, 2426 Harmon st.  
 798. MT. VERNON—Wm. Guthrie, Box 439.  
 592. MUNCIE—J. B. Miller, 123 W. Mich. st.  
 19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 10 W. 8th st.  
 695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—Andrew Phillips.  
 57. PERC—Jos. Burwell, Box 341.  
 756. RICHMOND—P. L. Birt, 207 N. 17th st.  
 429. SEYMOUR—H. Moritz, Box 230.  
 256. SHELBYVILLE—Nelson Goodwin.  
 629. SOUTH BEND—O. A. Pattison, 616 Harrison av.  
 48. TERRE HAUTE—J. R. Warner, 1411 S. 11th st.  
 764. (Mill) C. McKinney, 1333 N. 5th st.  
 558. VINCENNES—Allen Greenwood, 618 Ellis st.  
 631. WABASH—W. H. Kovich, 273 W. Maple st.  
 897. WORTHINGTON—S. A. Myers.

## INDIAN TERRITORY

- 863 OKLAHOMA CITY—O. T. J. Groves.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—A. Bokencamp, 1333 Angular.  
 617. CLINTON—J. F. Clark, 313 Oak st.  
 554. DAVENPORT—E. Riepe, 1524 Marquette st.  
 68. DES MOINES—D. Reinking, 1308 E. Grand av.  
 678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 297 7th st.  
 503. EMMETTSBURGH—Robert Ketchum.  
 81. FT. MADISON—E. Peoples.  
 700. KEOKUK—H. L. Breitenstein, 1524 Bank st.  
 767. OTTUMWA—A. C. Minor, 716 W. 5th st.  
 721. SIOUX CITY—A. E. Tyler, 405 W. 15th st.

## KANSAS

761. CHANUTE—A. M. Davison.  
 66. CONCORDIA—J. N. Patch, Box 13.  
 199. LEAVENWORTH—J. E. Crossley, 9th & Sherman sts.  
 646. PITTSBURGH—O. J. Stoker.  
 158. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, Box 316.  
 720. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, 12th ave.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—J. J. Craig, 133 E. Robins st.  
 176. (Mill) J. L. Kist, 84 W. 7th st.  
 755. German, Clem Nienaber, 138 Trevor st.  
 641. DAYTON—J. Dolman.  
 618. GRAND RIVERS—J. M. Milstead.  
 259. HENDERSON—W. V. Dykes, 1013 First st.  
 626. LEXINGTON—B. Graham, Box 447.  
 LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Reagan, 339 E. Market st.  
 7. J. T. Bence, 638 Magnolia ave.  
 103. J. A. Stuehrk, 1521 W. Market st.  
 212. H. Ruby, 724 E. Madison st.  
 214. (Ger.) Ed. Haas, 431 22nd st.  
 729. (Car) Wm. Murphy, 1110 Kentucky st.  
 405. LUDLOW—A. E. Hue, Box 135.  
 684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—J. O. Mara, Box 1.  
 778. MT. STERLING—Jno. Thomas.  
 181. MOUNTAINDALE—Fred Winscher.  
 698. NEWPORT—W. H. Danks, N. E. cor. 5th and York sts.  
 201. PADUCAH—Chas. Burch, 18 Huntington ave.  
 701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 46.

## LOUISIANA

509. LAKE CHARLES—J. D. Price.  
 NEW ORLEANS—  
 76. J. G. Bloomer, 432 1/2 S. Liberty.  
 249. F. D. Ross, 633 Calhoun st.  
 624. W. S. Moffet, 131 St. Andrews st.  
 704. Hy. Hatner, 132 Toledo st.  
 732. (Mill) Albert Wetzel, 421 Gravier st.  
 739. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.  
 45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

## MAINE

656. GARDINER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.  
 407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn.  
 344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 62 Anderson.  
 772. WESTBROOK—V. L. Porter, Cumberland Mills.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—A. Faulhaber, 929 Hopkins ave.  
 765. (Sash Factory & Pl. mill.) John P. Heany, 208 Dolphin st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maioney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.  
 584. AMESBURY—F. P. Boutelle, 46 Market st.  
 BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, R. Martin, 659 Washington st.  
 33. H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.  
 545. (Stairs) F. W. Speakman, 75 Rutland st.  
 561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.  
 138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.  
 204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.  
 135. CHELSEA—L. J. Jonah, 116 Shawmut st.  
 309. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, Hunt st., Attleboro, Mass.  
 218. EAST BOSTON—H. A. Delorey, 7 Union Pl. off Princeton st.  
 139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) M. Richard, 341 Pleasant st.  
 403. " Jas. Walton, 8 Dyson st.  
 571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 287.  
 380. GLOUCESTER—J. A. McDonald, 16 Cleveland.  
 82. HAVENHILL—D. Laro Wilson, 9 Sixth ave.  
 424. HINGHAM—John Campbell, Box 113.  
 455. HOLYOKE—H. M. Stoney, 32 Taylor st.  
 508. " (Fr.) J. Lattimore, 109 Walnut st.  
 602. " (Germ.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.  
 400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
 196. HYDE PARK—B. Davis, 55 Loring st.  
 111. LAWRENCE—F. W. Heald, 72 Oxford st.  
 696. LOWELL—E. Kappier, 239 Lincoln st.  
 158. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 169 Lewis st.  
 221. MARLBOROUGH—A. T. Steele, Box 432.  
 154. MARLBORO—Calvin Clisbee, 4 Longley st.  
 192. NATICK—Geo. K. Allen, 15 Western ave.  
 409. NEW BEDFORD—H. M. Hammond, 64 Spruce st.  
 275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, Rockland st.  
 193. NORTH ADAMS—C. H. Ramsdell, 8 Briggs av.  
 308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.  
 727. NORTHAMPTON—D. Pepin, Box 400, Easthampton.

435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden.  
 417. QUINCY—John Parsons, 21 Chestnut st.  
 159. REVERE—H. P. Balcom, Winthrop av., Beachmont.  
 67. ROXBURY—H. E. White, 58 Ottawa st.  
 140. SALEM—F. Wilkinson, 3 Parker st.  
 702. SAKONVILLE—E. C. Tuttle, Box 121.  
 24. SOMERVILLE—Jos. McIntyre, 17 Oak st.  
 220. S. FRAMINGHAM—P. H. Dunham.  
 96. SPRINGFIELD—I. Bassette, Box 765.  
 654. " E. P. Mowrey, 68 Quincy st.  
 491. STODGTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.  
 216. WALTHAM—J. P. Veno, 37 Taylor st.  
 426. WEST NEWTON—W. A. Lang, Box 241.  
 90. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights P. O.  
 93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

129. BAY CITY—Adam Trobert, 614 Birney st.  
 686. BENTON HARBOR—John Covell, Box 705.  
 418. CHARLOTTE—G. Hickman, Box 110.  
 DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, John Crawford, 972 4th ave.  
 59. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.  
 219. (Ger.) E. Uckart, 371 St. Joseph st.  
 163. EAST SAGINAW—R. Wellock, 1148 S. 4th st.  
 248. " (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.  
 466. " (Ger.) Peter Frisch, 1502 So. Warren ave.  
 GRAND RAPIDS—Sec. of District Council, E. L. Probert, 765 LaBelle ave.  
 65. E. L. Probert, 765 LaBelle ave.  
 771. W. K. Sterns, 82 Woodlawn ave.  
 793. W. A. Schroder, 4 Springfield ave.  
 26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 211 Deyo st.  
 184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.  
 213. LANSING—J. K. Moore, 604 Butler st.  
 372. MARINE CITY—Adolph Booske, Box 72.  
 392. MARQUETTE—(Fr.) J. Savard, 219 W. Bluff st.  
 108. MEXIGON—O. T. Brakeman, 102 Houston av.  
 123. OWOSSO—Charles H. Cherry, Box 701.  
 334. SAGINAW—G. Wetzel, 1023 S. Harrison, W. S.  
 538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Suttill.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—John Sutherby, 222 W. 4th st.  
 366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.  
 411. Carl Enger, 609 19th ave. S.  
 452. J. Shalibetter, 1001 Dupont ave. N.  
 87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.  
 362. WINONA—Carl Kuederli, 107 E. Second st.

## MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—Geo. Wheeler, Box 282.  
 495. VICKSBURG—T. Adams, Box 63.  
 592. " Chas. Taylor, Box 128.

## MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—J. Cook, 6841 Magnolia av.  
 790. CARTHAGE—H. F. Slade, 416 W. Wooster st.  
 100. KANSAS CITY—A. McDonald, 1717 E. 11th.  
 263. LANCASTER—M. Ashford.  
 98. SEDALIA—G. J. Taylor, 919 W. Fifth st.  
 377. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Talent, 2115 Lyon st., Station A.  
 789. STANBERRY—H. H. Davis, Box 327.  
 430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtis, 1323 North 20th st.  
 ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Rutledge, Wellington P. O.  
 4. Geo. J. Swank, 1704 New Road ave.  
 5. (Ger.) J. Borkhard, 235 Menard st.  
 12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2708 N. 23d st.  
 113. V. S. Lamb, 4439 Papin st.  
 240. (Ger.) Wm. Althaus, 1918 N. 15th st.  
 257. J. R. Miller, 2624 Hebert st.  
 270. E. S. Hinkel, 2525 Belle Glade ave.  
 395. (Mill) Paul Gardner, 106 N. 12th st.  
 423. P. Bohlen, 2747 Manchester road.  
 518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.  
 578. (Star Blids.) Jos. McCoun, 4443 St. Ferdinand ave.  
 699. J. G. Naron, 5003 Magazine st.  
 734. (Ger. Mill) Oscar Staeger, 2502 S. 10th st.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—J. H. Laird.  
 112. BUTTE CITY—A. M. S. atty, Box 23.  
 286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmetson.  
 280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.  
 317. NEIHART—Jas. Megary.

## NEBRASKA

148. LINCOLN—E. L. Kamerer, 221 S. 20th st.  
 330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willman, 302 S. 17th.  
 OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, C. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-ninth st.  
 58. J. H. Schaeffer, 270 Caldwell st.  
 685. C. Peterson, 1403 S. Nineteenth st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

218. CONCORD—D. W. Shillis, Box 630.  
 183. MANCHESTER—Wm. H. G. Colcord, 334 E. High.  
 385. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Vaughn st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—J. F. Seger, Box 897.  
 486. BAYONNE—Gus Sippel, 33 W. 24th st.  
 711. " (East End) W. Shirley, 1792 Eastern ave.  
 121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.  
 30. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
 800. CARLISLE—(Ger.) J. W. Doeringler, Box 6.  
 467. E. ORANGE—M. E. Ryerson, 45 Oliver st.  
 167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.  
 687. " (Ger.) Chas. Meiser, 1007 William st.  
 647. ENGLEWOOD—Garret Springer.  
 591. HOBOKEN—F. Stieglitz, 12 Bloomfield st.  
 265. HACKENSACK—Charles Wood, James st.  
 HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, N. W. Baxter, 14 Prescott Place, Jersey City.  
 482. JERSEY CITY—Geo. Williamson, 220 1/2 3d st.  
 498. R. Leonard, Station B.  
 564. (Greenville) W. Bonner, 111 Franklin st.  
 570. (Five Corners) A. W. Hilly, 60 Columbus ave.  
 710. (Greenville) R. E. Kirk, 231 Old Bergen road.  
 59. LAKEWOOD—Chas. O. Pettit.  
 151. LONG BRANCH—Wm. Pinson.  
 232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
 305. MILLVILLE—Luke Vanaman, 805 N. Second.  
 638. MORRISTOWN—Van Deats, Box 163.  
 NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, Chas. H. Cloyd, 24 S. 14th st.  
 119. J. N. Dalry, 21 Academy st.  
 172. PATAUA—A. Brenner, 128 Carlton st.  
 415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 29 Wall st.  
 602. OCEANIC—Z. T. Alas.  
 427. ORANGE—Thos. Ferguson, 17 Central place.  
 325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.  
 490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.  
 399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, 321 Ferry st., Easton, Pa.  
 155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. Van Fleet, 43 E. Third st.  
 665. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.  
 456. SUMMIT—M. A. Jilison.  
 31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 91 Jackson st.  
 543. TOWN OF UNION—J. Wolfarth, 277 Bergen-tine ave., Union Hill.  
 642. WEST HOBOKEN—H. Burgraff, Paterson Plank R'd and Paterson ave.

## NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—Thos. McNeil, 54 N. Knox st.  
 659. " (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.  
 6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, 299 E. Main st.  
 453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.  
 10. BATAVIA—A. E. Davis, Box 993.  
 419. BRIGHTON—A. E. Davis, 25 Conklin ave.  
 210. " A. Preston, 25 Conklin ave.  
 BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. F. Bostwick, 59 Division ave.  
 109. M. A. Maher, 594 Bergen st.  
 197. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.  
 193. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.  
 223. Robert H. Koyler, 52 Leonard st.  
 247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton st.  
 258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornelia st.  
 291. (Ger.) John Lang, Metropolitan P. O., Queens Co.  
 349. (Sash etc.) H. Robinson, 223 47th st.  
 381. J. H. Padbury, 20 Rochester ave.  
 387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R, Flatbush, N. Y.  
 451. E. R. Kitch, 52 Sunde st.<



# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 11

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1892

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## AN ODE TO FREEDOM.

Oh Freedom! thou art not as a poet's dream,  
A fair young girl with light and delicate limbs,  
Armed to the teeth art thou. A bearded man  
Thy enemy, although of reverend look,  
Hoary with many years and far obeyed,  
Is later born than thou.  
Thou shalt be strong with lapse of years.  
But he shall fade into a feeble age;  
Feebler yet subtler. He shall weave his snares  
And spring them on thy careless steps, and clap  
His withered hands, and from their ambush call  
His hordes to fall upon thee. He shall send  
Quaint maskers, fair of form and gallant mien  
To catch thy gaze and utter graceful words  
To charm thy ear; while his sly lips by stealth  
Twine around thee threads of steel, light thread  
On thread.  
That grow to fetters; or bind down thine arms  
With chains concealed in chaplets. Oh! not yet  
May'st thou unbrace thy corselet, nor lay by  
Thy sword; nor yet, O Freedom! close thy lids  
In slumber; for thy enemy never sleeps,  
And thou must watch and combat till the day  
Of the new earth and heaven.  
—WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

## HOMESTEAD DAY!

THOUGH the daily press reports the men at Homestead have returned to work, still there are scores of men needing help. These men are awaiting trial on various charges from the smallest crime to the higher ones of Murder and Treason.

They must be helped to make a good defense in the Courts, and if necessary, in the highest tribunal in the land. Against them is a vast array of corporation lawyers and all the hellish fury of corporate greed and Pinkerton revenge. The best legal talent must be secured in behalf of the men, so that they may be saved from conviction and imprisonment and persecution.

A Defense Fund is now being raised, and the Chicago trade unions have done nobly. October 29th was the day fixed for Chicago workmen as their "Homestead Day" and thousands of dollars were raised that day.

Now the American Federation of Labor has fixed on Tuesday December 13th, 1892, as "Homestead Day" for general observance all over the land. Wagerworkers, business men and citizens are all appealed to give some portion of their savings that day or a donation to help get justice in the Courts for the men of Homestead at present under arrest. Theatres and places of amusement are also appealed to give part of their receipts on that day. The Opera House, at Fort Wayne Ind., has been first to respond. Let there be more to follow in line.

Send contributions to Secretary Chris. Evans, 14 Clinton Place, New York; and notify Thos. G. Crawford, Box 196, Homestead, Pa.

## DONATIONS TO HOMESTEAD.

In addition to the list published in our October journal, we print this list of moneys received by President Weihe of the Amalgamated Society, from September 26, 1892, to November 5, 1892. This is the list of moneys donated by Carpenters' Unions to help the men at Homestead. It shows, in all, donations to the amount of \$2,100.70.

In addition to this it is reported Union 28, of Chicago, donated \$500 more in response to the visit of the Special Committee from Homestead which has been going the rounds of the Chicago Unions. Others of our Carpenters' Unions in Chicago have also made liberal donations.

Any Carpenters' Unions which have sent money to help Homestead and are not reported in the list we printed last month or in the above list, can notify this office and inquiry will be made.

1 Chicago, Ill.	300 00	367 S. Antia, Tex.	3 20
11 Cleveland, O.	50 00	374 Buffalo, N. Y.	8 00
28 Chicago, Ill.	201 00	467 N. York, N. Y.	10 00
43 T. Haute, Ind.	10 00	460 S. Antia, Tex.	6 00
46 Meriden, Conn.	15 00	485 Lockland, O.	15 00
64 N. York, N. Y.	10 00	487 Altoona, Pa.	6 25
65 N. York, N. Y.	10 00	493 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	50 00
110 Kirtland, Mich.	10 00	539 Paris, Tex.	10 00
148 Canton, O.	8 00	554 Davenport, Iowa	25 00
186 Steubenville, O.	40 00	592 Muncie, Ind.	20 00
230 Pittsburg, Pa.	25 00	617 V. conover, B. C.	10 00
249 N. Orleans, La.	15 75	629 S. Bend, Ind.	25 00
268 Vin'spor, Pa.	3 00	676 Cincinnati, O.	15 00
280 Helena, Mont.	5 00	734 Elizabethton, Tenn.	7 00
365 Marion, Ind.	5 00		

Previously reported \$ 928 20  
1,172 50  
Sum Total \$ 2,100 70

## FLOATING ITEMS.

THE Cornice Workers of Chicago, have lately secured the eight-hour day.

THE International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths convened in Indianapolis, last month.

THE Cabinetmakers of Cincinnati have recently secured the nine-hour day quite generally after a bitter fight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., stonemasons struck on a big building because non-union carpenters were employed. Job was promptly unionized.

THE Brewers' National Union ask union men to boycott Geo. Ehret's New York beer, John Haucks Cincinnati, and Troy, N. Y., beer, as all of these breweries are opposed to organized labor.

BOSTON, Mass.—The bricklayers of this city established the eight-hour day the first of this month. The men conceded to lose one hour's pay to secure their demands. This ought to be an encouraging example to the carpenters of the "Hub."

SCRANTON, Pa.—The Common Council of this city refused to grant an extension of time for completion of the municipal building. This is practically a blow at Contractor Benore who has stubbornly held out as ringleader of the builders against the nine hour day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Building Trades Council of this city and the Federated Trades Council and central bodies of organized labor of San Francisco, Sacramento and adjacent cities are now arranging for a general consolidation of all these bodies into one Central Council.

WILLIAM JONES, ex-treasurer of the St. Paul, Minn., Union, was arrested last month charged with embezzling \$600 of the Union funds. He was held under \$1500 bail for the grand jury. This course should be taken in every instance by carpenters' unions where they have dishonest officers.

THE Railway Switchmen met at Dallas, Tex. Frank K. Sweeney was made editor and manager of the *Switchman's Journal*, despite attacks on him by the daily press on account of the Buffalo strike. Eighty-two lodges of switchmen were organized the past year and \$164,000 paid out in death and disability claims.

At the Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, held in St. Louis, the secretary-treasurer reported 264 unions in good standing, with an active membership of 12,126, a gain in membership of 1,958, and 63 new unions. Wages have been raised and hours of labor reduced for painters, in over 200 cities.

CIGARMAKERS' International Union is arranging to establish and erect a suitable home for superannuated and indigent union cigarmakers, such as the printers have at Colorado Springs. Favorable offers of land sites free have been offered by a number of cities in Colorado. The question is to be voted on by the membership at large.

THERE is to be a series of scientific tests of the relative superiority of wire nails and of cut nails. It is to take place November 30, 1892, at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. The tests come from a challenge of the cut nail manufacturers, and are to be made on the Government testing machine under supervision of the Arsenal Commandant.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Union No. 8, has arranged for a grand fair and bazaar to take place at Carpenters' Hall, N. E. corner Eighth and Callowhill streets from November 26 to December 3, 1892, inclusive. Season tickets 25 cents. Seven valuable prizes are offered, including 1 set of saws, a lady's gold watch and a bicycle. The Amalgamated Building Trades Council of Philadelphia is growing very rapidly and is about to issue a working card.

THE OCTOBER report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters shows 570 Branches, and a total membership of 37,133 with 35,583 in benefit.

"SIMPLE LESSONS in Drawing for the Shop," by Orville H. Reynolds, is well worth the price of \$1.00. It is a splendid book on mechanical drawing and sketching. The charm of the book is in its simplicity. Mr. Reynolds was chief draughtsman, Northern Pacific Railway. Send to the Debs Publishing Company, Terre Haute, Ind.

## A FRAUD EXPOSED.

ALBERT HAGUE, a contractor of Scranton, Pa., is complained of by Union 718 of that city. Hague has left Scranton with a large sum of money belonging to his employees. He has probably gone to Jersey City to become a member of our order in that city. Look out for him. He is a short stout man, 135 pounds weight, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and an exceedingly heavy moustache.

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, the famous tragedian, in his day, was a journeyman carpenter long before he was an actor.

JAMES O'CONNELL, of Union No. 1, of Chicago, has just been elected County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket.

DAVID FISHER of Union No. 2, is now the business agent of the Carpenters' District Council of Cincinnati and vicinity. That body now represents over 3,000 carpenters.

M. A. CLEMENTS, of Cincinnati, O., General Treasurer elected at St. Louis Convention, declines to serve. Meanwhile General Treasurer James Troy holds over until the vacancy is filled by General President Trenor.

HENRY WEISSMAN, editor of *The Bakers' Journal*, of New York, is doing yeoman's service for the Journeymen Bakers' National Union. That body now has 161 Local Unions and had its Convention recently in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Weissman is a talented speaker and writer on economic subjects and wrote an excellent article for our Carpenter Convention Souvenir.

AMONG the delegates attending the St. Louis Convention we find the following ex-delegates, who were in attendance at some previous Convention of our U. B. viz: Thos. R. Ryves Toronto, Can.; L. R. Carl, Auburn, N. Y.; P. W. Birck and Thos. P. Ryan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. F. Plumb and John T. Goodwin, New York city; A. M. Swartz, Allegheny, Pa.; H. Blackmore, Martin Wolpert and Chas. Diecke, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Woodring, Akron O.; M. Clements, D. P. Rowland and Henry Frank, of Cincinnati; August Smith, Toledo, O.; Chas. Witt, Jas O'Connell, W. S. Weeks, S. S. Baker and W. H. Kliver, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Grimes, Portland, Oregon.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. will be held in the Common Council Chamber, in old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., December 12, 1892. The Convention will be in session a full week and will deal with many important questions of social, industrial and legislative importance to the working people of our common country. Right under shadow of the Old Liberty Bell, and at a momentous period of political change, the Federation meets at an auspicious time to the welfare of American labor. At this forthcoming Convention our United Brotherhood will be represented General Secretary P. J. McGuire, L. R. Carl, Auburn, N. Y.; J. J. Linehan, of Chicago, and R. C. Longsdon, St. Louis, Mo.

## KILLING AS A FINE ART.

It is stated that there have been over seven hundred workmen killed on the World's Fair Grounds, 342 having met death in the construction of the Fine Art Building. A number of them were members of our Order.

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO EMPLOYERS' LIABILITIES.

August Werner, a carpenter, has recovered \$20,000 against the contracting firm of William Goldie & Son, of Chicago. In November, 1890, Werner fell from a scaffold, a distance of twenty feet, and as a result both legs were partially paralyzed and he sustained other serious injuries. He sought \$25,000 damages on a claim that defendants were responsible for a poorly and defectively constructed platform. As a defense the contractors alleged that Werner was one of the men who helped build the scaffold and he ought to have known that it was unsafe.

## TO UNION MECHANICS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Nov. 7, 1892. Brothers do not come South this winter. Every winter brings suffering and want both to the home mechanic and the stranger.

Take Jacksonville with 17,000 population and four hundred home carpenters and in the dull season 1,000 strangers rushing in from every State in the Union and flooding the whole State the same way. This causes wages to go down, causes much suffering and want and fills our chain gangs with white men whose only crime was in not having enough money to pay the fine for vagrancy.

Before you decide to come South investigate well and see if it will pay you. The papers told you Jacksonville had a \$500, 000 fire one year ago, but they did not say anything about six hundred carpenters walking the streets unable to get work at any price. Tampa and every town and city in the State has the same experience. CARPENTER.

## REMEMBER THIS SCABBY CONCERN.

The New York Lumber and Wood Working Company, of Batavia, N. Y., is an enemy of organized labor. It has broken up Carpenters' Union No. 13 of Batavia, N. Y. This company furnishes material very largely for buildings in New York and Brooklyn. The Carpenters' Unions in those cities should remember this firm in its enmity to our organization.

## MOVING TO REDUCE THE HOURS.

FOSTORIA, O.—Union 202 will ask the nine-hour rule April 1 next.

AURORA, Ill.—Union 697 proposes to move for the nine hour day next spring.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Union 669 is growing at a rapid gait, and now is arranging to get the nine-hour day.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Carpenters' Unions secured a general enforcement of the nine hour day November 1st on all house building operations.

ORANGE, N. J.—Union 477 has the eight hour rule on Saturdays well established, with nine hours a day the other five days of the week, making fifty-three hours per week.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY.

[From the *Freemason's Journal*.]

While we do not propose to discuss in these columns the labor troubles of the day, nor to go outside masonry for editorial subjects, there seems to be a connection between the speculative masonry of past ages and the operative masonry of to-day which has been overlooked.

There are various points of difference to-day in labor's field between the employers and the employed, points which have been the bone of contention in all the great labor battles of this century. Not the least important is the eight-hour work day. In many cases this concession has been made to the men willingly and without evasion; in other cases the employers, while granting the request, have, by stipulations and reservations, practically nullified their concession. It is this latter fact that has brought about the most bitter labor troubles in history. There is, however, a very old precedent for eight hours as a working day.

Two thousand years ago, when King Solomon's Temple was being erected, eight hours constituted a day's work among the then operative masons. It is a notable fact that this structure, one of the grandest pieces of architectural art the world has ever known, one of the most intricate structures in its form and diverse as to material that the ingenuity of man has ever created, was erected with the least friction. Not even the sound of an axe, hammer, or other metal tool was heard, and yet this was accomplished under a rigid eight hour law.

To how many entered apprentices does this fact present itself as they are invested with the working tools of the degree, the gauge and gavel? The gauge, divided into twenty-four equal parts, emblematic of the twenty-four hours of the day, "which we are taught to sub divide into three equal parts, wherein we find eight hours for our devotions, eight for refreshment and sleep and eight hours for our usual vocations."

Operative Masons of to-day would divide their time according to the rule of speculative Masonry and follow its tenets in this respect both they and the world would be much happier.

## TRUTHS TERSELY TOLD.

A SCAB, as a rule, is a narrow-minded, short-sighted, mule-headed creature, who lacks comprehension of the most ordinary questions of daily life. He has no idea of the bond of fraternity, he knows not the meaning of the word.

SNAKES hiss and geege cackle, and when you find a man in the labor movement who is always peddling scandal or condemning some one put him down for one or the other.—Frank K. Foster, in the *Boston Labor Leader*.

THE REAL ANARCHISTS are the associated capitalists. The unions, if destroyed, will be succeeded by secret societies and the deeds of darkness which have ever been associated therewith. This is not a threat—it is but a warning from the pages of history, ancient and modern.

THIS COUNTRY is practically owned and dominated by the railroads, and their power is tightening every day, and we cannot help ourselves. O yes, they will keep on in their grasping for domain and power until there will be an uprising and a revolution, and it will be the people against the railroads, and when the people rise up something else has to go down. These are the words of Cassius M. Clay.

## THE FUTURE OF MACHINERY.

Advanced ideas in any sphere of human endeavor are seldom received with favor, and the artisan or thinker, or whatever he may be, says the *Mechanical News*, who presumes to enlighten humanity upon truths which it is unprepared to receive is very apt to be treated with ostracism or contumely for his pains. But as all progress is made through sacrifice of some kind or other, we may rest assured that the truth, be it social, economical, mechanical or otherwise, will force its way despite all obstacles to a triumphant victory.

The truth of the foregoing, adds the *Age of Steel*, finds a splendid exemplification in the history of mechanical progression. The toiling thousands found it difficult to believe that the new innovations of machinery in their various occupations would not leave them eventually without anything to do, and in some cases there were those who strove to throw legislative stumbling blocks and other obstacles in the way of the unwellcomed competitor of manual labor. With the lapse of years, however, the mists of ignorance and prejudice have been cleared away, and with the increase of wisdom garnered from observation and practical experience, the grimy-faced toilers in forge and mine and factory have learned to look upon machinery as the friendly ally rather than as the enemy of labor. They have begun to see that the forces of production, however multiplied or improved, can never do any harm to mankind, unless, by the maladministration of economic laws, they be turned from the service of the many to the exclusive benefit of the few.

With this truth fully grasped and comprehended, the tendency of economists at the present time is to so shape the forces of production and distribution that this humane view of machinery in its relation to humanity may find a full and complete realization. No man will ever starve because there is too much to eat, and if all do not get what belongs to them it will not be because there is not enough, but for the reason that the product of their labor has been unfairly administered in the process of distribution. So that whatever men suffer to-day in an economic way, they have ceased to place the blame upon machinery, and have transferred it to the men who manipulate it to the advantage of themselves at the expense of their fellows. Instead of retarding mechanical progress, we are predicting for it an immeasurably wider field of activity, and are speculating upon its application to uses which a short time ago we would have declared a man insane for daring to attempt. We are beginning to look upon machinery, in short, as a means by which man can realize his highest dignity, in mustering it into our service in those fields of industry where the labor we are called upon to do is brutalizing or otherwise injurious to the physical or moral constitution of man. Hence it is that in silent rooms and in lonely garrets busy minds are to day painfully struggling to contrive mechanical appliances that will do away with all manual labor that overtaxes or devalues human energy in its performance. The mechanical ideal has been lifted to a loftier plane, so that it is now intended that eventually all intellectual labor, all monotonous dull labor, all labor that deals with dreadful things and involves unpleasant conditions, must be done by machinery. Machinery must work for us in coal mines, do all sanitary services, be the stoker of steamers, clean the streets and do all work that is tedious, filthy or extremely distressing. There is no doubt but that this is the future of machinery, and its realization, however far removed, will mark an epoch the most brilliant by far in the history of civilization.

## LABOR IS ON THE FREE LIST.

There is no tariff upon it. It can come daily in ship loads, swarming over the land and clutching the bread from the mouths of the men who are here. In droves men troop to our shores until labor is the most plentiful commodity offered for money. And the more abundant it becomes the cheaper it will be, just as sure as death and taxes. This is a fact that only a fool will blind his eyes to. And in this vein the *Painters' Journal* continues: And what is the remedy? Simply make labor scarcer by stopping this foreign drain here. How is that to be done? Give the laboring classes the benefit of the tariff as well as the nabobs. Put a duty upon imported labor, which will dam the tide and insure the pick of foreign immigrants. Let each man and woman who comes to this Republic—an Arcadia already discovered, settled, developed and refined for them—pay for the splendid privileges that our fathers fought for, and this generation bled and paid for.



## THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

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124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

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PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1892.



## ELEVEN CHARTERS GRANTED.

Since publication of last month's paper charters have been granted the past month to seven new unions and four re-organized, viz.: 250, Lake Forest, Ill.; 255, Tipton, Ind.; 263, Salt Lake City, Utah (reorganized); 332, Los Angeles, Cal. (reorganized); 339, Rockland, Me.; 345, Battle Creek, Mich. (reorganized); 358, N. Galveston, Tex.; 373, Lincoln, Neb. (reorganized); 390, Fitchburg, Mass. (reorganized); 388, Dover, N. J., and 406 Rahway, N. J.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MEMBERSHIP cards for 1893-1894 are now ready.

New Constitutions will be ready December 15, 1892.

FINE gold-plated pins cost 25 cents each; watch charms \$1.25. Both have the emblem of the U. B. and are durable and good.

New Constitutions and New Rituals in the German, French, Scandinavian and Bohemian languages will be ready soon after January 1, 1893.

ASSESSMENTS Nos. 4 and 5, of 10 cents each, or 20 cents for both, have been levied November 1, 1892. Locals should send in these assessments without delay. If you are opposed to further assessments then vote for Sec. 53 and adopt it.

AGITATE this coming winter by public meetings or festivals! Prepare at once to do so. Stir up non-union men and your own members, too. Let there be a campaign of trade union education now that the political "campaign of education" is over!

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the affairs of a Local Union and intended for answer by the G. S. should come through the Recording Secretary of the Local. Otherwise do not expect the G. S. to answer, as the mail to the General Office is large enough.

THERE is a misprint in the recent circular of November 1, from the General Office. The reference in it to "assessments Nos. 3 and 4" should have read "assessments Nos. 2 and 3." The latest assessments Nos. 4 and 5 are numbered correctly.

ALL SIGNS—both Entering and Retiring signs—dispensed with in our U. B. The motto "Remember your Obligation" and the use of Odes are dispensed with. The current password is all that is necessary to enter the meetings. The office of Preceptor is likewise abolished. The New Ritual is our only Ritual and the Locals must cease using the Old Ritual.

CIRCULAR appeals for financial help sent out to the Locals with tickets for entertainments, festivals, balls, or prize drawings should not be considered by the Locals, unless officially endorsed in this journal by the G. E. B. Several of our Unions recently have been guilty of violating this rule, and have sent circulars for relief and tickets for purchase to the Locals. This is very annoying to the Locals and should be discouraged except where sanctioned for good cause by the G. E. B.

SEND in your vote as a Local Union on Sec. 53, as per circular sent out by G. S. on November 1, 1892. The vote closes December 12, 1892.

HAVE you any spare change in your pockets? Then invest it in advance dues to your Union so to not get into arrears this winter and be out of benefit.

JUST the moment subsidized newspapers had lyingly announced the Homestead strike was over, the New Orleans strike began. So, notwithstanding the mendacity of such papers, it seems the strike "Banquo" will not so easily "down."

MANY labor men favor workingmen withdrawing from the militia, because of late it has been used too often to coerce men on strike. To our mind the best course is for organized labor to swell the ranks of the militia, and when called out fraternize with the strikers. Then, in case of necessity, snob officers like Snowden and Streater could get a dose of the Iams treatment.

## POST-ELECTION THOUGHTS.

Now the Trade Union Agitation can be pushed, that the political campaign is over!

A campaign of social and economic education in behalf of labor's true interests and real advancement is of more value than the success of any political party.

For on the spread and dissemination of correct knowledge among the working masses depends their own emancipation.

That knowledge should consist of a proper understanding as to labor's rights and duties,—the right to share in man's birthright to the soil, free from monopoly or privilege—the right to a currency free from debasement by the arts of the usurer, money-monger, or Shylock—the right to enjoy to the fullest degree the fruits of honest toil without the competition or debasement of labor, or its enslavement to the private interests of stock jobbers, monopolists, profit grabbers and privileged classes.

These three cardinal rights involve other rights, the enjoyment of which will give to the working people the fullest freedom and the greatest measure of happiness.

To establish these rights requires the performance of certain duties. There should be "no rights without duties."

Labor's first duty is to combine regardless of race, creed, or politics, and insist on fairer chances in life. Its duty is to discuss all the slavish conditions affecting its social status. Its duty is to combine for self-protection in trade unions and assist each other in the countless vicissitudes of life, until men and women are free from the haunting spectre of poverty and all its privations.

Further, its duty is to stand in the workshop, mine, factory and everywhere as a unit for shorter hours of toil, for better pay, better treatment and proper recognition of its true moral and material worth. It should also be a unit at the polls on election day to elect men in the councils of Nation and State, who will be obedient to its will and serve its interests.

The lesson of Solidarity of Labor interests must be taught and practiced. New Orleans points the way. When white men of the South will enter on sympathetic strike for their colored co workers, the "Bloody Shirt" has indeed given way to the greater issue of the Ragged Shirt.

Homestead, Coal Creek, Tennessee, the Buffalo switchmen, Cour D'Alene, and all the movements of the past six months are great object lessons, if Labor will only learn from them. These events are arousing the public to deep and pregnant thought. Numbers of clergymen, editors, publicists, politicians and business men will all serve labor's interests and champion labor's cause when the working people arouse to action and insist on being heard to plead their own cause.

## REJECTIONS FOR INCOMPETENCY.

JERRY PECK, from Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y. MURPHY, from Union 592 has rejected C. B. Snideman, George W. Turner, Sparkey Bailey, Walter Abernethy, Henry Crill, Lyman S. Wright, George W. Crill, Sampson Stipp, Jeremiah Bice, Clarence Chambers and T. D. Crane.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

AUGUST 8.—The new G. E. B., consisting of Hugh McKay, E. Boston, Mass.; S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb.; D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati, O.; A. M. Swartz, Allegheny, Pa., and W. T. Dukehart, Nashville, Tenn., were elected at the St. Louis Convention, August 6, 1892.

The Board met August 8, 1892, at 8 P. M., at the Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. On ballot Hugh McKay was elected Chairman and S. J. Kent, Secretary. Minutes of Saturday's session of Convention were read and approved. Bro. Kent was authorized to remain in St. Louis and secure settlement of mill men's strike, and in case a settlement cannot be effected the sum of \$1,000 additional be appropriated to aid the men on strike.

Ordered that two assessments of ten cents each be levied under Section 56 to cover deficiency on account of death benefits.

AUGUST 9.—Bro. Kent ordered to visit the D. C. of St. Louis and request them not to allow union carpenters to handle non-union mill work.

G. S. instructed to secure \$1,000 to be held in readiness for the mill men in case of need.

Bro. Kent was given full power to settle the mill men's strike of St. Louis.

G. S. instructed to correspond with the G. T. elect, in regard to bond of G. T., as the G. E. B. will pass on the same at the October meeting.

Bro. M. A. Clements, General Treasurer elect, failed to be present at the conference of General Officers and G. E. B. this date, so the Board was unable to deal with matters concerning the office of G. T. and adjourned until October 3, 1892.

OCTOBER 3.—G. E. B. met at General Office, 8 A. M. Bros. Swartz, Rowland and Dukehart present; Kent and McKay absent. The day was spent in auditing accounts of G. S. for Protective Fund, Special Assessment and General Fund.

OCTOBER 4.—All present, except Bro. McKay. Rules of order for government of new G. E. B. adopted. The day was taken up with auditing the books and accounts of the General Office.

OCTOBER 5.—Audit of books and accounts of General Office continued.

Communication from National Builders' Association, report of their Committee on Arbitration and text of agreement in negotiations between employing builders and journeymen was submitted to G. E. B. and endorsed, as tending to promote the best interests of employer and employee in the building trades. The response of our G. S. in acknowledging communication of National Builders was heartily approved and commended.

Several appeals were read and discussed and laid over for further consideration.

OCTOBER 6.—In appeal of Union 349, Brooklyn, N. Y., against D. C. of New York, G. S. instructed to secure further information.

On the proposition of A. Loftus, of Union 8, Philadelphia, to accept \$200 in full payment for disability claim for \$400, which he alleges he is entitled to, the Board decide they have no jurisdiction, and cannot compromise a claim after disapproval by both a Convention and a preceding G. E. B., as was done in this particular case.

Letter from Bro. McKay explaining explaining absence on account of severe illness of his wife. G. S. instructed to express the regrets of the G. E. B. in this instance.

Preparation of bond for Bro. Clements, G. T. elect, was considered. G. E. B. decide that G. T. elect shall give an indemnity bond in the sum of \$20,000, secured by unincumbered real estate in Hamilton Co., Ohio, or State of Ohio. Said indemnity bond to be given to secure bond by some reliable trust company in county of Philadelphia. Expense of said bond to be paid out of General Fund, as per orders of General Convention, and the salary of General Treasurer to be as provided in Section 33 of Constitution.

Communication from Union 368, Rochester, Pa., on constitutional points. G. E. B. decide, under Section 43 of Constitution, that it is imperative for Locals of one city to belong to one D. C. There is nothing to prevent the said D. C. from embracing more territory than one city if considered expedient by the Locals interested, and the local conditions warrant such action. When a member leaves the jurisdiction of his own Local he should provide himself with a clearance, as provided in Sections 113 and 120. And while a member's due card is evidence that he is a member of the U. B., still he is subject at all times to the trade rules of the city in which he works. It is deemed best by the G. E. B. that Locals in the vicinity of a large city should be represented in the D. C. of that city, so members will be given sufficient latitude in working outside of the jurisdiction of their own Locals without the necessity of taking out clearances or transferring their membership. Hence Union 368, Rochester, Pa., is recommended to retain its membership in the D. C. of Pittsburgh.

Estimate of Union 54, Chicago, Ill., for printing Bohemian Constitutions, referred to G. S. to procure further estimates and let the job to the lowest bidder.

Union 90, Evansville, Ind., objects to new Ritual adopted at St. Louis Convention. The G. E. B. decide that they have no jurisdiction and have no power to set aside the will of the Convention, and see no other recourse for Union 90 than to acquiesce in the will of the majority, and use the Ritual adopted at St. Louis Convention.

Communication from Union 242, Chicago, Ill., complaining they have been declared out of benefit, and had not been notified of arrears by the G. S. The G. E. B. decide notices are sent out regularly by the G. S. to all Locals in arrears. The G. S. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

Correspondence relative to affairs in Chicago placed before the Board for action. Decision of G. E. B. as given in letters to the G. S. was confirmed, to the effect, viz.—Chicago Locals shall obtain their working cards direct from their own D. C., instead of through the U. C. C. as heretofore. And this is in accordance with resolution adopted by the St. Louis Convention. No other organizations, except Locals of the U. B., shall be represented in any D. C. under our jurisdiction.

Suits of Paul Thurmer of Turner Hall, St. Louis, for rent and damages, and of Mrs. Anna Eggle for death benefit both cases pending in the St. Louis Courts were given due consideration. G. S. was given full power to act according to his best judgment.

(Continued on page 3.)

## Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, November, 1892.

## Auf Gewerkschaftliches Gebiet.

Die Möbelschreiner in Cincinnati haben in ihrem Streife für Erringung des Neunstunden-Tags gestreikt.

Die Badsteinleger in Boston haben am 1. November den achtstündigen Arbeitstag eingeführt. Sie verjachten dabei auf den auf die neunte Stunde fallenden Theil ihres bisherigen Lohnes.

Die American Federation of Labor hat den Betrag von \$250 bewilligt, um in den Gerichten des Staates Indiana gegen gewisse Bauunternehmer in Elwood, welche das Achtstundengesetz verlegen, einen Testfall zur Entscheidung zu bringen.

Das Hauptquartier der Cigar Makers' International Union wird mit Anfang nächsten Jahres von Buffalo nach Chicago verlegt werden. Auch hat die genannte Organisation die Errichtung eines Altenheims, nach dem Beispiel der International Typographical Union, beschloßen und sind ihr zwei hierfür sehr geeignete große Grundstücke, das eine in Colorado City, das andere in Monte Vista, Colo., von Bürgern der betreffenden Städte gratis offerirt worden.

Ueber hundert Jahre bestand die schwarze Sklaverei hier im Lande, aber kein Sklavensklaver war im Stande, mit Hilfe aller seiner Sklaven eine Million Dollars anzuhäufen. Aber in den 28 Jahren nach der Sklaverei mit Hilfe der Finanzwindmole war es möglich, nicht weniger als 4,300 Millionen zu machen, von denen einige von 80 Millionen bis zu 200 Millionen Dollars betragen. Das beweist, daß die gegenwärtige Form der Sklaverei viel schlimmer ist, als die alte je gewesen.

Der Nationale Kongreß der Bauarbeiter von Frankreich welcher in Bordeaux stattfand, hat sich für folgende Maßnahmen ausgesprochen: Obligatorische Unfallversicherung auf Kosten der Unternehmer mit staatlicher Verantwortlichkeit gegenüber den Arbeitern. Unterdrückung der Stückarbeit. Reform der Schiedsgerichte, Regelung der Lohnlage, Achtstündiger Arbeitstag, Abschaffung der Arbeitszeit, Verbot, in den Werken mehr als ein Zehntel ausländische Arbeiter zu beschäftigen, Gründung einer Kasse zur Unterstützung der im Baugewerbe ausbrechenden Streiks.

Die Convention der National-Druckmaschinen der Mule-Spinner ging am 5. Oktober zu Ende. Die Beiträge für die Centralkasse wurden von 10 auf 20 Cents pro Monat erhöht. Ferner wurden \$100 zur Unterstützung der zehnstündigen Arbeitstag in Rhode Island angewiesen. Der Sekretär wurde ferner beauftragt, für Lohnerhöhungen in Massachusetts und Reduktion der wöchentlichen Arbeitsstunden in New Hampshire von 60 auf 58 pro Woche zu agitieren.

## Die Lage in Australien.

Die Lage der Zimmerer in Australien wird als eine trübe geschildert. Durch die starke Arbeitslosigkeit ist die Organisation derselben stark durchbrochen. Das ist der beste Beweis dafür, wie Unrecht diejenigen haben, welche der Meinung sind, es müsse den Arbeitern erst noch schlechter gehen, ehe sie zur Befinnung kommen und die Nothwendigkeit des Anschlusses an den Verband einsehen. Je schlechter sich die wirtschaftliche Lage der Arbeiter gestaltet, um so geringer wird ihre Widerstandskraft. Sie müssen leiber, durch den Hunger gezwungen, ihre Arbeitskraft auf den Markt bringen und froh sein, einen Käufer für dieselbe zu finden. Die Arbeitszeit ist 48 Stunden die Woche. Der tarifmäßige Lohn wird fast nirgends mehr gezahlt. Der Tagelohn schwankt zwischen 6 und 9 Schilling.

## Das Wichtigste von allen Fragen.

Welche Streitfrage in der Welt—ob auf politischem, rechtlichem, religiösem, sittlichem, wissenschaftlichem, technischem oder mercantilem Gebiet oder auch alle diese Bestrebungen zusammengekommen—könnte sich auch nur annähernd an Bedeutung mit der Frage messen wie es zu ermöglichen, ökonomische Gerechtigkeit für alle herbeizuführen, so daß die Millionen der industriell und landwirtschaftlich thätigen Menschen auch die Früchte ihrer Arbeit und damit Existenzsicherheit, Wohlstand und Freiheit erlangen. Dieser einen großen Frage gegenüber sinken alle übrigen Angelegenheiten, gleichviel welcher Art und Natur sie sein mögen, fast zur Bedeutungslosigkeit herab. Und doch thun die Herrschenden, als ob die Sache faum der Rede werth; doch—oder gerade deshalb—erfüllt

sen sie die Welt mit Geräusch über sehr untergeordnete Dinge. Wie lange werden sich die in ihren heiligsten und höchsten Lebensinteressen Beschäftigten noch behörden und sich hinsichtlich beschäftigen lassen?

## Was ist ein „Scab“?

Nach den Worten eines Londoner Staatsanwalts die derselbe vor ca. 10 Jahren gesprochen, als er die Verurtheilung eines Arbeiters beantragte, der einen Arbeiter „Scab“ geschimpft hatte. Indem der Staatsanwalt ein Resümee seiner Anklage gab, sagte er:

„Nach Ansicht dieser Trades Union ist ein Scab kein Handwerk oder Geschäft oder Beruf gegenüber Taffelre, wie ein Landbesitzer gegen sein Vaterland. Allerdings sind Beide—der Landbesitzer, der der Scab—in verworrenen Zeiten eine Partei ist nämlich: aber sobald der Friede wiederhergestellt ist, werden sie von beiden Parteien gleichmäßig verabschiedet.“

„Ist Hilfe vorröthen, dann ist der Scab der Letzte, welcher sich bereit findet, sie zu leisten; gilt es aber einen Vortheil zu sichern, so ist der Scab der Erste, der darnach greift, obwohl er nicht mitzuhelfen hat, ihn zu beschaffen. Der Scab sorgt nur für sich, kümmert sich nur um sich, sieht Nichts über den heutigen Tag hinaus, und wäre bereit, für einen vorübergehenden, werthlosen Scheinvortheil seine Freunde, seine Familie und sein Vaterland zu verrathen. Mit einem Wort: der Scab ist ein Verräther unserer Genossen; erst verkauft er seine Mitstreiter, dann wird er selber von seinem Feinde verkauft, bis er schließlich von beiden Seiten verachtet und von Allen verlassen wird. Der Scab ist zunächst sein eigener Feind, Feind seiner Mitwelt und Feind der Nothwendigkeit—nach Ansicht der Trades Unionisten.“

## ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY.

I have prepared a new and complete method of obtaining bevels and lengths of hip and valley rafters and roof work, and the more difficult or harder the roof is to frame, the more value this is to carpenters. It is easily learned. I furnish a separate drawing of both hip and valley roof work, accompanied with full explanation of drawings. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. By sending twenty cents by postal note or stamps I will send post paid to any address, one copy if sent for in ninety days.

## THOS. GRUBB,

Member of Union 68,

Des Moines, Iowa

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRO. GRUBB:

I have examined your method of roof framing and find it quite practical and worthy of patronage.

P. J. McGuire,

General Secretary.

## FIRST-CLASS BOOKS!

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY . . . . . \$5 00  
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THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION . . . . . 2 50  
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This is a Facsimile of the LABEL of the  
**UNITED HATTERS**  
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the Indorsement of the General Executive Board of the U. B. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.  
The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT

EDWARD BARRETT, President.

Hat Makers' International Association.

JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,

523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES GRAHAM, President,

Hat Finishers' International Ass'n.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,

477 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President, Henry H. Trenor, 870 La-  
fayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Mont-  
rose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First  
ave., Cleveland, O.  
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box  
911, Butte, Mont.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary.)  
Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston,  
Mass.  
S. J. Kent, 2046 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.  
D. P. Rowland, 283 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.  
W. T. Dukelhart, 203 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.  
A. M. Swartz, 128 James st., Allegheny, Pa.

## EXPULSIONS.

J. WRIGHT, from Union 769, Champaign, Ill.,  
for embezzlement of funds.

GEORGE E. MAHAN, from Union 557, Brook-  
lyn, N. Y., for not turning over the funds of the  
Union while acting as Treasurer of the Union.

JOSEPH HULSMER, from Union 681, Cincin-  
nati, O., for misappropriation of Union funds.

B. F. CRADHEAD, from Union 592, Muncie,  
Ind., for gross violation of trade rules.

CHARLES DERRY, a suspended member of Union  
43, Hartford, Conn., came to New Haven, Conn.,  
and we did not join Union 799 of New Haven.  
He has come to Chicago to join some of the  
Unions there as a new member. The Chicago  
Unions better make him comply with our laws.

O. R. WHITE and W. B. AULTMAN, from Union  
369, Madisonville, O., for gross violation of  
obligation as members and of trade rules.

FRED W. OPEDEKE and FRED. VEITH, from  
Union 605, Jacksonville, Fla., for injuring the  
Union and its members, and for the most  
"scabby" conduct.

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.)  
NELSONVILLE, O., October 21, 1892

Union No. 736.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great and Sup-  
reme Ruler to remove from us our worthy  
BROTHER J. D. COX, be it

Resolved, By his death we lose one of our most  
worthy and esteemed members, and be it further  
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be  
tendered the bereaved family and the same be  
published in THE CARPENTER.

A. J. SMOOTE,  
A. O. BOWERS,  
J. F. MARTIN,  
Committee.

ELIZABETHTON, TENN., October 19, 1892.

Union No. 754.

WHEREAS, The Grand Ruler of the Universe  
saw fit to remove from our midst the beloved  
wife of our BROTHER ROBERT LEWIS. Therefore  
be it

Resolved, That we extend to the Brother and  
his family our heartfelt sympathies in the loss of  
a wife and mother

Resolved, That a copy of this be sent to the Brother  
and also that it be printed in THE CARPENTER.

C. J. DART,  
J. W. HUGHES,  
J. H. GARLAND,  
Committee.

## G. E. B. PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 2.)

Telegram received from M. A. Clements, G. T.  
elect, declining to qualify as General Treasurer  
under condition named by the G. E. B. Explana-  
tion received and declination accepted.

In appeal to Union 349 against the D. C. of  
Brooklyn, G. S. instructed to write the D. C. of  
Brooklyn and ask why Union 349 is not allowed  
representation; and the Board would recom-  
mend the D. C. assist said Local to strengthen its  
organization.

Communication from D. C. of Pittsburg, Pa.,  
as to omission of entering and retiring signs in  
new Ritual. G. E. B. decide they have no juris-  
diction to act, as it is beyond the power of the  
G. E. B. to amend decision of Convention. See  
decision in Evansville case in the same particu-  
lar.

OCTOBER 7.—Appeal of Union 23, Chicago,  
against decision of G. S. and G. T. in claim of  
Brother Neth. On further evidence decision of  
G. S. and G. T. reversed and claim ordered paid.  
Appeal of Union 73, Chicago, Ill., against de-  
cision of G. S. and G. T. in claim of Louis Stin-  
ning, in allowing not more than \$111.50 funeral  
expenses. Appeal sustained in part, and an  
additional \$25.75 allowed on claim.

Appeal of Union 348, Newport News, Va., in  
case of George Monfalcone, G. E. B. decide, if  
the Union submits sufficient evidence to satisfy  
the G. S. and G. T. as to total disability of mem-  
ber's hand, claim should be paid.

Appeal of Union 175, Brooklyn, N. Y., in  
claim of W. S. Thorp, laid over for further evi-  
dence, and G. S. given special instructions in  
the case.

Appeal of John Tweed against decision of G. S.  
and G. T. in his appeal versus Union 27, Toronto,  
Canada, for disallowing sick benefits claimed to  
be due from his Local. G. E. B. reversed de-  
cision of G. S. and G. T., and G. E. B. decide  
against the action of Union 27.

In the claim of Herman Nitsche, Union 1,  
Chicago, Ill., referred by St. Louis Convention  
to new G. E. B., the G. S. is empowered to act  
fully in the case, and confer with the lawyer in  
Chicago who has charge of the same.

Sum of \$168.00, balance of strike benefits, was  
appropriated to Union 176, Newport, R. I.  
Claim of W. W. Swain, Union 29, Baltimore,  
Md., referred by Convention, laid over for  
further particulars.

Claim of Joseph C. Putnam, Union 61, Colum-  
bia, O., on appeal from decision of G. S. and  
(Concluded on last column of this page.)

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

FOR TAX AND SUPPLIES.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.  
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.  
On next page report will also be found of all moneys received in  
October for Tax and Supplies.

1	\$10 70 166	\$ 16 30 331	\$ 6 60 496	\$ 12 30
2	48 50 167	12 10 332	497	21 30
3	19 80 168	6 30 333	6 70 498	12 30
4	57 80 169	25 60 334	6 40 499	2 80
5	16 00 170	8 60 335	17 30 500	3 20
6	2 60 171	11 00 336	6 20 501	1 40
7	9 30 172	12 60 337	16 60 502	1 40
8	70 70 173	3 30 338	503	1 40
9	11 15 174	6 40 339	504	3 20
10	8 70 175	18 60 340	62 20 505	3 20
11	48 25 176	14 00 341	4 90 506	11 90
12	10 50 177	14 00 342	507	11 90
13	178	343	4 80 508	10 90
14	2 90 179	12 20 344	7 80 509	10 90
15	6 10 180	6 70 345	510	6 25
16	26 30 181	64 80 346	2 90 511	10 90
17	5 90 182	347	3 00 512	6 25
18	3 10 183	6 60 348	513	28 80
19	30 40 184	1 60 349	5 70 514	3 20
20	10 50 185	15 60 350	5 70 515	13 60
21	186	7 45 351	3 20 516	1 60
22	187	352	10 30 517	2 80
23	29 75 188	70 60 353	1 80 518	20 12
24	6 40 189	2 30 354	6 20 519	12 20
25	28 00 190	2 00 355	14 55 520	5 30
26	28 20 191	6 00 356	6 20 521	2 80
27	7 60 192	8 30 357	522	2 80
28	131 80 193	1 90 358	823	2 00
29	80 00 194	2 30 359	9 10 524	1 40
30	3 75 195	360	9 90 525	2 80
31	2 70 196	361	1 50 526	16 40
32	4 80 197	3 00 362	2 10 527	1 40
33	42 80 198	5 20 363	1 00 528	3 50
34	2 80 199	15 90 364	529	3 50
35	4 50 200	10 80 365	28 30 530	4 00
36	29 80 201	7 00 366	531	1 60
37	2 10 202	3 70 367	8 50 532	4 25
38	4 00 203	8 60 368	8 60 533	1 80
39	40 10 204	6 40 369	7 10 534	3 40
40	13 10 205	2 40 370	7 10 535	3 40
41	2 00 206	12 10 371	1 60 536	1 00
42	5 40 207	28 90 372	2 60 537	2 00
43	23 70 208	5 30 373	538	1 40
44	20 25 209	25 05 374	13 50 539	2 80
45	1 60 210	375	6 00 540	2 00
46	2 00 211	50 20 375	1 50 541	4 10
47	4 80 212	3 60 377	14 30 542	4 10
48	7 20 213	4 00 378	543	3 40
49	13 30 214	4 55 379	544	3 40
50	8 95 215	18 86 379	56 50 546	2 90
51	21 90 216	381	56 50 546	2 90
52	5 90 217	10 60 382	38 30 547	2 60
53	218	7 70 383	1 40 548	1 40
54	22 00 218	5 00 384	549	1 00
55	49 20 219	385	4 10 550	1 00
56	2 80 220	4 60 386	9 90 551	1 00
57	3 80 221	12 50 387	7 50 552	4 25
58	4 05 222	388	553	4 25
59	3 10 223	6 60 389	7 30 554	10 30
60	14 00 224	16 60 390	555	3 40
61	27 00 225	3 70 391	6 20 556	2 50
62	30 90 226	6 20 392	557	8 00
63	16 10 227	18 05 393	8 50 558	8 00
64	16 70 228	5 80 394	559	3 40
65	3 50 229	16 50 395	13 00 560	2 20
66	2 20 230	1 80 396	12 20 561	7 40
67	5 70 231	397	562	1 60
68	9 30 232	410	410	10 40
69	3 30 233	16 60 399	2 51 563	4 30
70	3 00 234	6 50 400	3 20 564	7 30
71	10 00 235	3 40 401	3 50 565	6 30
72	10 00 236	36 70 402	6 70 566	13 90
73	13 70 237	6 40 403	5 10 567	7 90
74	4 70 238	404	2 70 568	5 60
75	240	10 50 405	570	5 60
76	4 40 241	3 90 406	571	4 60
77	80 242	407	67 40 572	10 90
78	15 40 243	450	573	8 00
79	7 40 244	409	2 67 574	4 70
80	7 40 245	3 20 410	18 70 575	5 40
81	11 30 246	24 40 411	4 00 576	5 40
82	42 16 247	21 80 412	25 577	4 80
83	42 16 248	2 75 413	6 50 578	4 80
84	6 30 249	14 00 414	579	4 80
85	1 70 250	415	1 60 580	12 90
86	2 70 251	7 70 416	12 90 581	3 40
87	3 70 252	1 80 417	3 40 582	3 20
88	6 60 253	418	5 00 583	3 20
89	6 60 254	419	5 00 584	3 20
90	25 95 255	420	3 70 585	8 80
91	256	460 421	586	2 80
92	4 00 257	31 20 422	2 10 587	2 00
93	2 50 258	8 00 423	3 70 588	2 00
94	9 30 259	2 90 424	10 50 589	2 00
95	5 40 260	426	1 80 590	3 50
96	7 30 261	427	10 70 591	4 60
97	4 00 262	428	2 60 592	20 12
98	4 40 263	429	2 60 593	4 60
99	1 80 264	1 60 429	3 10 594	4 60
100	6 00 265	3 20 430	3 10 595	4 60
101	2 00 266	3 65 431	6 20 596	3 80
102	11 70 267	6 70 432	6 30 597	2 70
103	4 00 268	10 20 433	11 25 598	5 20
104	6 30 269	39 80 434	6 59 599	2 20
105	2 60 270	11 30 435	2 60 600	2 20
106	2 60 271	3 60 436	6 20 601	5 00
107	1 90 272	1 90 437	5 06 602	5 00
108	25 80 273	2 80 438	2 80 603	7 90
109	46 10 274	18 30 439	2 80 604	13 30
110	3 40 275	2 70 440	8 60 605	4 90
111	2 10 276	2 70 441	70 606	4 90
112	32 75 277	7 20 442	607	1 90
113	4 80 278	443	608	1 90
114	3 20 279	444	1 90 609	8 50
115	6 60 280	15 70 445	42 10 610	2 50
116	14 00 281	1 80 446	42 10 611	2 50
117	13 25 282	447	612	2 50
118	6 90 283	8 70 448	1 90 613	4 70
119	10 40 284	9 80 449	13 00 614	4 60
120	9 50 285	5 40 450	615	9 40
121	11 20 286	19 60 451	16 40 616	4 60
122	11 00 287	9 25 452	617	9 40
123	1 50 288	10 10 453	15 30 618	4 70
124	280	154	8 60 619	4 70
125	11 15 290	21 60 455	8 60 620	4 70
126	3 80 291	9 80 456	5 60 621	11 90
127	292	1 40 457	10 60 622	4 70
128	1 40 293	158	623	4 70
129	3 80 294	159	15 20 624	18 20
130	295	8 95 457	6 30 625	18 20
131	3 60 296	4 30 458	4 10 626	18 20
132	14 00 297	3 60 459	19 50 627	18 20
133	2 80 298	7 9 460	628	19 00
134	18 50 299	65 00 461	13 60 629	17 00
135	1 40 300	3 30 462	630	2 30
136	9 35 301	8 60 463	631	2 30
137	3 60 302	2 00 464	3 60 632	7 90
138	15 40 303	2 50 465	21 50 633	2 50
139	304	11 20 466	7 45 634	6 20
140	305	470	4 90 635	6 20
141	12 30 302	4 40 467	24 40 636	4 60
142	37 20 303	472	12 45 637	15 50
143	12 30 304	2 40 473	12 45 638	13 60
144	5 00 305	2 40 474	18 00 639	1 12
145	5 00 310	1 00 475	640	5 90
146	13 10 311	12 90 476	641	5 90
147	7 00 312	477	6 30 642	5 90
148	2 60 313	1 60 478	14 30 643	4 60
149	7 30 314	4 60 479	1 80 644	4 60
150	2 80 315	7 9 480	2 60 645	2 20
151	16 45 316	9 70 481	10 00 646	11 90
152	317	10 482	12 00 647	2 20
153	61 318	483	12 20 648	2 20
154	12 10 319	184	6 00 649	14 10
155	8 90 320	6 73 485	4 20 650	10 10
156	321	5 50 486	8 10 651	8 10
157	8 20 322	4 87	5 00 652	3 80
158	39 85 323	5 20 488	6 90 653	18 20
159	1 70 324	489	23 31 654	4 60
160	2 80 325	7 9 490	3 20 655	4 60
161	3 80 326	16 00 491	3 20 656	4 60
162	53 60 327	32 80 492	3 10 657	4 60
163	70 828	493	14 00 658	5 60
164	34 50 329	3 10 494	1 00 659	2 20
165	31 40 330	3 00 495	13 60 660	2 20



## GLITTERING GEMS OF INDUSTRIAL THOUGHT.

Take heed of your civilization, ye, on your pyramids built of quivering hearts; There are stages like Paris in '93 where the commonest men play terrible parts. Your statues may crush, but they cannot kill the patient sense of a natural right; It may slowly move, but the people's will, like the ocean o'er Holland, is always in sight. 'Tis not our fault," says the rich ones. No; 'tis the fault of a system old and strong; But men are the makers of systems; so, the cure will come, if we own the wrong.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS once said: "The mainspring of our progress is high wages—wages at such a level that the working-man can spare his wife to preside over a home, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a newspaper, and lift himself from the deadening level of mere toil. That a dollar left after all the bills are paid on Saturday night means education, independence, self respect, manhood; it increases the value of every acre near by, fills the town with dwellings, opens public libraries and crowds them, dots the continent with cities and cobwebs it with railways. The one remaining dollar insures progress and guarantees millions to its owner, better than a score of statutes."

WHAT rhythmic measure are in these grand words of BOB INGERSOLL: "I see a world at peace, where labor reaps its true reward; a world without prisons, without work, without asylums; a world in which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where the poor girl, trying to win bread with the needle, is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the pallid face of crime, the livid lips of lies, and cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without the disease of flesh or brain, shapely and fair; and as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love intensifies, fear dies. Liberty at last is God, Heaven is here. This shall be."

SPEAKING upon the industrial question, ABRAHAM LINCOLN once gave expression to the following sentiments: "I am here to make of myself the best intellectual, moral and physical being possible. To do it I am entitled to generous food, generous clothing and comfortable shelter, and if any person or set of persons lays upon me a burden whereby I am required to use more than reasonable effort to feed, clothe and shelter myself, the person or set of persons so unreasonably burdening me is an enemy of God, my murderer."

PROFESSOR HADLEY, ex-Labor Commissioner of Connecticut, in speaking of the boycott, says: "It is a dangerous weapon—a sort of industrial dynamite. The men who try it once most fear the thought of having to try it again. But it has the effect, which no other means has yet had, of putting labor and capital on even terms or rather, of reversing the old relation and giving labor the command of the situation in many an industrial dispute. In those cases where a boycott is successful it indicates that such a state of public feeling exists in the community that any attempt to treat it as a conspiracy would be courting revolution."

## LABOR PROVERBS.

Two captains, and the ship is sunk.  
Little is done where many command.  
Union gives strength to the humble.  
Labor, wide as the earth, hath its summit in heaven.

A good handicraft has a golden foundation.  
A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

Adam got a hoe, and Eve a spinning wheel; and thence came all the nobles.  
He that labors and thrives, spins gold.  
Labor makes bread out of a stone.  
Labor has a bitter root, but sweet taste.  
God gives almonds to some who have no teeth.

Cast not the helve after the hatchet;  
i. e., never despair.

A hundred years of wrong do not make an hour of right.—Bakers' Journal.

## LABOR UNIONS NOT NEW.

The troubles at Homestead, Pa., and Wallace, Idaho; in Tennessee and Buffalo, and the great builders' strike in New York have directed attention to trades unions as it has not been for many months before. Labor unions are generally supposed to be of recent origin, and many persons have suggested that should they be frowned upon they would soon cease to exist. But the Czar of Russia might as well endeavor to suppress constitutional government in the United States and France by frowning upon the efforts of the Liberals of Russia. Labor unions were formed centuries before Christ, and have been in existence ever since. Whatever their name or character, they have sought in some way to benefit the working people. As compared with what they have been, as they exist to day, they mark the progress of society as do representative government, free churches, free schools and other institutions.—DAVID DE CAMT in Chicago Post.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF TRADE UNIONS.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

As a soldier or as a worker, as an agent of destruction or of construction, man has chiefly expended his strength, his intellect and his enthusiasm. In ancient times the soldier reigned supreme, ancient civilization having been based upon war and the enslavement of the working classes. But, after a long and painful evolution, industry has thrown off the rule of militarism and has become the acknowledged basis of modern society.

Radically opposed as are these two forms of civilization in aim and spirit, it would be contrary to the known order of the world and human life if the two organizations did not exhibit some features in common. So we find that a complete military force consists of several classes of arms of the service—as engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry, while the forces of industry are also composed of four principal classes, viz., bankers, merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists. It should be borne in mind that this is no haphazard classification, as the several classes in both forms of organization are here placed in the order of their decreasing generality of function with increasing numerical superiority. It is also important to recognize that both forces are composed of masses with special aptitude and training and are directed by a few who perform functions of a more general and abstract nature. In military life these latter are known as "officers," and in industrial life they are called "capitalists."

When we take into consideration the immense difference in the real social importance of these two forms of organization, it cannot but be a subject of regret that military organization should have reached such a degree of perfection, while industrial organization has scarcely made any advance since the emancipation of the mass of industrialists from serfdom. And even after making due allowance for the simplicity of military functions as compared with the complexity of industrial operations, we shall be forced to conclude that the discrepancy is so great that it demands the immediate and earnest attention of every lover of his kind. Let us briefly glance at some of the facts, placing them, for the sake of simplicity, in the shape of contrasts:

The soldier is assured of his daily bread. The laborer has no guarantee for tomorrow's bread; as, though never so efficient and faithful, he may be discharged any day, owing to a glut in the market or a panic, both of which are the result of a lack of organization.

The soldier is appropriately sheltered, with due regard to sanitary conditions. The laborer is sheltered in miserable shanties or reeking tenements destitute of adequate conveniences for comfort, health, and decency.

The soldier, besides a fair general education, has a systematic training in the practice and theory of his art.

The laborer, having with difficulty remained at school long enough to acquire the rudiments of learning, is in practical life, abandoned to the rule of thumb.

In military life the humblest services are invested with a dignity approaching religious reverence.

In industrial life the most repugnant, unhealthy, and arduous labors are rewarded, materially and morally, in an inverse ratio to their necessity and utility to society.

Across the bright waters of the Seine flashes in the sunlight the golden dome of the Invalides, marking the grand edifice where repose the old and disabled soldiers of France. On the craft crowded highway leading to the world's great metropolis may be seen, through a forest of masts and spars, the magnificent piles erected by successive monarchs of England as a refuge for her seamen militant.

But, where is the refuge for the old and disabled soldiers of industry, the workers? Echo answers, "The workhouse." In New York, the metropolis of the New World, the sick, the poor, the criminal are herded on the same small, rocky isle, and the Department of Charities and Corrections seek to prove the aptness of its title by confounding poverty and crime.

Yet the fact that industrial organization has not reached a corresponding perfection to that of war cannot excite wonder. Militarism has been blessed and courted by church and state for countless centuries. It has been glorified in legend, song and story from before the dawn of history, while industry has been solemnly banned by the church as the "primal curse" inflicted for man's disobedience, and has been shamelessly oppressed by the state. As industry was placed altogether outside the pale of theological consideration, and as the philosophers of all the negative and revolutionary schools were too engrossed with their own endless disputes to give it more than the scantiest recognition, the clearest minded industrialists would have welcomed the advent of a doctrine general and relative enough to explain the order and movement of practical life, without the necessity of having recourse to the

interference of arbitrary wills, whether divine, royal or popular. But the immense preliminary elaboration necessary to the establishment of social science was not then completed. However, in the course of events there appeared a book written by a Scottish clergyman, that has been probably more quoted and less read than any other work ever published. In the "Wealth of Nations" Adam Smith laid down with remarkable sagacity and admirable clearness some of the scientific rules governing the division of labor, banking operations and the function of money. The philosophic importance of this celebrated work is too great to suffer injury from the heaps of dreary and anarchical speculations emitted by writers, who, under the name of political economists, have attempted to carry on the scientific analysis of industry commenced by Smith. The economists, it is true, have done great service, notably in establishing the truth that the world's wealth is not a fixed and stationary sum, and that, consequently, it is possible for some to grow rich without necessarily robbing others.

But we must bear in mind that a few isolated truths do not constitute science, and the economists have admittedly failed to establish a science explaining the laws governing industrial life. Notwithstanding this failure, and because perhaps, that political economy inculcates the absence of all regulation of industrial relations the work of the economist has received a remarkable degree of attention and some degree of acceptance, not only from capitalists, to whose lower feelings its chief dogma and general spirit strongly appeals, but from numberless members of the professional classes. The corner-stone of political economy the specious but untenable dogma of "supply and demand," although it may feed the lazy optimism of some and furnish others with an excuse for all sorts of anti-social deviltries, can never be accepted by the industrialists, whether capitalists or laborers, as a solvent for the problems that now and will in the future present themselves. And as if to prove the incapacity of the economists to comprehend the needs of the age, it is worthy of remark that the period when they were most actively engaged in preaching their gospel of systematic selfishness and industrial anarchy was the very period when spontaneously arose and took definite shape the first real movement for industrial organization. This movement has developed day by day, until its influence is now felt throughout the civilized world. The success of the movement depends upon the concurrence of all industrialists, and the harbinger of success is that to its aid the Socialist brings his hearty hatred of shams his strong enthusiasm and grasp of principle, summed up in the motto: The emancipation of the working classes must be achieved by the working classes themselves. To its aid the trade unionist brings his cool discipline that has turned the tide of victory on so many hard fought fields that he can proudly bear his motto, "Labor omnia vincit." A few points of difference are doubtless held by each, but these differences will disappear with the development of the movement, the more assuredly so because both are already united in the conviction that wealth is social in its nature and needs social control.

## POLITICS IN TRADE UNIONS.

LOS ANGELES Cal., Aug., 14, 1891.

Bro. P. J. McGuire, G. S. U. B. C.  
Editor THE CARPENTER.—I am glad to see labor and politics being discussed in your Journal. I am one of those who believe that all labor organizations should go into and discuss every question in which they have any interest. I do not believe in the masterly inactivity in politics. That we can "shorten the hours, increase our wages," and get full benefits, "and then go into politics afterwards." I do not think we should neglect our organization entirely and go exclusively into politics. We should keep up our organization all the time. We should "Agitate, Educate, Organize," constantly and go into politics too at the same time. We should discuss fairly what we need and want and vote only for the men and parties that will make such laws as we want made and executed, and unite for that purpose. If we do not some will go on voting as we have done in the past, blindly for parties against each other and against their own interest. We are waking up in the West and going for reform. If we do not do that, get and only temporary and short lived. If we do not use our ballots, what will the other fellows who are running the Government to-day be doing? They will tighten their grip, continue to keep us slaves. They now possess the land, money, railroads, telegraphs, etc., all the machinery and great industries of the country and if they cannot cut down wages to suit them, they hire "Pinkerton Thugs" and go ahead. By education, organization and the ballot is the proper way, or revolution and dissolution will speedily come. This country held a people's party convention, made a strong labor platform, nominated nearly all farmers and mechanics. Old parties have not, nor will not do so.

J. D. BAILEY.

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

FOR TAX AND SUPPLIES during the month ending October 31, 1892.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$138 10	167	\$11 80	333	\$6 50	499	\$8 00
2	47 70	168	10 10	334	4 60	500	6 40
3	18 60	169	25 90	335	17 75	501	1 40
4	60 20	170	2 60	336	6 00	502	1 40
5	22 85	171	3 37	337	4 10	503	3 10
6	10 60	172	4 20	338	5 40	504	90
7	10 00	173	1 20	339	10 00	505	90
8	31 20	174	2 50	340	62 00	506	
9	16 30	175	17 40	341	4 90	507	1 25
10	9 10	176	18 60	342	5 08	508	63 20
11	31 08	177	17 10	343	4 50	509	57 70
12	10 60	178	3 44	344	7 10	510	11 10
13	2 70	179	3 48	345	10 00	511	11 10
14	2 70	180	7 20	346	2 50	512	3 90
15	6 60	181	35 30	347	5 12	513	12 00
16	28 90	182	6 58	348	8 00	514	13 90
17	5 50	183	3 49	349	5 40	515	13 90
18	3 00	184	1 60	350	5 15	516	1 60
19	3 90	185	7 10	351	3 10	517	5 70
20	22 20	186	5 30	352	13 40	518	19 00
21	21 70	187	5 53	353	1 70	519	3 80
22	47 30	188	4 60	354	5 30	520	3 80
23	28 40	189	3 70	355	13 90	521	3 80
24	26 90	190	6 10	356	6 00	522	1 70
25	23 50	191	8 10	357	10 00	523	1 40
26	7 20	192	2 40	358	9 50	524	2 10
27	3 00	193	4 60	359	8 30	525	7 70
28	48 30	194	3 51	360	2 00	526	6 50
29	38 40	195	3 50	361	2 00	527	3 80
30	2 70	196	3 00	362	2 00	528	3 80
31	2 70	197	3 00	363	2 00	529	3 80
32	4 80	198	4 98	364	3 55	530	3 80
33	46 90	199	17 20	365	3 55	531	1 70
34	2 70	200	2 60	366	4 00	532	
35	4 20	201	7 30	367	15 40	533	4 10
36	2 20	202	3 90	368	6 50	534	3 90
37	2 70	203	11 00	369	7 20	535	
38	4 00	204	3 70	370	6 30	536	
39	2 00	205	2 00	371	1 50	537	2 20
40	10 10	206	11 20	372	6 58	538	1 50
41	2 20	207	15 80	373	2 90	539	2 90
42	7 00	208	5 40	374	14 30	540	2 00
43	23 40	209	18 90	375	4 90	541	7 30
44	2 10	210	50 76	376	1 40	542	4 00
45	1 70	211	3 77	377	14 30	543	2 70
46	1 90	212	3 78	378	5 41	544	1 70
47	4 60	213	5 40	379	9 10	545	2 50
48	7 00	214	2 50	380	5 00	546	2 60
49	7 20	215	13 90	381	12 30	547	
50	7 70	216	5 40	382	34 90	548	
51	21 00	217	7 70	383	1 40	549	
52	5 90	218	7 80	384	5 50	550	3 50
53	2 10	219	4 00	385	7 51	551	
54	80 20	220	2 10	386	19 90	552	2 00
55	46 80	221	4 80	387	2 60	553	
56	9 50	222	6 70	388	13 50	554	12 10
57	2 20	223	7 00	389	5 55	555	
58	1 80	224	16 30	390	10 00	556	1 80
59	2 90	225	14 60	391	8 25	557	
60	11 10	226	1 80	392	3 58	558	
61	23 40	227	3 93	393	7 65	559	3 30
62	33 20	228	16 80	394	6 00	560	2 60
63	2 90	229	5 50	395	10 40	561	1 40
64	16 00	230	15 60	396	17 30	562	4 70
65	3 40	231	3 57	397	7 20	563	10 30
66	2 40	232	1 20	398	2 03	564	4 30
67	6 10	233	2 70	399	2 56	565	8 25
68	9 90	234	20 40	400	3 10	566	
69	1 50	235	6 10	401	3 50	567	13 10
70	4 60	236	2 30	402	6 20	568	5 10
71	6 50	237	4 03	403	10 30	569	
72	18 60	238	6 20	404	6 20	570	1 60
73	15 90	239	4 05	405	7 10	571	1 60
74	4 00	240	10 50	406	5 72	572	5 30
75	1 90	241	3 80	407	25 00	573	
76	4 60	242	13 50	408	6 00	574	
77	80 24	243	4 40	409	2 40	575	
78	11 60	244	2 10	410	19 80	576	
79	6 12	245	2 80	411	3 00	577	
80	7 70	246	11 15	412	8 00	578	
81	1 80	247	21 60	413	2 80	579	6 15
82	11 50	248	4 14	414	5 80	580	12 60
83	19 40	249	3 40	415	1 60	581	
84	5 90	250	10 00	416	19 70	582	
85	1 70	251	7 60	417	2 60	583	
86	2 50	252	7 70	418	1 60	584	
87	3 50	253	17 50	419	6 10	585	3 50
88	3 90	254	4 20	420	3 60	586	
89	6 10	255	10 10	421	5 87	587	2 40
90	26 40	256	2 50	422	2 40	588	
91	1 90	257	3 30	423	5 80	589	
92	2 50	258	23 40	424	5 90	590	3 90
93	2 60	259	3 45	425	1 50	591	2 90
94	55 60	260	4 26	426	1 70	592	27 80
95	5 30	261	4 27	427	5 93	593	2 30
96	8 10	262	1 20	428	17 00	594	
97	4 10	263	10 60	429	2 80	595	
98	3 90	264	3 30	430	3 20	596	2 20
99	1 90	265	3 30	431	6 00	597	
100	7 05	266	2 20	432	50 90	598	
101	2 90	267	3 40	433	13 30	599	
102	3 40	268	13 75	434	3 30	600	1 60
103	5 90	269	20 30	435	2 60	601	
104	6 10	270	2 45	436	6 02	602	
105	2 50	271	4 37	437	4 25	603	4 80
106	7 20	272	1 80	438	6 04	604	
107	7 30	273	25 00	439	6 08	605	3 72
108	27 80	274	14 30	440	6 40	606	4 60
109	45 70	275	2 70	441	7 00	607	1 40
110	2 80	276	10 90	442	6 08	608	1 40
111	2 20	277	5 30	443	6 08	609	8 00
112	19 40	278	2 40	444	1 80	610	
113	4 60	279	4 45	445	6 90	611	2 35
114	3 40	280	3 75	446	45 30	612	2 10
115	6 60	281	2 30	447	6 13	613	7 20
116	7 70	282	4 48	448	6 14	614	5 80
117	14 64	283	8 20	449	12 50	615	4 60
118	7 80	284	10 20	450	6 16	616	
119	10 30	285	6 25	451	17 60	617	10 00
120	2 80	286	1 50	452	4 30	618	2 55
121	17 65	287	9 40	453	14 90	619	
122	11 30	288	17 45	454	6 20	620	4 10
123	1 60	289	3 30	455	6 91	621	4 70
124	2 90	290	21 00	456	6 22	622	
125	10 90	291	9 70	457	15 20	623	4 70
126	2 92	292	4 40	458	6 24	624	10 00
127	2 20	293	10 72	459	9 20	625	
128	2 30	294	4 30	460	3 80	626	18 80
129	1 80	295	2 40	461	4 50	627	
130	2 96	296	4 40	462	1 00	628	10 90
131	4 20	297	4 63	463	12 40	629	16 90
132	18 80	298	8 10	464	6 80	630	
133	2 99	299	35 70	465	10 60	631	7 60
134	10 00	300	3 30	466	8 00	632	
135	3 00	301	9 45	467	6 03	633	
136	3 02	302	6 68	468	63 20	634	
137	8 40	303	2 10	469	4 50	635	
138	13 30	304	7 70	470	5 00	636	
139	8 30	305	4 71	471	24 60	637	7 20
140	5 80	306	8 10	472	5 80	638	14 80
141	12 80	307	4 73	473	11 00	639	9 40
142	31 70	308	2 50	474	6 40	640	
143	1 60	309	2 50	475	6 42	641	4 80
144	6 00	310	13 70	476	6 20	642	2 60
145	5 00	311	13 70	477	9 80	643	2 70
146	3 12	312	4 78	478	9 80	644	1 10
147	14 50	313	2 40	479	1 88	645	
148	3 14	314	4 40	480	8 70	646	1 10
149	3 80	315	4 81	481	9 80	647	10 30
150	16 00	316	15 60	482	12 50	648	
151	10 00	317	1 50	483	4 35	649	12 75
152	10 00	318	4 84	484	2 00	650	1 00
153	10 00	319	4 85	485	6 51	651	
154	1 00	320	4 86	486	5 80	652	2 60
155	8 80	321	4 87	487	6 40	653	
156	3 22	322	4 88	488	6 40	654	
157	7 50	323	4 89	489	6 50	655	5 70
158	18 60	324	4 90	490	2 90	656	
159	3 00	325	3 00	491	1 90	657	
160	3 00	326	6 00	492	6 58	658	5 60
161	2 30	327	32 10	493	14 10	659	2 80
162	30 50	328	11 70	494	1 00	660	10 90
163	12 00	329	3 80	495	13 60	661	10 90
164	10 00	330	4 96	496	6 62	662	1 90
165	27 50	331	4 97	497	28 75	663	
166	12 50	332	10 00	498	6 64	664	16 70



# THE CARPENTER.

VOLUME XII.—No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1892.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

## THE UNDERTOW.

Ten hadn't ought to blame a man fer things he hasn't done,  
For books he hasn't written or fer fights he hasn't won;  
The waves may look placid on the surface all around,  
And yet there may be undertow a keepin' of him down.

Since the days of Eve and Adam, when the fight of life began,  
It ain't been safe, my brethren, fer to lightly judge a man;  
He may be tryin' faithful fer to make his life a go,  
And yet his legs git tangled in the treach'rous undertow.

He may not look in learnin' an' he may not want for brains;  
He may be always workin' with the patientest of pains,  
An' yet go unrewarded, an', my friends, how can we know  
That he might have climbed up to but for the undertow?

There's heard the Yankee story of the hen's nest with a hole,  
An' how the hen kep' layin' eggs with all her might an' soul;  
Yet never got a settin', nor a single egg; I trow  
That hen was kickin' 'gin a hidden undertow.

There's holes in lots of hen's nests, an' you've got to peep below  
To see the eggs arollin' where they hadn't ought to go.  
Don't blame a man fer failin' to achieve a laurel crown  
Until you're sure the undertow ain't draggin' of him down.

## WHAT LABOR WANTS.

Work.  
Justice.

An honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

The right to say which society, if any, they may belong to.

The right to vote for their choice of candidates without the intervention of bosses.

The right to exercise their power as freemen and say what their labor is worth.

The right to exercise its elective franchise in the choosing of United States Senators.

The right to be heard in our courts of justice, and on the same footing as the man worth millions.

The right to secure the full enjoyment of the wealth it creates, and to share the honor and gains of civilization.

The right to assemble without fear of molestation, for the purpose of education and moral and social improvement.—Ex.

## A CARPENTERS' BROTHERHOOD IN 1798

Trades Unions in America are not altogether the "newly imported notion" some people think they are. In the *Acadian Recorder*, a paper published in Nova Scotia, a recent issue makes mention of the fact that among some waste papers at the old City Hall (now to be torn down) Ald. Pickering picked up two books of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, the oldest one being dated Feb. 4, 1798. The Brotherhood was first started on that date, and the first meeting was held at the house of John Taylor. The officers were: John Taylor, Sr., President; Thomas Ross, Vice-President; Wm. Taylor, Clerk; Thomas Russell, Treasurer. The oldest book also contained the minutes of the first ten years. Among the minutes of one of the meetings was a resolution forbidding refreshments during any of the meetings. Another resolution was adopted by which any member who was absent or late at any meeting without a reasonable excuse was fined 75 pence. Meetings were held once a month. During the first ten years of the Brotherhood about 100 members joined. The other book contained the minutes, etc., of the next ten years.

## AIN'T IT FUNNY?

The people own and operate the postal system.

The people own and operate the judiciary system.

The people own and operate the police system.

The people own and operate the fire system.

The people own and operate the army and navy.

The people own and operate the streets, highways and bridges.

The people own and operate the tax systems.

The people own and operate the school systems.

The people own and operate the prison systems.

The people own and operate the insane systems.

The people own and operate the election systems.

But the fools who suggest that the railroad, telegraph, coal and oil systems should be added is too crazy to be allowed to run at large. Funny, ain't it?—*Coming Crisis*, Pueblo, Col.

## GOSSIP OF ALL KINDS.

THE CIRCULAR saw was invented by Bentham, an Englishman, in the year 1790.

KANSAS State Federation of Labor meets in Kansas City, Kan., January 2 next. About 200 delegates are expected.

JUDGE MAGUIRE, of California, who has been recently elected to Congress, is a stalwart advocate of labor legislation. With ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire; McKettrick, of Massachusetts, and a dozen others to help him in the next session of Congress, we expect the old congressional mossbacks will be stirred up on labor subjects.

Over half a million dollar bonds have been given by the arrested Home-Stealers.

NATIONAL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers held their second annual convention in Chicago last month. This new organization, under the care of the American Federation of Labor, is fairly booming.

DURING 100 years of African slavery in America, no slave owner was able to amass a fortune valued at \$1,000,000; but in twenty-eight years of financial slavery we have made over 4,500 millionaires, some of whom are worth from \$80,000,000 to \$250,000,000.—*Northwest Farm and Trade Journal*.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the Builders' Exchange last evening, O. W. Norcross, the millionaire contractor of this city, who is one of the largest granite dealers in the country, in which industry a strike has been in progress and is now quite generally successful, denounced labor unions and leaders, and called them little less than criminals. His remarks have stirred up the local unions.

It has been decided to remove the headquarters of the Cigar Makers' International Union, the official journal, and all the auxiliaries to Chicago, and commodious quarters have been secured at 14 Pacific avenue. This is said to be the richest labor union in the land. It has \$750,000 in bank and 35,000 members.

AN ENGLISH and an American carpenter started out to do some jobbing work recently, and the American asked his companion what tools he would take. Chappy answered: "An 'ammer, square, saw and a turnscrow." The native laughed at the word turnscrow, and the Englishman defended it as a better name for the tool than "screw-driver." He said: "You use it more for taking out than driving screws. You Yanks ought to call a 'ammer a screw-driver, for it is what you use most for putting screws 'ome. You call a turnscrow a 'screwdriver,' and then only use it for drawing screws. Why don't you call it a screwdrawer?"

SIR CHARLES DILKE says that "the rise in miners' wages was due to trades-unionism and the proper working of its principles. But for the strength of their unionism their wages must have fallen during the course of the past year."

HARNES and Saddle Makers' Union No. 25, Paducah, Ky., is in a many struggle with the firm of E. Rehkopf & Sons for fair treatment of union men.

THE LATEST thing in English socialist propaganda is to flash on a screen with lantern, photos of the conditions of the life of the toilers and fleecers. One minute you have the Countess of Dudley reclining in her boudoir, and another the miner—who is locked out from the Countess's pit—his wife and children searching in the gutter for garbage to eat.

## SOLID SHOT FROM A HEAVY GUN.

"And let me tell you to-night what I mean by the liberty of the body. It is to give to every man what he earns with his hands. And this great question of division has got to be settled even in the United States. Capital takes too much; labor gets too little. Labor will not always live in a hut with capital living in a palace. Flesh and blood are more sacred than gold, and the time will come when the law will see that every man has the right to life, liberty, and not only the pursuit of happiness, but the right to catch some of it before he dies. I want to live until I see an aristocracy of intelligence; an aristocracy of heart and brain. I am sick of the old kind. I want liberty for every man. I do not believe in the law of supply and demand as applied to flesh and blood. If they who toil cannot have some of the good things of this world, then I do not want anybody to have them."—*Robt. G. Ingersoll*.

## BUILDING A HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANOS.

Acting Mayor Walbridge, of St. Louis, on the occasion of the Carpenters' Convention in that city, last August, delivered an extemporaneous address of welcome, well worthy of thoughtful study and of interest.

Mr. Walbridge said: During the absence of Mayor Noonan I am compelled to act in a triple capacity, doing the work of three men; and I have therefore been unable to prepare such an address of welcome as this influential organization ought to have, but such as I have you shall have. There is not a St. Louis man, no matter how busy he may be, who is not willing to extend the right hand to the man who labors. [Applause.] And so I must heartily welcome you this morning. Twenty-one years ago to-day I was working in a carpenter shop in Ann Arbor, Mich., to earn money enough to continue my studies in the Law Department of the University of Michigan; and this fact adds to the zest which I feel in meeting you here—representatives of a great army of working people with whose work I am somewhat familiar.

Gentlemen, you are builders in more senses than one. You are not here with your saws and planes to erect a material building; but you are here with your brains to build a house not made with hands; a temple, if you please, designed to shelter the carpenters of North America from the social and industrial storms that are sweeping about the entire globe. When a man concludes to build a house he first employs some one to make plans and designs, and then employs skilled workmen to execute the work. In making the plans the architect must keep in view certain correspondence between the different parts of the building. The foundation must correspond in strength with the wall, the walls with the roof, the joists and rafters and sills, the windows and cornices must all have the proper correspondence with each other. As I understand it, this Convention may be called the architect. You are here to make plans and designs for the carpenters' temple that is being constructed. You will then submit these plans to your local associations for their approval and execution. It is easy, then, to see the responsibility which rests upon your shoulders. One mistake here may result in disaster, twenty years hence. It is not for me to advise you, but if you will permit I will make one suggestion of the materials for the foundation wall, viz.: prudence, honesty and courage. If you will use these qualities well mixed and cemented and build the superstructure in all its parts to correspond, the carpenters of North America will have a temple which cannot be shaken by the fiercest storms it may encounter for centuries to come.

I wish I might dwell upon this subject at more length but duty calls me elsewhere and I will be content with extending to you on behalf of this great city a most cordial welcome. The hospitality of St. Louis is not unknown. Conventions by the thousands have carried its reputation into the uttermost parts of the world, and in her name I bid you God-speed with the hope that your deliberations may be eminently satisfactory and profitable.

On motion, the Acting Mayor was thanked for his cordial greeting.

## THE SUCKER.

We find him everywhere, in every sphere of life, among all classes, in every condition, in the shop, in the office, in the store, in the union, in the assembly, in the convention. There is no position, no relationship in life, so sacred that it may not be subjected to the sniveling, sneaking influence of this prostitute. His general characteristics may be found in the book of Genesis, chapter iii, verse 15: "On thy belly shalt thou go \* \* \* all the days of thy life." Devoid of manhood himself, he cannot recognize it in others. He is a patent, back-acting, automatic liar, and all men are prevaricators. Without courage sufficient to be a robber, he is generally a petty, pilfering thief. You can tell him generally by a peculiar twist of his sinister physiognomy, reminding one of Dante's Mephistopheles, though some times this indication is lacking. But watch the play of his facial muscles when the boss comes to interview him. See the "spaniel fawn." Hear the insinuations on the honesty, sobriety or ability of his fellows. Listen to him tell all the little, mean trifles. See him spreading his net, spider-like, to ensnare his fellow in saying something derogatory to the overseers, that he may, Judas-like, betray the man whose confidence he holds. But if, like his prototype, he would hang himself, "it would be a consummation devoutly to be wished," and society would be relieved of this mongrel breed, this satire on manhood—the sucker.—*Journal (Indianapolis)*.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

THREE union carpenters are candidates for positions as Labor Commissioners in their respective States. In New York we have James McKim, of Union 64 New York City. In Missouri we have R. C. Longsdon, of Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., and in Colorado we have Theo. S. Jones, of Union 410, Pueblo, Col.

J. C. LARWILL, First Vice-President, Cleveland, O., and Business Agent Benet of that city addressed an excellent meeting of Carpenters in Akron, O., last month.

WILLIAM MATKIN, General Secretary of the old General Union of Carpenters of Great Britain, has just been appointed by Lord Herschel to the position of a magistrate. Mr. Matkin is a sturdy trade unionist and on the bench his intellectual attainments and experience will be of value.

WM. F. PLUMB, Union 340, New York, was lately presented by his Union with a handsome gold badge for services rendered.

VICTOR DILAHAYE, the Parisian machinist who paid a visit to America in 1887, is now a wage class representative in the French Legislature. It was he who first exposed the Panama Canal rascalities.

L. W. ROGERS is making a live, readable paper of the *Age of Labor*, Chicago, Ill. His editorials are keen and bright and his paper is very instructive.

GENERAL SECRETARY McGuire spoke Dec. 21, to a large mass meeting of carpenters at Providence, R. I. Union 94 is growing at a rapid rate and will inaugurate the nine-hour day this coming Spring.

A. G. HENSLEY has been appointed a new District Organizer for Cincinnati, O., and vicinity.

C. A. WAYLAND, a member of Union 694, Middlesborough, Ky., has patented a novel style of "Bench Dog."

P. W. BIRCK, the old "War-Horse," of Brooklyn, received a handsome testimonial album from the U. B. Dec. 17, as per orders of the St. Louis convention.

GENERAL PRESIDENT Trenor spoke in Union 465, Long Island City N. Y., and in Union 119, Newark, N. J. He has done excellent work by official visits to a number of the Unions in New York and Brooklyn and vicinity.

"He has no enemies, you say;  
My friend, your boast is poor:  
He who hath mingled in the fray  
Of duty that the brave endure,  
Must have made foes.  
If he has none  
Small is the work he has done:  
He has hit no traitor on the hip,  
He has cast no cup from perjured lip,  
He has never turned the wrong to right,  
He has been a coward in the fight."

## WHICH—BALLOTS OR BULLETS.

It is with capitalism—with plutocracy—to say whether or not we shall have a peaceable solution of the war already on between labor and capital. If left to them the great common people of this country will settle the question at issue by the ballot, and in doing so will take the reins of government into their own hands, repossess themselves of the government, as they have a right to do. But will they be permitted to do so? That's the question. The men from behind the plows, from the mines, from the shops and factories, the men who dig the ditches, build the roads and operate them, constitute the great majority in this country. They can wield an overwhelming power if they choose to do so, and it looks very much like they were going to do it. That they will do it there is not a doubt, but can they do so peaceably? That's the question.—*New Forum*.

## WHAT ARCHITECTS ARE FOR.

"Look here," exclaimed Brown, entering the office of his architect. "you have made a nice mess of my house, haven't you?"

"Why, what's the matter?" replied the architect.

"Matter!" returned Brown; "why, the staircase is so crooked that I can't get my furniture upstairs, and there isn't a window in the dining-room that you can look out of without using a step-ladder."

"Well, what of that? Doesn't your house look well from the road?"

"It looks well enough, but, confound it, what does that amount to?"

"Everything, my dear sir—everything. I understand my business, I believe. I am an architect. If you wanted a house that was only comfortable and convenient why on earth didn't you get a carpenter to draw the plans. Brown, I'm afraid you don't appreciate high art."

## TWELVE NEW UNIONS.

In the past month twelve new Unions have been chartered, viz.: No. 13, Atlanta, Ga.; 44, Baltimore, Md., (German); 3, Rome, Ga.; 66, Brookline, Mass.; 75, Madison, Ill.; 77, Ashland, Ky.; 124, Newton Centre, Mass.; 130, Madison, Wis.; 447, Lafayette, Ind.; 450, Manistee, Mich.; 475, E. Toledo, O.; 498, Hot Springs, Va.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

LOCAL UNIONS must send twenty cents per month capita to the General Office, beginning with the month of January, 1893—fifteen cents of this is for tax and five cents for Protective Fund.

THE MOVEMENT to open the gates of the World's Fair on Sundays is gaining great favor among working people everywhere. In opening the World's Fair Sundays it will be with the proviso that the labor of employees shall be limited to six days per week.

PASSWORD for current quarter has been mailed all the Locals also all necessary blanks for the officers. If not received, then drop a postal to the G. S.

NEW CLEARANCE cards are now ready. Cost one cent each.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS are now ready, also membership cards for 1893-94. Send in your orders.

FULL details as to second vote on Section 53 appear in this journal on page 2.

BE SURE and send in your list of new officers on the regular blank.

THE F. S. should be sure and keep the cards of the members properly. Each date of payment and amount of dues paid should be stated on the card plainly and should be entered in the CASH BOOK and Ledger. Members should make sure the F. S. attends to this.

BOYCOTT the chewing tobacco made by the Drummond Tobacco Co., St. Louis, Mo. Said firm declined to have union workmen employed in the construction of its new factory. The chewing tobacco is known by these brands: "The Horse Shoe," "Drummond's Natural Leaf," "Five A," "Fair D" and "Fish Hook."

THE TWELFTH Annual Convention of the Federation of Labor was held in this city Dec. 12-18, and it was the most successful convention of that body ever held. A synopsis of the proceedings and report of our delegates will be published by us in our next issue.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The item from this city in our journal last month referred to the Treasurer of the Cigar Makers' Union of St. Paul, who had been arrested for embezzling the funds of his Union.

IVERS and POND, piano manufacturers, Cambridgeport, Mass., have reduced wages 35 per cent. and organized labor through the Boston Central Labor Union is boycotting the firm.

THE GRANITE Cutters' National Union has won a very commendable victory in the numerous favorable settlements they secured lately from their employers after such a protracted lockout.

TRADE is very dull in Memphis, Tenn. Little Rock, Ark.; Portland, Oregon, Ft. Worth, Texas, San Jose, Cal., New Orleans, La., Aspen, Col., Seattle, Wash., San Rafael, Cal., Jacksonville, Fla., Selma, Ala., Denver, Col. Don't make things worse by going to any of those cities.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., has organized a Building Trades Council.

COLUMBUS, O.—Union 326 is growing grandly by constant new initiations each week.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Union 286 won the prize silk banner worth \$50 for making the best showing in the parade on Labor Day.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Union 230 took part in the Columbus Day parade and made a creditable showing with its beautiful banner. Several members of Unions 211 and 402 took part in the parade with Union 230.



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PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1892.



Our January number will be an Eight-  
page paper, and will appear about the  
21st of January. It will be in good shape  
and form, and will contain many items  
of news now crowded out of this issue.

## REASONS FOR DELAY.

This month's CARPENTER has been de-  
layed by a combination of circumstances  
we could not control. The General Office  
all through December has been more than  
overcrowded with extra work.

Assessments Nos. 4 and 5 entailed extra  
labor, so did the second general vote on  
Section 53, which closed Dec. 12, and had  
to be tabulated and prepared for print.  
Then the election of new officers in the  
Locals caused almost complete revision of  
our printed list of secretaries.

The issue of the new Constitutions and  
other newly printed supplies, the mailing  
of the new quarterly password and new  
blanks necessary for the present quarter,  
the attendance of the G. S. at the Con-  
vention of the American Federation of Labor  
in this city.—All this, along with the  
usual routine of work, delayed this issue  
of THE CARPENTER.

## VOTE ON ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

On Oct. 8, 1892 the Board of Canvassers  
chosen at the St. Louis Convention, com-  
pleted the count of the general vote on  
the 24 amendments to the Constitution as  
adopted at St. Louis. The Canvassers  
were W. F. Plumb, Union 349, New York,  
N. Y.; George A. Sanborn, Union 140,  
Salem, Mass.; and George Heath, Union  
29, Baltimore, Md.

The Canvassers in their report find 442  
Local Unions voting and about 11,250  
as the highest number of votes cast  
on any one amendment. The returns, as  
reported by the Canvassers are as follows  
(to publish them in detail would cover  
many pages of this paper):

Amend. No.	For.	Against.
1	10,703	291
2	10,701	571
3	9,997	1,198
4	10,845	417
5	10,315	948
6	10,077	1,000
7	8,111	3,166
8	6,194	3,406 Resubmitted.
9	7,334	3,257
10	7,785	2,292
11	8,380	1,625
12	6,242	3,774 Lost.
13	7,142	1,875
14	6,956	2,837
15	8,773	833
16	7,789	856
17	9,366	732
18	7,801	1,592
19	8,220	1,258
20	8,811	810
21	8,354	374
22	8,076	777
23	8,791	432
24	8,583	611

From the above returns it is evident  
each section received more than the  
necessary two-thirds vote, and thereby  
became the law, except Amendment No. 8,  
which was resubmitted for a second vote.  
Amendment No. 12, in regard to assess-  
ments, was lost, as it lacked the necessary  
two-thirds vote.

The canvassers did not count the re-  
turns from Unions 54, 55, 192, 270, 437,

479, 645, 685 and 734 for non conformity  
to the rules in not having a seal on the  
returns or for irregularity in the returns.

## SECOND VOTE ON SECTION 53.

In another column we give the detailed  
vote, the second time, on Section 53. The  
returns show 482 Local Unions made re-  
turns in time, and cast a total of 11,955  
votes, as follows:

For Section 53 . . . 10,134 votes.

Against Section 53 . . . 1,821 "

Total . . . 11,955 votes.

This is a majority of 8,313 votes in favor  
of Sec. 53, so that now it has received more  
than the required two-thirds vote; in fact  
it received more than a five-sixths vote.  
Thus Section 53 is adopted and thereby  
becomes the law.

Returns on this second general vote came  
in after Dec. 12, 1892, too late to be count-  
ed, from Unions 51, 69, 85, 98, 253, 256,  
273, 321, 343, 493, 543, 617, 654, 714, 735  
and 791. These Unions gave a vote of  
283 in favor and 54 against. This makes  
in all 469 Local Unions voting and 12,292  
votes cast. Unions 177 and 471 declined  
to take a second vote. Unions 533 and  
799 sent in votes in irregular form.

## FALSE IDEAS CORRECTED.

The claim made by some uninformed  
employers that if they agree to employ  
none but union men they cannot hire or  
discharge help as their judgment or busi-  
ness interests dictate, is not founded on  
fact. They have as full control as ever of  
their men. Unions are not close corpora-  
tions, and any proper man can join who  
so desires. If a merchant has a force of  
good men, they can join the union. The  
unions desire that their members should  
be employed in preference to men who  
are not. This is merely self protection. It  
does not dictate to an employer what par-  
ticular man or men he shall employ. If  
an employer should ask a union official to  
send him men, no doubt he would endeavor  
to oblige him; but he would not pre-  
sume, nor would the union, to dictate to  
him what he should do or not do. The  
employer, in agreeing to employ none but  
union men, of course agrees to abide by  
the scale of wages and number of hours  
adopted by that union. If he tries to  
break them down and discharges a man  
because the man insists on the agreement  
being kept, then, of course, his fellow-  
workmen have an equal interest and will  
not quietly submit to a man being victim-  
ized for daring to stand by the laws of his  
union. Now, is there anything very  
wrong about that? An employer should  
not hire men under an agreement and  
later it whenever he pleases, and then  
discharge a workman because he objects.  
Will any fair man do that? There is  
absolutely nothing unfair in Trades  
Unionism.—*New Orleans City Item.*

## SOME WE KNOW.

Well, he joined the union some  
months ago, says the *Labor Journal*. He  
bid fair to make a most excellent mem-  
ber; in fact he was the moving spirit for  
quite a spell, then as the novelty fell off  
his enthusiasm naturally cooled down.  
He fell off in attendance, and now only  
attends occasionally. When he does  
come he expects his presence to be  
heralded with as much pomp and glory  
as though the arch-angel himself had  
entered the door.  
He pays his dues, but then he generally  
sends them up to the meeting. If he gets  
sick he expects the union to know it,  
and take immediate action looking to  
his comfort, such as sitting up if neces-  
sary, and also paying sick benefits. All  
of this is bad enough if it only ended here,  
but in almost every case of this character  
other evils attend. As, for example,  
when he does see fit to honor the union  
with his august presence, and business is  
before the body with which those who  
attend are familiar in all its details, time  
must be spent in giving him a full history  
of the question. Nor is this all. He per-  
sistently makes a display of his selfish  
and egotistical nature by kicking against  
everything that is done in the union.  
Nothing goes to suit him. He does not  
give the union the benefit of his superior  
wisdom and intellect, but gratifies his  
miserable desire by flaunting the busi-  
ness of the union before the public and  
in public places. If you are such a supe-  
rior being, and possess such extraordinary  
ability and capacity for running the  
union on what you are pleased to call  
business principles, why in the name of  
heaven don you not attend and give your  
fellow-workers the benefit of it?

## ONLY TOO TRUE, INDEED.

Why is the life of trades unions threat-  
ened? Because the powers of the State  
are employed by plutocracy to crush  
them. Does any sane man think the  
unions can exist—and be of any service to  
their members—for many more years if  
the increasing tendency to use every in-  
strument of the government to obliterate  
them is allowed to go on? Will a pluto-  
cratic government stop this tendency?  
Find answers to these questions, and see  
that you get the true ones without delay.  
I believe in trades unions, but I see their  
utter helplessness in a contest with plu-  
tocracy while the latter is supported by  
all the engines of State, and I bring the  
utterances of the head of the organiza-  
tion which represents nearly every union  
in the land to support my position.

If you are satisfied with your condi-  
tion, and care nothing about the welfare  
of your more unfortunate brothers or  
what becomes of your children, then go  
on carrying the torches and casting the  
ballots of the Goulds, Carnegies and Mc-  
Leods, and never again raise your voice  
in your union against injustice. But if  
you really believe that labor has an  
enemy which must be met by organ-  
ization, get some sense into your head be-  
fore another election day, and then vote  
as you "resolute" and strike. If you  
don't know how that is, then stay away  
from the polls and allow men who do  
know to fight your enemies whom you  
have been aiding by your votes, as you  
say labor militiamen have been doing in  
times of strikes.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

THERE may be a question of manslaugh-  
ter in the resistance made by the Home-  
steaders, as it resulted in the killing of  
several persons, but there is no more  
treason to the State than in the act of  
the citizens of Colleyville, who armed them-  
selves and shot down the Dalton invasion.  
As has been said by the *St. Louis Repub-  
lic*, "When a Pinkerton mercenary is  
found advancing with arms in his hands  
to kill whom he is paid to kill, no man  
who shoots him is a traitor to the United  
States or to any State of the Union."

O'DONNELL and Frick are both charged  
with the same crime—murder. One is  
closely confined in a dungeon, not allowed  
bail, while the other lolls amid the luxury  
purchased by the sweat of other men.  
Such is justice in a State where it is  
treason to repel armed marauders, who,  
at the command of plutocracy, make war  
upon the homes, the wives and the little  
children of honest, self-respecting, indus-  
trious citizens.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

## BEHIND THE TIMES.

Ignatius Donnelly, in a speech at Min-  
neapolis recently, extinguished Mr. Law-  
ler's Labor Day speech in the following  
characteristic manner:

"I want to say a few words in reply to  
Mr. Lawler in his address at the labor  
demonstration, to-day. He declared there  
is no remedy in law or statesmanship for  
the evils affecting the working classes,  
and expressed the opinion that forbear-  
ance, moderation and intelligence will do  
more to solve the question than all the  
platforms of all of the political parties.  
This means that there is no remedy in  
law, but that the working classes may  
keep on amusing themselves by organ-  
izing without further action. This decla-  
ration of Mr. Lawler reminds me of the  
old rhyme:

There was an old lady said how  
Shall I remedy this cow?  
I will sit on the stile and continue to smile—  
It may soften the heart of the cow.

"This represents Mr. Lawler's idea of  
the position the working classes should  
take."

## STRIKES AND UNIONS.

Francis A. Walker says: "Trades  
unions are associations for facilitating  
strikes, which must come, because evils  
have become intolerable, and to destroy is  
better than to conserve. We may recog-  
nize the office of violence in breaking up  
an utterly outworn order and clearing the  
ground for a reorganization of society and  
industry, yet fail to recognize an advan-  
tage in making systematic provisions in  
advance for the easy resort to violence."  
\* \* But trade unions are not main-  
tained only for the purpose of initiating  
and conducting strikes for increase of  
wages or reduction in the hours of labor;  
they perform three other offices: First,  
as friendly societies; secondly, as seques-  
tering trades and limiting their member-  
ship; thirdly, in legislating upon the  
methods of industry. Selfish and pro-  
scriptive as the modern trade union has  
been, it has curbed the authority of the  
employing class, which sought to  
domineer, not in their own proper  
strength, but through a cruel advantage  
given them by class legislation, by sani-  
tary maladministration and by laws  
debaring the people in effect from access  
to the soil. No benefit can be expected  
to the average wage-workers, as a whole,  
from restricting the access to professions  
and trades in any country where educa-  
tion is general, where trade is free, where  
there is a popular tenure of the soil, and  
where full civil rights are accorded to  
workingmen.

## VOTE ON SECTION 53.

No.	For.	Against.	No.	For.	Against.	No.	For.	Against.
1	142	229	8	886	12	8	686	12
2	181	231	9	887	21	9	687	21
3	126	231	10	691	4	10	691	4
4	18	232	11	692	33	11	692	33
5	13	233	12	693	17	12	693	17
6	19	234	13	694	18	13	694	18
7	46	235	14	699	67	14	699	67
8	19	236	15	701	19	15	701	19
9	5	237	16	702	5	16	702	5
10	21	238	17	703	20	17	703	20
11	103	239	18	704	27	18	704	27
12	29	240	19	705	49	19	705	49
13	38	241	20	706	10	20	706	10
14	63	242	21	707	11	21	707	11
15	19	243	22	710	72	22	710	72
16	17	244	23	711	63	23	711	63
17	11	245	24	712	14	24	712	14
18	10	246	25	713	49	25	713	49
19	4	247	26	718	1	26	718	1
20	4	248	27	721	1	27	721	1
21	21	249	28	724	1	28	724	1
22	11	250	29	725	1	29	725	1
23	48	251	30	727	1	30	727	1
24	69	252	31	728	1	31	728	1
25	14	253	32	729	1	32	729	1
26	37	254	33	732	1	33	732	1
27	19	255	34	734	1	34	734	1
28	40	256	35	735	1	35	735	1
29	15	257	36	736	1	36	736	1
30	10	258	37	737	1	37	737	1
31	10	259	38	738	1	38	738	1
32	43	260	39	739	1	39	739	1
33	12	261	40	740	1	40	740	1
34	12	262	41	742	1	41	742	1
35	12	263	42	743	1	42	743	1
36	18	264	43	744	1	43	744	1
37	10	265	44	745	1	44	745	1
38	10	266	45	746	1	45	746	1
39	23	267	46	747	1	46	747	1
40	21	268	47	748	1	47	748	1
41	8	269	48	749	1	48	749	1
42	50	270	49	750	1	49	750	1
43	46	271	50	751	1	50	751	1
44	11	272	51	752	1	51	752	1
45	8	273	52	753	1	52	753	1
46	19	274	53	754	1	53	754	1
47	3	275	54	755	1	54	755	1
48	19	276	55	756	1	55	756	1
49	3	277	56	757	1	56	757	1
50	19	278	57	758	1	57	758	1
51	9	279	58	759	1	58	759	1
52	9	280	59	760	1	59	760	1
53	32	281	60	761	1	60	761	1
54	19	282	61	762	1	61	762	1
55	13	283	62	763	1	62	763	1
56	15	284	63	764	1	63	764	1
57	20	285	64	765	1	64	765	1
58	1	286	65	766	1	65	766	1
59	1	287	66	767	1	66	767	1
60	1	288	67	768	1	67	768	1
61	1	289	68	769	1	68	769	1
62	1	290	69	770	1	69	770	1
63	1	291	70	771	1	70	771	1
64	1	292	71	772	1	71	772	1
65	1	293	72	773	1	72	773	1
66	1	294	73	774	1	73	774	1
67	1	295	74	775	1	74	775	1
68	1	296	75	776	1	75	776	1
69	1	297	76	777	1	76	777	1
70	1	298	77	778	1	77	778	1
71	1	299	78	779	1	78	779	1
72	1	300	79	780	1	79	780	1
73	1	301	80	781	1	80	781	1
74	1	302	81	782	1	81	782	1
75	1	303	82	783	1	82	783	1
76	1	304	83	784	1	83	784	1
77	1	305	84	785	1	84	785	1
78	1	306	85	786	1	85	786	1
79	1	307	86	787	1	86	787	1
80	1	308	87	788	1	87	788	1
81	1	309	88	789	1	88	789	1
82	1	310	89	790	1	89	790	1
83	1	311	90	791	1	90	791	1
84	1	312	91	792	1	91	792	1
85	1	313	92	793	1	92	793	1
86	1	314	93	794	1	93	794	1
87	1	315	94	795	1	94	795	1
88	1	316	95	796	1	95	796	1
89	1	317	96	797	1	96	797	1
90	1	318	97	798	1	97	798	1
91	1	319	98	799	1	98	799	1
92	1	320	99	800	1	99	800	1
93	1	321	100	801	1	100	801	1
94	1	322	101	802	1	101	802	1
95	1	323	102	803	1	102	803	1
96	1	324	103	804	1	103	804	1
97	1	325	104	805	1	104	805	1
98	1	326	105	806	1	105	806	1
99	1	327	106	807	1	106	807	1
100	1	328	107	808	1	107	808	1
101	1	329	108	809	1	108	809	1
102	1	330	109	810	1	109	810	1
103	1	331	110	811	1	110	811	1
104	1	332	111	812	1	111	812	1
105	1	333	112	813	1	112	813	1
106	1	334	113	814	1	113	814	1
107	1	335	114	815	1	114	815	1
108	1	336	115	816	1	115	816	1
109	1	337	116	817	1	116	817	1
110	1	338	117	818	1	117	818	1
111	1	339	118	819	1	118	819	1
112	1	340	119	820	1	119	820	1
113	1	341	120	821	1	120	821	1
114	1	342	121	822	1	121	822	1
115	1	343	122	823	1	122	823	1
116	1	344	123	824	1	123	824	1
117	1	345	124	825	1	124	825	1
118	1	346	125	826	1	125	826	1
119	1	347	126	827	1	126	827	1
120	1	348	127	828	1	127	828	1
121	1	349	128	829	1	128	829	1
122	1	350	129	830	1	129	830	1
123	1	351	130	831	1	130	831	1
124	1	352	131	832	1	131	832	1
125	1	353	132	833	1	132	833	1
126	1	354	133	834	1	133	834	1
127	1	355	134	835	1	134	835	1
128	1	356	135	836	1	135	836	1
129	1	357	136	837	1	136	837	1
130	1	358	137	838	1	137	838	1
131	1	359	138	839	1	138	839	1
132	1	360	139	840	1	139	840	1
133	1	361	140	841	1	140	841	1
134	1	362	141	842	1	141	842	1
135	1	363	142	843	1	142	843	1
136	1	364	143	844	1	143	844	1
137	1	365	144	845	1	144	845	1
138	1	366	145	846	1	145	846	1
139	1	367	146	847	1	146	847	1
140	1	368	147	848	1	147	848	1
141	1	369	148	849	1	148	849	1
142	1	370	149	850	1	149	850	1
143	1	371	150	851	1	150	851	1
144	1	372	151	852	1	151	852	1
145	1	373	152	853	1	152	853	1
146	1	374	153	854	1	153	854	1
147	1	375	154	855	1	154	855	1
148	1	376	155	856	1	155	856	1
149	1	377	156	857	1	156	857	1
150	1	378	157	858	1	157	858	1
151	1	379	158	859	1	158	859	1
152	1	380	159	860	1	159	860	1
153	1	381	160	861	1	160	861	1
154	1	382	161	862	1	161	862	1
155	1	383	162	863	1	162	863	1
156	1	384	163	864	1	163	864	1
157	1	385	164	865	1	164	865	1
158	1	386	165	866	1	165	866	1
159	1	387	166	867	1	166	867	1
160	1	388	167	868	1	167	868	1
161	1	389	168	869	1	168	869	1
162	1	390	169	870	1	169	870	1
163	1	391	170	871	1	170	871	1
164	1	392	171	872	1	171	872	1
165	1	393	172	873	1	172	873	1
166	1	394	173	874	1	173	874	1
167	1	395	174	875	1	174	875	1
168	1	396	175	876	1	175	876	1
169	1	397	176	877	1	176	877	1
170	1	398	177	878	1	177	878	1
171	1	399	178	879	1	178	879	1
172	1	400	179	880	1	179	880	1
173	1	401	180	881	1	180	881	1
174	1	402	181	882	1	181	882	1
175	1	403	182	883	1	182	883	1
176	1	404	183	884	1	183	884	1
177	1	405	184	885	1	184	885	1
178	1	406	185	886	1	185	886	1
179	1	407	186	887	1	186	887	1
180								



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President, Henry H. Trenor, 870 La-

fayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 894,

Philadelphia, Pa.

General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Mont-

rose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First

ave., Cleveland, O.

Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box

911, Butte, Mont.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be

mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston,

Mass.

S. T. Kent, 2046 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

D. T. Rowland, 253 W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.

W. T. Doherty, 203 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.

A. M. Swartz, 128 James st., Allegheny, Pa.

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.)

LOCKLAND, O., November 3, 1892.

Union No. 763.

WHEREAS, The Sovereign General President

of the Universe has seen fit to sound the gavel

which attracts the attention of all, the effects of

which called on one of our beloved brethren,

Mr. FERGUSON, to lay down the square on the

earthly building and take up another instead on

that celestial mansion above; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing

family our heartfelt sympathy in this their

greatest bereavement, and we hope they will

find comfort in the thought that God, through

His divine power (although sometimes inscrutable

in His dispensation), yet doeth all things

well; and be it

Resolved, That we realize in his death that the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters

of America has lost an efficient

Union an earnest worker, his family a

husband and loving father; and be it further

Resolved, That one page of our minute book be

set apart as a memorial page for the reception of

these resolutions, a copy to be sent to the *Review*and *News* for publication, and a copy be sent to

his grief-stricken wife and family.

R. STORR,

D. C. WOLVERTON,

FURTH SCHERER,

Committee.

## NEW YORK, December 7, 1892.

Union No. 310.

WHEREAS, The Great Ruler of the Universe

has, in His infinite wisdom, removed by death

the wife of our BROTHER BENJAMIN B. HART;

WHEREAS, BROTHER HART, by untiring zeal

and long service in the cause of united labor, has

won the esteem of all Union men with whom

he has been brought in contact; therefore

Resolved, That Local Union 310 tender to

BROTHER HART and his family our heartfelt

sympathy in their great loss, and express the

sincere hope that even this great bereavement

may be overruled for their highest good.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on

the minutes of the Local and published in THE

CARPENTER.

J. N. HARKITT,

B. PALMER,

R. GLENN,

A. WAIT, JR.,

Committee.

## ANACONDA, MONT., November 3, 1892.

Union No. 88.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Architect

of the Universe to remove from our midst the

beloved wife of our BROTHER J. A. GIBSON;

therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the brother and

his family our heartfelt sympathies in the loss

of a wife and mother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be

sent to the *Review*, also published in our officialjournal and *Anacanda Standard*, and spread in

full in the minutes of our meeting.

F. E. TAYLOR,

R. T. TOMPLETON,

JOHN WEGENER,

WILLIAM GREEN,

GEORGE BAILL,

Committee.

## EXPULSIONS.

JOHN M. PITTS from Union 51, New York, for

neglecting to pay wages due a fellow member.

OTIS BUCKNER from Union 613, Ithaca, N. Y.,

for violation of trade rules.

H. W. JOHNSON from Union 259, Henderson,

Ky., for general scabbing conduct.

Geo. H. TAYLOR from Union 533, Scranton,

Pa., for being a lawless "scab."

EMIL HEDRICH from Union 513, New York

City, for defrauding the Union and for many

irregularities as secretary of Union 513. He is

also a trouble-maker and general disturber.

UNION 176, Newport, R. I., has expelled W. H.

Kenyon, J. H. Rogers, A. J. Holmes, Peter J.

Jack, Isborn Corbion for scabbing conduct.

D. L. SMITH from Union 661, Ottawa, Ill., for

being a general scab.

JOHN M. EARNST from Union 613, Madison,

Ind., for divulging the business of the Union

and for contempt of Union.

NICK MERTZEL from Union 678, Dubuque,

Iowa, for violation of trade rules.

JOHN M. TAYLOR from Union 681, Cincinnati, O.,

for breaking union rules, in discharging union

men and hiring scabs.

MR. SEITZ, formerly of Union 374, and Aug.

Hanke of Union 355, both of Buffalo, N. Y., are

expelled for lack of principle.

GEO. SMITH, from Union 494, Portchester,

N. Y., for bad conduct generally.

## WARNINGS.

SAM MILLS, a notorious scab was foreman for

DANIEL ANTHONY, a builder in Greenwich, Conn.

Union 264, made it hot for Mills and Anthony,

so they had to leave town and are now in

Pompton, N. J. Carpenters all through New

Jersey and elsewhere, should give them the cold

shoulder. Mills was the man who helped Mertz

in Portchester, N. Y., to force the men back to

the ten-hour day, after they had gained the nine

hours.

F. W. OPEDIKE and FRED. VETTS, published

in this journal as expelled from Union 605, Jack-

sonville, Pa., for scabbing, have had to leave

that town. Oppedike has gone to St. Augustine

and should be made "take to the woods."

F. VETTS since his expulsion, has been arrested

several times for scabbing tools. He originally

came from Brooklyn, N. Y., and expects to go

back there.

JOHN VOZ is a "scab" contractor from Rock-

land, Ill., and is building depots in Texas and

Alabama. Look out for him!

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending  
November 30, 1892.  
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

## THE CARPENTER.

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## SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS AND

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all moneys received up to

December 1, for Special Assessments. Below is

also given a report of all the Protective Fund

received by the G. S. during the month of Novem-

ber, 1892. All moneys received since December

1, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.



